

# HATRED IN GEORGIA

1 9 9 2 R E P O R T



**A CHRONOLOGY AND ANALYSIS OF HATE ACTIVITY**

*A Neighbors Network Publication*

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Etcetera

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UNITE

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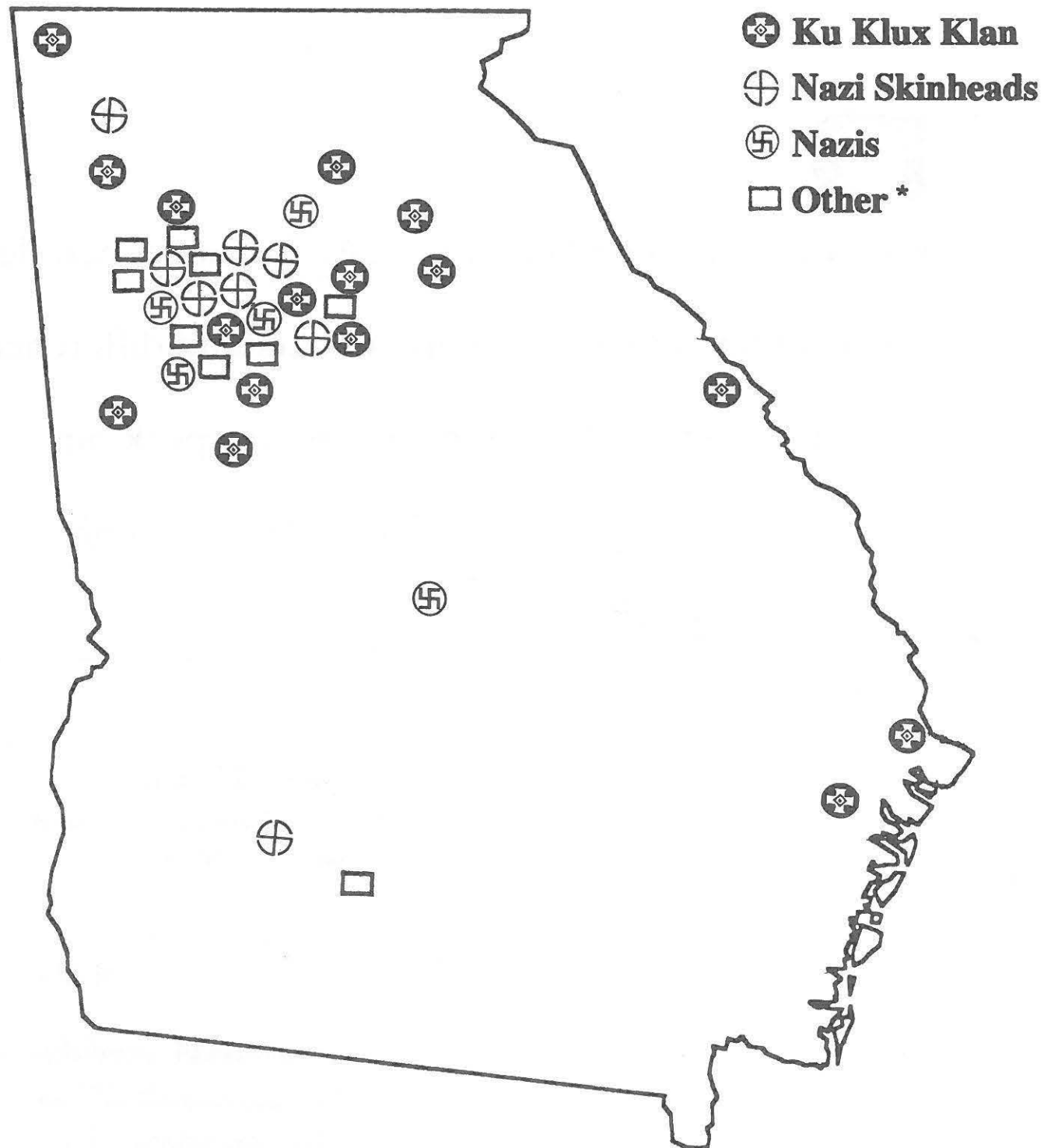
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**“P**eople have to be taught to hate. Likewise, people can be taught to accept and understand differences in others and to have the courage to speak out against those who would deny others the right to be different.”

**Benjamin Hirsch,**  
President of Eternal Light Hemshech  
Holocaust Survivors Group

# HATE GROUP ACTIVITY IN GEORGIA, 1992



\* Other includes: Truth At Last/Emergency Committee to Suspend Immigration, Populist Party, Atlanta Committee for Historical Review, Church of the Creator, The Crusade Against Corruption.



## INTRODUCTION

This chronology is intended to illustrate the problem of hate crime and hate group activity in Georgia. 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 avoid negative publicity. 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 to the press.

No one whose community has experienced these kinds of incidents should feel embarrassed or defensive. America 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.



*Every community faces the challenge to create an atmosphere unaccepting of the bigotry and violence that characterizes hate groups and hate crime.*

### Why Hate Crimes Are Community Problems

Hate crime perpetrators often believe that people will not join hands in defense of the victim. Although the potential for constructive community action is often untapped, the vast

majority of people in Georgia do not care about the race, religion, or sexual orientation of their neighbors, they only expect them to be good neighbors. However, this may not be the perception of a family that has just found a charred wooden cross on its lawn or racial slurs painted on the family's home. They have already heard from the minority 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 homosexual; (2) minority families that move into previously all white neighborhoods; (3) Jews; (4) interracial couples in high school and middle schools; (5) immigrants, especially Asian and Hispanic immigrants; (6) and citizens active in anti-racist activities.

Attacks on perceived homosexuals are more frequent, more brutal, more likely to end in murder, less likely to be reported, and, if reported, less likely to be taken seriously than other types of hate crime. Attacks on homosexuals are common throughout Georgia. Frequently, the victims have just emerged from bars that serve an openly lesbian or gay clientele. The intended victim may or may not be lesbian or gay. He or she may simply fit the assailant's stereotype of a homosexual.

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

Anti-Semitic violence also occurs. In recent years, Jewish families have been the targets of move-in violence. In 1992, vandals painted anti-Semitic slogans on at least two north Georgia synagogues and left nazi literature at at least one synagogue.

Racial fighting and nazi organizing during and after school occurred in many Georgia communities in 1992. However, racial fighting in schools is one of the most difficult types of incidents to verify. These attacks are often committed against students involved in interracial dating.

United States immigration laws were changed in the mid-1960s. Among these changes was the removal of preferences for immigrants from European countries. As a result, recent immigrants to Georgia are more likely to be 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, lump all immigrants together with illegal aliens, and accuse immigrants of "taking jobs away from white people." Gainesville, Georgia has a history of klan groups targeting Hispanic immigrants, many of whom work in local food processing plants.

Violence and harassment are also directed at those who struggle for justice. Georgia civil rights activists and their homes have been the target of gunfire, and organizations that monitor hate activity or bias crimes receive frequent hate calls and hate mail.

#### Aiding the Victims of Hate Crimes

The key objective in aiding the victims of hate crimes is to eradicate the 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 isolated from the community. This discussion uses "move-in" incidents as an example, but the same methods of ending the perceived isolation are applicable to other types of incidents.

Everything that shows community support, from the first police car pulling up at

the victim's house, is important. Religious leaders, especially those of a different religious or ethnic background from that of the victim, should speak out in support of the victim 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 support for the victim.



*Increasingly, Hispanic people are the objects of bigoted anti-immigrant rhetoric in the racist press. The cartoon above appeared in Tom Metzger's WAR newspaper.*

Statements by civic organizations, government officials, business leaders, union locals, and veterans' groups are all important. Where communities respond quickly and clearly to hate crimes, a serious ongoing problem is usually averted. Unfortunately, such responses are infrequent.

Press reports are also important, particularly if they are accompanied by strong statements from authorities, elected officials, and neighbors. Through the media, the haters learn that their acts will be condemned by the general public.

Since 1989, Neighbors Network volunteers have visited many families in Georgia

victimized by move-in violence. To our grave concern, we found that in most cases no other organizations, clergy, or elected officials had contacted the families.

#### Hate Crimes and the Criminal Justice System

Any campaign of violence or harassment signals a breakdown in the criminal justice system. The problem may be that victims are too frightened to report the crime, or that the responding officers do not take the victims seriously. The problem may 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. Some 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 klan. At that time, police departments were expected to defend a system of segregation. Times have changed. While there are still some police officers who belong to hate groups, they are the exception. Today, the vast majority of police officers have little use for the klan and perform their jobs in a professional manner.

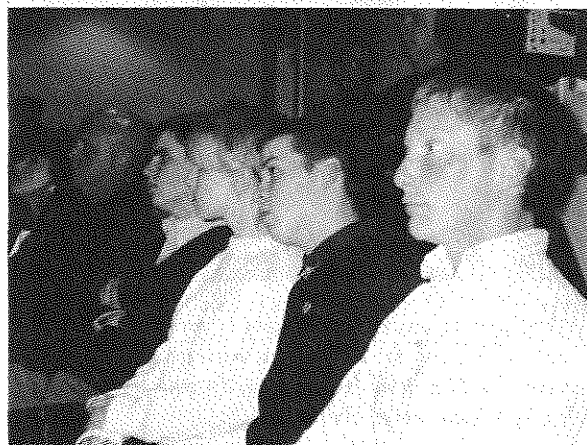
#### "Do you think the klan did this?"

"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 group, or it may be the random act of individuals 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 in 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, paint slurs on houses, attack people, and attempt to organize nazi youth gangs in Georgia middle schools and high schools.



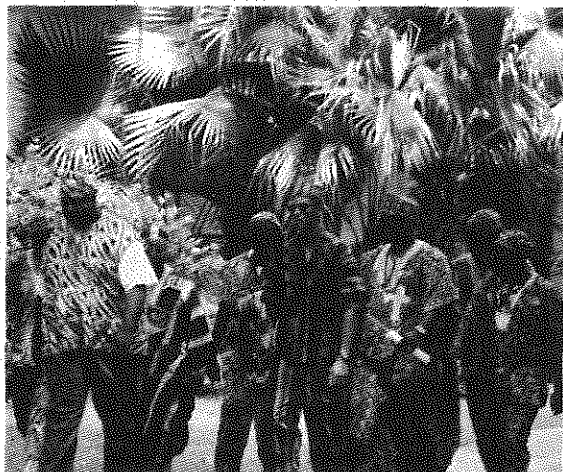
*The appeal of organized racism and anti-Semitism to young people is a cause for great concern. Even the most transparent conmen and fakers can draw an audience. Seen here at a Holocaust revisionist meeting are Cliff Warby (2nd from left) and Josh Buckley (2nd from right).*

The assumption is that if adolescents did it, the crime was not serious. This is not true. Young people commit the largest 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 often deny a racial motive. If they cannot deny a racial motive, they may attempt to deny the seriousness of the crime.



*1992 saw an unlikely convergence between Florida Black Nationalists and the Klan. Here, members of nationalist group P.A.N.E. head for a joint rally with the Invisible Empire in Jacksonville, Florida.*

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 klan. Referring to an attempted fire bombing in Clayton County two years earlier, the police chief expressed the hope that there would not be any protests by

civil rights groups such as, he claimed, occurred in Clayton County. Actually, the alleged demonstrations never took place.

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

#### HATE GROUP ACTIVITY IN GEORGIA, 1992

Hate crimes can be committed by anyone---by a person of any race, religion, nationality, or ethnicity. In the past, black-on-white hate crime has been rare. However, during 1992, the Neighbors Network documented an increased amount of black-on-white hate crime. Some African American groups and individuals have adopted positions and attitudes parallel to those of the klan and nazis. These attitudes include anti-Semitism and anti-Korean or anti-Caucasian bigotry. Neighbors Network is confident that, despite the inordinate amount of media attention these views attract, the groups and individuals who endorse them represent a small minority of the African American community. The Network has also noted increased inter-ethnic or inter-religious bigotry and prejudice.

These developments are not surprising, since race relations has never been addressed effectively and is not a high priority in our elementary, middle, and high schools. As long as race relations is not a national priority, racial tensions will exist just below the surface, with potentially explosive consequences. The events of the Rodney King rioting were, and continue to be, a manifestation of this unresolved conflict. It is incumbent upon us to denounce bigotry wherever we find it; to do otherwise invites the perpetuation of hate crimes.

Perhaps the most disturbing evidence of increased racist, ethnic, and religious tensions was a rally co-sponsored by members of the



Florida Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and a Black Nationalist group known as P.A.N.E. This is the first rally documented by the Network in which the klan co-sponsored an event with an African American group. The groups sought to define their common agenda--separation of the races.

There were other events in 1992 that evidenced the instability of race relations in America. In 1992, David Duke became the first national politician since George Wallace with the potential for fusing racist appeals with populist economic resentments. Duke's ambitions were upset, however, when Pat Buchanan entered the Republican presidential primary and quickly appropriated Duke's natural constituency, utilizing an only slightly less volatile brand of xenophobic fear mongering.

Also indicative of racial tensions was the debate over the removal of the Confederate Battle Flag from the Georgia State Flag, as well as similar battles in other states about confederate symbols. White supremacists exploited the debate by working through groups such as the Committee to Save Our State Flag. By obscuring the true nature of their politics, these groups hoped to attract Georgians who do not identify with white supremacist philosophies.

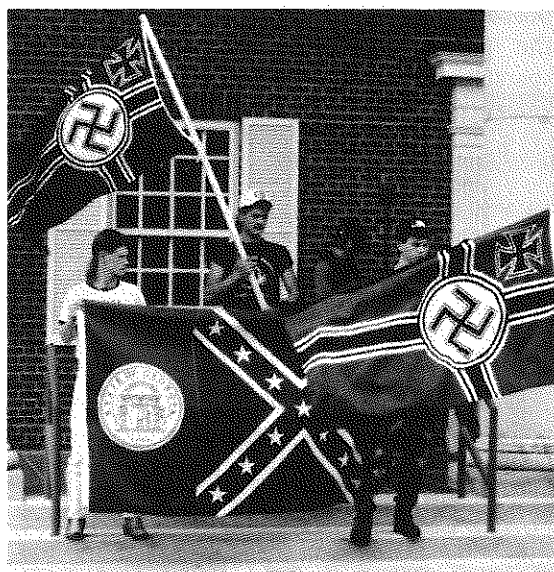
Another symptom of racial and ethnic tensions during 1992 was the appearance of advertisements in university newspapers denying that the Nazi Holocaust occurred. The University of Georgia's student newspaper, The Red and Black, printed the advertisement. Those who espouse this view, called Holocaust Revisionists, including many Georgia white supremacists, claim either that there should be an open debate about whether the Nazi Holocaust happened or that the Holocaust was a hoax.

#### KU KLUX KLAN ACTIVITY

In 1992, the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia continued its decline of recent years. Klan activity sunk to its lowest level in over a decade, due primarily to arrests, defections, internal dissention, and poor leadership. Consequently, the klan has lost its preeminence in the white supremacist movement. In contrast, nazi

skinhead groups continue to bring young people into the movement, and even adult activists seem increasingly attracted to the more extreme elements.

The annual Stone Mountain Rally, historically the most important annual klan rally, was a dismal failure for at least three reasons. First, the klan no longer had access to the property on which the rally occurred. Second, the search for a new rally site undermined the organizing effort. Finally, the participants left the rally site almost as soon as they arrived, due to inclement weather.



*Organizations supporting the current Georgia state flag have consistently failed to effectively protest its use by hate groups. Here the Georgia state flag is displayed at a rally in Conyers, Georgia.*

#### Georgia Klan Groups

##### U.S. Klans

Unlike other Georgia klan factions, the Henry County-based U.S. Klans, under the leadership of Imperial Wizard Keith Smith, appeared to be growing at the beginning of 1992, and even expanded into other states. The U.S. Klans avoided the criminal and civil trouble, and for a time avoided the internal fighting that affected the Invisible Empire and the Southern White Knights. However, shortly after a March 21st klan rally in Jonesboro, two of Smith's

officers left to form their own groups, causing a decline in membership. Nighthawk Louis "Ace" Baxter reformed the Confederate White Knights (operating at year's end as a chapter of the New Order Knights of Overland, Missouri), and John Armstrong formed the Conyers-based Aryan White Knights ("AWK"), a predominantly nazi skinhead group.

### Invisible Empire

The Invisible Empire ("IE"), under the leadership of Danny Carver, suffered a dismal year. Although the Oakwood, Georgia-based IE probably remained the State's largest klan group, the group's annual Gainesville march was sparsely attended in comparison to other years.

Individual IE members faced legal trouble during the year. Members of the group's Early County klavern were indicted on federal criminal charges. The Imperial Wizard, James Farrands, was added to a 1988 lawsuit brought by victims of a klan attack in Forsyth County.

Key activists in the IE during 1992 included Grand Dragon James Spivey of Atlanta, Nathan and Mary Thomaston of Heard County, and Klaliff Joe Blaydes. Todd Hendricks of Forsyth County played an increasingly important role. In 1992, John Baumgardner, the IE's Florida Grand Dragon, announced his intention to begin organizing in south Georgia. Baumgardner's emergence in Georgia is because he is a more effective klan leader than those currently in leadership in Georgia.

### Southern White Knights

The Southern White Knights canceled the only rally that it had planned for 1992. The group also experienced legal trouble during the year. The group's Director, Dave Holland, was convicted on federal perjury charges, and Grand Dragon Greg Walker was arrested on illegal drug and weapons charges. Tony Hedgewood became Grand Dragon following Greg Walker's arrest, and group officer Ronnie Vinings continued to be an important activist in 1992.

### New Order Knights

The New Order Knights, headquartered in Overland, Missouri, has its Georgia base in Savannah. A key officer in the group, Jack Paige, Jr., lives in Fort Wentworth, Georgia. Although the group secured permits to distribute leaflets in Covington, Tybee Island, and Pooler, Georgia during 1992, it failed to follow through with any of the events.



*Invisible Empire KKK Imperial Wizard James Farrands talking with members of P.A.N.E., a black separatist group, at a joint rally in Florida.*

### Winder Knights

Since its inception in June 1991, the Winder Knights has consisted primarily of the McAndrew family of Winder, Georgia. The group held small rallies in Winder and Lawrenceville during 1992 and participated in rallies sponsored by other groups, primarily the Invisible Empire.

### Rebel Knights

The Rebel Knights, led by Jerry Lord of Dawsonville, was formed after Lord was suspended by the Nationalist Movement (of which he was the state's leader) for being drunk and disorderly at an August rally in Cumming.

Two key activists in the Rebel Knights during 1992 were Richard and Lamar Ingram. Lord has used Jelly Mill Antiques in Dawsonville as a center for racist activities.



*Jerry Lord formed the Rebel Knights after he was reportedly suspended by the Nationalist Movement for being drunk and disorderly at this rally in Cumming, Georgia.*

#### North Georgia Knights

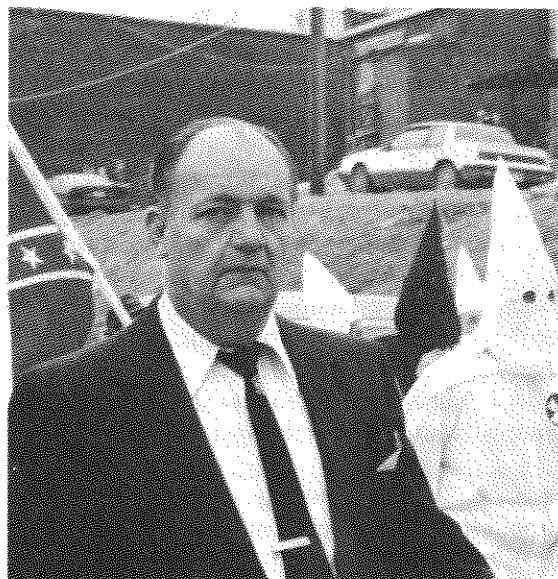
Don Romine, leader of the North Georgia Knights, had not been observed at white supremacist events since 1989 due to health problems. In May 1992, he participated in a Christian Guard rally in Lyerly, Georgia.

#### Royal Confederate Knights

The Royal Confederate Knights, based in Rome, Georgia, distributed leaflets twice in nearby Lindale. The group is led by Imperial Wizard Donnie Allen and Grand Dragon Johnny Pendergrass, who served a jail sentence for shooting an African American man in 1989. The group has not recovered from the 1990 arrests and public exposure of thirteen Royal Confederate Knights and Invisible Empire members who attempted to march through a predominantly African American housing project at 4:00 a.m. without a permit.

#### Fraternal White Knights

The Fraternal White Knights ("FWK"), a previously little-known faction, attempted to play a major role in the white supremacist movement in 1992. The FWK is headquartered in Florida and Richard Ford served as its Imperial Wizard during the year. Kerry Mayhew of Cartersville, the group's Georgia Grand Dragon, first came to public attention at a 1991 rally in Summerville, Georgia, but kept a low profile until late in 1992 when he helped organize a rally sponsored by Ford in Pulaski, Tennessee. Apparently, Mayhew benefitted from the dissolution of the Tennessee-based Lookout Mountain Knights in 1991 by attracting former members of that group.



*Richard Ford, Imperial Wizard of the Florida-based Fraternal Knights, KKK. Ford's Klan has a Klavern based in Cartersville, Georgia lead by Grand Dragon Kerry Mayhew.*

#### True Knights/Aryan Nations

Don Taylor of the True Knights/Aryan Nations participated in a May 3 Christian Guard Rally in Lyerly, Georgia. An associate of Don Taylor, James Brown of Gwinnett County, also appeared at rallies during the year.

### The Confederate Forces

The Confederate Forces, a Conyers-based "White Rights Survival Group" took part in Labor Day rallies in Tucker and Gainesville, Georgia. The group's leader, Ricky Terrell, is a former member of the Southern White Knights.

The Neighbors Network did not record any activity by the Georgia realm of the Augusta-based Christian Knights or by the Loyal Order of White Knights of Hinesville during 1992.

### Other Organizations and Businesses

#### The Truth At Last/Emergency Committee to Suspend Immigration

Marietta resident Ed Fields, publisher of The Truth at Last (formerly The Thunderbolt), a racist and anti-Semitic tabloid, is one of Georgia's leading white supremacists. Fields has a long history of klan and other hate group involvement, but recently he has sought to reach a broader audience through support of Patrick Buchanan's presidential campaign and active collaboration with groups such as the Populist Party and the Committee to Save Our State Flag. Fields has visited Europe to attend and address white supremacist gatherings.

Fields operates the Emergency Committee to Suspend Immigration. Although invisible in 1992 except for membership appeals in Field's The Truth at Last, the group claims to have collected 65,000 signatures on an anti-immigration petition.

#### The Crusade Against Corruption

Convicted church bomber and one-time mentor to Ed Fields, J.B. Stoner, continued his hate activity in 1992 as The Crusade Against Corruption, a group that may have no active members other than Stoner. During the year, Stoner took part in a Christian Guard rally in Lyerly.

### Christian Guard

Under the leadership of John Stanring, the racist and anti-Semitic Christian Guard of East Ridge, Tennessee, held its first Georgia rally in 1992. The group held the rally in May in Lyerly, Georgia. The Christian Guard opened a Georgia post office box in Smyrna that is also the post office box address for Jonathan Edwards and the Aryan Resistance League.



*John Stanring leads the Christian Guard, based in East Ridge, Tennessee. During 1992, the Christian Guard increased its activity in Georgia.*

### National Alliance

The National Alliance, a West Virginia-based nazi organization, increased its influence in Georgia in 1992. The group operated a telephone message line in Stone Mountain during the year. The group's national leader, William Pierce, is the author (under a pseudonym) of the Turner Diaries, a novel that has become a handbook for the most extreme elements of the nazi movement.

### Church of the Creator

Church of the Creator ("COTC"), a viciously anti-Semitic and racist group with a history of violence, increased its influence both in Georgia and nationally during 1992. The

COTC opposes Christianity because, according to the group, "Jesus was a mythical Jewish bastard." In its tabloid newspaper, the COTC listed a street address in College Park for a brief time, and later listed a post office box in Fairburn. Dent Myers Enterprises, a Civil War relic shop in Kennesaw, serves as a distributor of the group's newspaper, Racial Loyalty. During 1992, Church of the Creator moved its national headquarters from North Carolina (just across the state line from Rabun County, Georgia) to Wisconsin.

### The Populist Party

C. Ray Harrelson of Smyrna, a klan rally participant, served as the Executive Secretary of the Populist Party of Georgia until April 1992 when, with the aid of nazi Ed Fields and officers of the Populist Party, he entered the controversy over the state flag. In April, Harrelson launched the Committee to Save Our State Flag ("the Committee"), which opposes efforts to remove the Confederate Battle Flag from the Georgia state flag. Harrelson served as the initial chairperson of the Committee.

Public exposure of the Committee's ties to hate groups resulted in the expulsion of Harrelson from leadership in the Committee. Nevertheless, the Populist Party claims that it has gained enough support to begin running candidates for office in Georgia.

### Nationalist Movement

Following a U.S. Supreme Court decision striking down fees for parade permits, Richard Barrett's Mississippi-based nazi Nationalist Movement held a rally in Forsyth County to protest a civil rights march that occurred the same day. Immediately after the rally, Barrett suspended Jerry Lord, the group's state leader, for being drunk and disorderly at the rally. Lord then formed his own klan faction.

### Holocaust Revisionism

### Atlanta Committee for Historical Review

The Atlanta Committee for Historical

Review shares the goals of the National Institute for Historical Review which asserts that Hitler's Holocaust against Jews, gypsies, homosexuals, and others was a fabrication. The Atlanta Committee For Historical Review is led by attorney and self-proclaimed white separatist Sam Dickson of Marietta, who has frequently defended white supremacists. In October, Sam Dickson hosted a speech by Holocaust revisionist David Irving at the Community Center in Smyrna. Among the forty supporters at Irving's speech were leaders such as C. Ray Harrelson of the Populist Party, Dave Holland of the Southern White Knights, Marietta nazi Ed Fields, white supremacist Frank Shirley, and eight or nine nazi skinheads, including Josh Buckley and Cliff Warby.

### Dent Myers Enterprises

Dent Myers Enterprises, a Civil War relic shop in Kennesaw serves as a distribution point for hate group literature. Myers appears to be most supportive of the Church of Creator. The Neighbors Network has monitored literature from at least two dozen hate groups at the store.

### Thunor Services

Cliff Warby's Thunor Services of Woodstock, Georgia, is a mail order catalog business. The catalog advertises t-shirts, postcards stickers, and other paraphernalia glorifying the klan and nazis. Warby, an English skinhead, participates in klan and nazi rallies and other white supremacist events and is very influential among Georgia nazi skinheads. Warby has a close relationship with Ed Fields and has used Field's bulk mail permit in his business.

### Cowboy and Bobby

Cowboy and Bobby of Ellenwood, Georgia are major distributors of klan and nazi clothing, literature, patches, and buttons at gun shows, particularly at gun and knife shows at the State Farmer's Market. Cowboy is reportedly incarcerated at this time.



### NAZI SKINHEAD ACTIVITY

At the beginning of 1992, the nazi skinhead movement in the southeast, particularly in Georgia and Alabama, appeared poised for a major advance in organizing. At least four skinhead groups then existed in Georgia. These groups had varying degrees of political sophistication. In order of significance, they were: (1) SS of America/National Socialist Youth of Georgia, (2) WAR Skins (an affiliate of the Birmingham-based Aryan National Front), (3) Fyrdung, and (4) National Socialist Political Action League. By the end of 1992, new alliances had emerged.

#### SS of America

The most significant and long-standing of these groups was the Marietta unit of the SS of America, previously organized as the National Socialist Youth of Georgia. In mid-1991, under the direction of Samuel Miles Dowling, this group affiliated itself with the Huntersville, North Carolina-based SS of America, a youth affiliate of Terry Boyce's Confederate Knights of America. By early 1992, under the joint leadership of Dowling and Tony Butler, a nazi agitator with a police record, this group's influence in the state spread as far north as Rome and as far south as Albany. SS of America also associated itself with the Aryan National Front, the primary nazi organization in Alabama at that time.

Following the exposure of his extensive nazi activity to his family, Dowling moved out of the Marietta residence that had served as headquarters for the SS of America. Dowling and Butler then travelled to Portland, Oregon, where they stayed with Bob Heick, leader of the American Front, a nazi organization.

At that time, the case of fugitive white supremacist Terry Weaver began to make headlines around the world. Under siege at his mountain home in Idaho, Weaver carried out sporadic gun battles with agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Three people, including Weaver's son, his wife, and one federal agent, died in the violence. During the siege, numerous white supremacists and right-wing extremists converged on the Weaver farm.

Dowling and four companions were among them. Agents were alerted when Dowling's group stopped to buy ammunition and to ask directions to the Weaver home. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents intercepted Dowling's vehicle and found a large number of firearms. All five nazis were arrested on weapons charges. Although Dowling was later acquitted, this indictment effectively excluded him from active leadership in Georgia for the rest of the year.



*Terry Boyce, Imperial Wizard of the North Carolina-based Confederate Knights of America, played a crucial role in bringing southern nazi/skinheads into the larger racist movement, promoting them as the "new brownshirts."*

#### WAR Skins

In late 1991, Ken Collins and Chad Clark, nazi skinheads living in the Little Five Points community of Atlanta, organized WAR Skins (not connected with Tom Metzger's Fallbrook, California-based WAR.), a chapter of the Aryan National Front ("ANF"). Upon completion of probation last year after serving a federal prison term, Billy Riccio, a former klansman with two previous felony convictions, along with another long-time klansman, Roger Handley of Fultondale, Alabama, founded the ANF and began recruiting various skinhead gangs into the ANF.

During 1992, the WAR Skins were

suspected in a series of criminal actions, including acts of vandalism and violent attacks on the homeless. In January, Mark Lane of Lilburn, a seventeen-year-old member of the Atlanta chapter of WAR Skins, and Jonathan Miller, a nazi skinhead from Albany, were arrested along with fourteen other nazis in Birmingham, Alabama. The arrest grew out of a confrontation between the nazis and members of a fraternity at the University of Alabama at Birmingham.



*Aryan Resistance League Leader and Christian Guard organizer, John Edwards (extreme right with shield), marching with other nazi/ skinheads in Pulaski, Tennessee.*

On April 18, Benny Rembert, a homeless African American man, was beaten and stabbed, and his body was thrown from an overpass onto a rail line. Police arrested Edward Earl Simmons Hardeman and Malcolm Samuel Driskill, two ANF members, and issued a warrant for ANF member Mark Lane of Georgia, who later surrendered in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

In June, Riccio sponsored a march and rally in downtown Birmingham to show support for the jailed suspects. Miles Dowling and two members of SS of America were among the approximately seventy-five nazis who participated. Also in June, Roger Handley of Fultondale, Alabama was arrested for

sodomizing a teenage boy during a raid on Handley's property. The boy was reportedly an officer in the ANF.

Hoping to expand his direct influence in Georgia, Riccio spoke at a rally in Conyers, Georgia in July that was sponsored by John Armstrong, a former member of the U.S. Klans and founder of the Aryan White Knights. In his speech, Riccio urged a group of middle and high school age youth to organize white gangs in their schools. John Edwards, former Assistant Director of the National Socialist Youth of Georgia and a member of the Marietta SS of America, also spoke at the rally.

On August 7, agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, staged coordinated raids in Alabama and Georgia. The raids resulted in the seizure of a large cache of military weapons and the arrest of Riccio and a number of his followers, including Ken Collins of Georgia, who later plead guilty to violating the Federal Body Guard Statute.

It was later learned that three active duty soldiers stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, were suspected of stealing military weapons and explosives and supplying them to the ANF. Ken Collins served as the soldiers' ANF contact. The investigation into the soldiers' involvement was ongoing at the end of 1992.

#### Fyrdung

Fyrdung, a Florida-based group, opened a chapter of its organization in Roswell, Georgia in 1992. During 1992, Fyrdung members distributed propaganda, operated a hotline, and opened a post office box.

A small, but militant organization, Fyrdung was significant for the violence and instability of its two major figures, Robert Q. Smith of Villa Rica and Brian "Tech" Shaw of Marietta. Smith and Shaw organized the group following Shaw's release from a Hall County correctional facility where he served a sentence for aggravated assault. Shaw has a history of assault in Florida and is known for his violent temper and threats.

Based on Neighbors Network's research, it appears that the leaders of Fyrdung conceived of the group as a successor to the Order, an underground terrorist white supremacist gang.

#### National Socialist Political Action League

The National Socialist Political Action League was the weakest of the four organizations. Under the largely inept leadership of Johnny Brewer and Doug Tuttle, the group failed to grow beyond the level of a local gang.

#### Aryan Resistance League

By year's end, the major figures---Riccio, Collins, Dowling, and Butler---were either facing criminal charges or had apparently relocated to another part of the country or both.

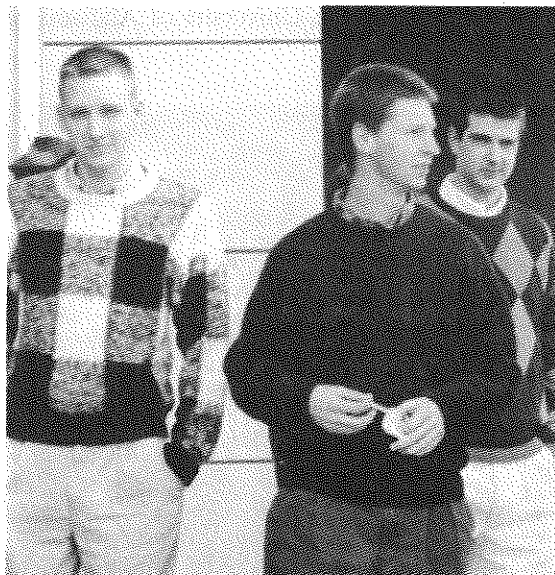
Nevertheless, the disruption of the leadership did not signal the end of white supremacist youth organizing in Georgia. A second group of leaders surfaced in the local movement, including John Edwards of Smyrna, John Armstrong of Conyers, John Bailey of Rome, and Bradley Satterfield of Armuchee. In the latter half of 1992, these new leaders organized the Aryan Resistance League ("ARL") as an umbrella organization for revolutionary white racists.

The ARL's literature circulated throughout northwest Georgia in late 1992, and some of its members were implicated in acts of vandalism and intimidation. Overall, its leaders appeared less competent than Dowling and Butler.

John Armstrong of Conyers distributed literature identifying his Aryan White Knights organization as part of the ANF before becoming a leader of the Aryan Resistance League. In Albany, John Miller's group continues to be listed as an ANF affiliate, and the ANF post office box in Atlanta was still active at year's end.

In order to understand the emergence of the nazi skinhead movement, one must review recent klan history. Throughout its resurgence

in the late 1970s and 1980s, the klan made various attempts to attract young people into its ranks through a "youth corps" and other youth programs. These attempts met with only minimal success among the klan's traditional constituency, and were almost universally unsuccessful among children of contemporary middle-class suburban families.



*From left to right, Northwest Georgia Aryan Resistance League leader, Bradley Satterfield, Aryan Resistance League Security Chief, John Bailey, Samuel Miles Dowling.*

In contrast, the nazi skinhead movement has enjoyed 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.

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. In addition, 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 appearing to be in decline, the nazi/skinheads showed increasing independence of action in 1992. Their strength was great enough to stage this march in Pulaski, Tennessee.*

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 membership in a mythic "Aryan" race. Their goal is for white people on every continent to join together in a white revolution. Unlike the nazi movement, klan meetings and cross-burnings cannot provide these young racists with the fantasy of a world revolution.

The appeal of this vision of 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-conservatives and the klan. Thus, susceptible young people may view 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 officials, 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 African American middle class, and the shifting roles of family and church; (4) backlash by 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 and throughout the world. In particular, white youths have little connection to the lessons of relatively recent history. For white schoolchildren, the civil rights struggle of the 1960s is relegated to a brief review. Only their grandparents, now aged or deceased, could testify to them about World War II and Hitler's Holocaust. Consequently, for white youth, the reality of racism and bigotry has faded. Many young people believe 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. Since legal segregation is a thing of the past, today's white youth is often unable to credit the subtler and still devastating effects of racism and bigotry.

A second factor that has driven contemporary youth into the movement is economic insecurity. During the 1980s, the period of deindustrialization and the 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 an African American

middle class, though small, is another source of anxiety. At the same time, white people 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 or 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 African Americans, 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, African American and Hispanic unemployment is always higher than white unemployment. Despite what the nazis say about African Americans 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 targets of bigotry into a "no win situation."

## Aryan Resistance League



Fighting FOR  
Yah,  
Race,  
& Nation

Box 813565  
Smyrna, GA 30060

The third factor is a complex set of social changes, resulting in a 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.

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 roots. 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 have no parental example to follow and feel emotionally distanced from their parents. Moreover, the mother or father may be married to a step-parent whom the adolescent children may resent as an outsider. All of these things make it difficult for an adolescent to feel a part of a community or to affirm an identity. Thus, the adolescent is vulnerable to attempts by bigots to give him or her a made-up community as a member of the "Master Race."



## 88 Aryan National Front 14

### Skin Heads




White Storm On  
The Horizon

P.O. Box 9383  
Marietta, GA 30065

*Business cards distributed by nazi/skinhead groups active in the Metropolitan Atlanta area.*



The fourth factor is backlash by 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 African American 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 the 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 its media treatment. 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 who promote an agenda of race war. Talk shows and "tabloid television" sensationalize the activities of nazi skinheads and for a time treated 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."

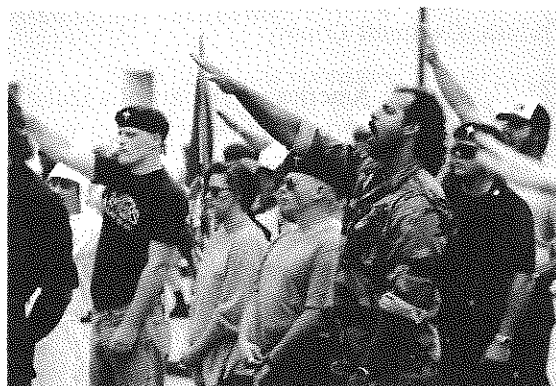
The sixth factor is the natural idealism of youth. Adolescents feel angry and betrayed when they contemplate the contemporary situation and discover that their parents and their parents' generation do not have "the answers." They accept what their parents have achieved as the base line, and insist on 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, synagogues, 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.



*Increasingly, the racist movement appears split between "separatist" and "revolutionary" factions. Militant extremists, such as the White Knights KKK, have greater appeal to youth.*



*Federal investigations in 1992 led to concern about white supremacist activity in the U.S. military. Here, racists rally in Gainesville, Georgia. Note man in Ranger T-Shirt at far left.*

## CHRONOLOGY



*Daniel Carver, the highest ranking Invisible Empire official in Georgia, is a convicted felon who has been barred from public Klan activity.*

January 1992  
Rome, Floyd County

Early in the year, a synagogue was vandalized with swastikas. In another incident, white supremacist literature was left at the synagogue.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

January 1992  
Duluth, Gwinnett County

African American residents of a Duluth neighborhood reported that racist vandalism had been inflicted upon their homes.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

January 1992  
Cobb County

A white student who dated an African American youth was threatened with a fork by a nazi skinhead at Pope High School.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

January 1992  
Gainesville, Hall County

Invisible Empire leader Danny Carver videotaped a parade honoring Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The previous Wednesday, Carver and Invisible Empire member Gordon Parks arrived to videotape another march that ended up being canceled.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

January 1992  
Stone Mountain, DeKalb County

Four homes in the Hidden Hills subdivision were spray-painted with racist graffiti.

(Source: Gwinnett Daily News)

January 1992  
Atlanta, DeKalb County

In the Little Five Points neighborhood, copies of Etcetera, a gay and lesbian publication, were stolen from newspaper boxes and thrown into the compost pile of an environmental group.

(Source: Witness report)

January 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

In Little Five Points, "Fag" was spray-painted on the newspaper box of Southern Voice, a gay and lesbian publication.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

January 1992  
Pulaski, Tennessee

The annual klan/nazi march held in Pulaski, Tennessee drew only about a dozen Georgia participants, whereas thirty-five or forty Georgians participated in 1991. Frank Shirley, Ed Fields, Danny Carver, and Elizabeth Carey were among the marchers in 1992. Approximately 150 people marched at the event.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

January 1992  
Roopville, Heard County

The Invisible Empire's Heard County telephone message line announced "winter quarter firearms and survival training."

(Source: Neighbors Network)

January 1, 1992  
Stone Mountain, DeKalb County

A former klan family, who had endured a campaign of terror since leaving the Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in 1991, received a telephone call asking how they liked their new car. They later discovered that the car had been vandalized.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

January 8, 1992  
Covington, Newton County

Dave Holland, director of the Southern White Knights, was indicted for "use of fighting words." The indictments stemmed from remarks Holland made during an October 1991 klan rally, during which Holland called the Covington police chief "white trash" and a "race traitor."

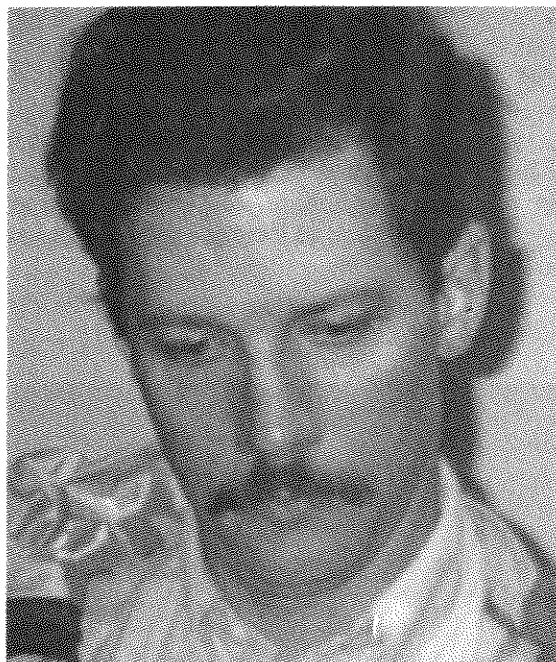
(Source: Grand Jury Indictment Report)

January 18, 1992  
Birmingham, Alabama

Two Georgia nazis, Mark Lane of

Lilburn and Jonathan Miller of Albany, were among sixteen nazi skinheads arrested for harassing residents of a fraternity house at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. Lane was charged with public drunkenness, rioting, disorderly conduct, and carrying a concealed weapon.

(Source: Birmingham News)



*Marion Francis Shirley, a veteran nazi agitator, shown here at the sentencing hearing of klan leader Dave Holland's perjury trial.*

January 18, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

The U.S. Klans sponsored a rally at the Georgia State Capitol to oppose the Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday. The rally drew members of the U.S. Klans, the Invisible Empire, the Winder Knights, the Aryan White Knights, and Ken Collins of the Hammerskins. There were approximately forty participants in the rally.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

January 20, 1992  
Cornelia, Habersham County

Approximately two dozen Invisible Empire members wearing klan robes gathered about a block away from a march honoring Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

(Source: The Times (Gainesville))

January 20, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

The gay contingent in the Martin Luther King, Jr. parade was much better received than in past years, but there was opposition from some spectators and at least one spectator threw an object at the gay contingent.

(Source: The News, Atlanta Gay Center)



*Marietta attorney Sam Dickson, a self-described "white separatist" heads a local Holocaust revisionist group and has defended hate group members.*

January 21, 1992  
DeKalb County

Two nazi skinheads in a truck at the intersection of Clairmont and North Druid Hills Roads threatened a lesbian couple.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

January 26, 1992  
Stone Mountain, DeKalb County

A man reported a series of homophobic and racist incidents allegedly caused by a neighbor, including attempted vandalism to the victim's car and house.

The perpetrator also allegedly harassed interracial couples in 1990 and 1991, and in August 1990 he reportedly pointed a rifle with a scope at a group of African American people leaving a wedding reception and said, "I want to see some niggers scatter."

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

January 28, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A federal judge upheld the right of the Republican Party of Georgia to keep former klan and nazi leader David Duke's name off the ballot in Georgia's Republican Presidential Primary.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

January 29, 1992  
East Point, Clayton County

Presidential candidate David Duke held a press conference at a hotel near Atlanta's Hartsfield International Airport. Duke was accompanied by Marietta attorney and head of the Atlanta Committee for Historical Review, Sam Dickson, who claims that the Holocaust never occurred and frequently defends white

supremacists charged with crimes. Dickson is a self-described "white separatist."

(Source: Neighbors Network)

January 31, 1992  
Savannah, Chatham County

Stanley Jackson, an African American man, was killed by three white soldiers stationed at Fort Stewart in a drive-by shooting. The weapons involved were AK-47 assault rifles. At the trial, where the three men were convicted, the prosecution claimed that the men were acting out a "Dungeons and Dragons" fantasy. One witness testified that previous to the shooting one of the assailants stated that they were going to Savannah that night to shoot a black man. In February, 200 people held a vigil in honor of Jackson's memory.

(Source: Savannah Morning News)

February 1992  
Blakely, Early County

Two men were shot while driving through Early County. One bullet struck their car. The men survived the incident. Both men are sons of Helen Watson, an outspoken critic of hate activity since December 1988, when Invisible Empire members burned a cross in her yard. Like most of at least seven other cross-burning victims in Early County at that time, Watson was a white person who had associated with African Americans.

In another incident, in Columbia, Alabama, two men pulled up in a car beside Helen Watson's car and displayed a sign telling her to keep her mouth shut.

(Source: Albany Herald)

February 1992  
Clarkston, DeKalb County

Racist graffiti, including the names of rock and roll bands and a reference to the KKK, were spray-painted on a wall at Jolly Elementary

School. School officials quickly sand-blasted the vandalism, but did not notify the police. When questioned, the principal said he did not remember the names of the bands.

(Source: Gwinnett Daily News)

February 1992  
Bremen, Haralson County

A student withdrew from Bremen High School after being harassed. The harassment started the day after the boy's mother appeared on the "Oprah Winfrey Show" and explained that she had been fired by Cracker Barrel Restaurants because she was a lesbian. The harassment included mention of a "Junior KKK."

(Source: Witness report)

February 27, 1992  
Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

Several men attacked a woman in the parking lot of a fast-food restaurant. The men used homophobic slurs, and left their victim with several broken ribs and a fractured facial bone. The attack apparently occurred because the woman displayed gay pride emblems.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

March 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

The Neighbors Network received a threatening telephone call.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

March 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

An African American student and a Jewish student at Georgia State University found their school lockers defaced with racial slurs.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)



March 4, 1992  
Marietta, Cobb County

Some Atlanta area residents received Pat Buchanan campaign literature with the return address of The Truth at Last, a tabloid newspaper published by Marietta nazi Ed Fields. Both the Buchanan campaign and Fields, a Buchanan supporter, denied responsibility.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

March 6, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Five or six white people attacked a gay man in his home on Atlanta Avenue and threatened to shoot him. The gay man, though he suffered a broken toe and lacerations, hit back with a billy club, forcing his attackers to flee.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

March 7, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

The man in the above incident called 911 and reported that two men had damaged his screened porch and were kicking in his door. After police arrested the two men, someone cut the victim's telephone line.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

March 13, 1992  
Athens, Clarke County

More than 300 people attended a rally protesting the publication by University of Georgia's newspaper The Red and Black of a paid advertisement claiming that the Holocaust never occurred. The advertisement was paid for by Bradley Smith of the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust located in Visalia, California.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)



*This cartoon from The Truth At Last is a good example of so-called "Holo-boax" propaganda. Shameless in its contempt for truth, and venomously anti-Semitic.*

March 14, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Dave Holland, Director of the Southern White Knights, was convicted on three counts of perjury in Federal District Court. Holland was acquitted on a third count of perjury. The charges resulted from Holland's claims under oath that he was unable to pay damages stemming from his role in the 1987 attack on brotherhood marchers in Forsyth County. The prosecution also maintained that Holland had intimidated witnesses.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

March 16, 1992  
Decatur, DeKalb County

The Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia bias hotline received a harassing and obscene telephone call.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

March 21, 1992  
Jonesboro, Clayton County

Keith Smith's U.S. Klans held a klan rally that drew approximately thirty participants, twenty-three of whom were dressed in klan robes. Ricky Terrell of the Confederate Forces observed the rally. The rally attracted little attention.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

April 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A swastika was carved on the wall of an elevator in a building housing the Israeli Consulate and a number of Jewish-owned businesses. A security guard reported the vandalism to police.

(Source: Creative Loafing)

April 1992  
Riverdale, Clayton County

Racist and anti-Semitic graffiti was painted on classroom trailers at Riverdale Middle School. A similar incident had occurred several weeks earlier.

(Source: Clayton News Daily)

April 1, 1992  
Lithonia, DeKalb County

Lithonia High School students boycotted the school's cafeteria because they believed that they had been mistreated by cafeteria staff, and that the cafeteria manager had directed a racial slur at a student. Only seventeen students did not participate in the boycott. A week later, most students were still boycotting.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

April 2, 1992  
Metropolitan Atlanta

Greg Walker, Grand Dragon of the Southern White Knights, allegedly sold a sawed-off shotgun to an undercover law enforcement officer.

(Source: Gwinnett Daily News)

April 2, 1992  
Oxon Hill, Maryland

An African American man received three harassing telephone calls from a person who shouted racial slurs at him, challenged him to a fight, and gave the victim the telephone number of a klan hotline in Georgia.

(Source: Klanwatch)



*Ricky Terrell, leader of the Conyers-based Confederate Forces. Terrell is a former member of the Southern White Knights KKK.*

April 4-5, 1992  
Forsyth County

The Populist Party of Georgia held its annual convention. Long-time Marietta nazi Ed Fields and Jim Warner of Louisiana were

featured speakers. Warner, a former Nazi Party officer, now heads the anti-Semitic Christian Defense League. At the convention, outspoken anti-Semite C. Ray Harrelson of Smyrna ended his term as Executive Director of the Party, and soon launched the Committee to Save Our Flag, an organization that opposes efforts to remove the Confederate Battle Flag from the Georgia State Flag.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

April 8, 1992  
Metropolitan Atlanta

Greg Walker, Grand Dragon of the Southern White Knights, allegedly sold an AK-47 assault rifle to an undercover officer.

(Source: Gwinnett Daily News)

April 11, 1992  
Winder, Burrow County

Approximately a dozen people participated in a march sponsored by the Winder Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The Winder Knights consists primarily of the McAndrew family of Winder. Louis "Ace" Baxter, who until recently served as Knighthawk of the U.S. Klans, also participated in the march. Baxter split with the U.S. Klans and re-formed the Confederate White Knights.

(Source: Gwinnett Daily News, Neighbors Network)

April 11, 1992  
Franklin, Heard County

The Invisible Empire distributed literature and held a klan rally on private property. Neighbors Network volunteers had distributed leaflets in Franklin the previous weekend.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

April 12, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A Caribbean theme restaurant in the Little Five Points neighborhood was defaced with swastikas.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

April 12, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

In the Little Five Points neighborhood, Neighbors Network volunteers prevented a drunken man from assaulting a Hare Krishna devotee. The man shouted that the victim had to leave the area because he was not a Christian.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

April 14, 1992  
Riverdale, Clayton County

An African American couple decided not to purchase a house that they had planned to buy after three young men allegedly painted racial slurs on the house. The three men were arrested and charged with criminal trespass and obstruction of an officer.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

April 18, 1992  
Birmingham, Alabama

Four nazis, including Mark Lane of Lilburn, Georgia, allegedly stabbed to death a homeless African American man. Lane became a fugitive, but eventually turned himself in to police in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

(Source: Klanwatch)

April 18, 1992  
Marietta, Cobb County

A birthday party honoring Adolf Hitler was held at SS of America leader Miles Dowling's home. About twenty-five people took part in the celebration that included a birthday

cake.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

April 23, 1992  
Cobb County

A group of young people were threatened by SS of America members at a Dunkin Donuts on Johnson Ferry Road. At one point the SS members left, and returned later with reinforcements. Among those present were Tony Butler and Miles Dowling.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

April 24, 1992  
Gwinnett County

The home of a Pakistani family was spray-painted with "KKK," "Sand Nigger," "Duke," "White Power," and other epithets. Two vehicles at the house were spray-painted and the tires were slashed.

(Source: Gwinnett Daily News)

April 25, 1992  
Sandy Springs, Fulton County

A carload of nazi skinheads attacked a young African American man who was walking along a street. The victim was knocked down and kicked. Neighbors Network volunteers and anti-racist activists helped the young man file a police report.

Within the next several hours, there was a series of incidents involving nazi skinheads threatening people in the same vicinity.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

April 30, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A march to the Georgia State Capitol protesting the Rodney King verdict turned violent. Mobs beat white pedestrians and

drivers, smashed windows, looted stores, and fought with police. Much of the violence occurred near the Georgia State Capitol, Five Points, Underground Atlanta, and the Omni. By late in the day, 325 people had been arrested. In the most serious incident overnight, four men were arrested for attempting to firebomb a liquor store on Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive. Police suspected the same men of attempting to burn a bookstore thirty minutes earlier near Atlanta University. During the rioting, there were numerous incidents where African Americans protected Koreans and whites from rioters.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

April 30, 1992  
DeKalb County

A fist fight, sparked by the Rodney King verdict, occurred at Salem High School.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

April 30, 1992  
Dalton, Whitfield County

A man who was angered by the Rodney King verdict was arrested as he allegedly attempted to burn down a gasoline station.

(Source: The Daily Citizen-News (Dalton))

April 30, 1992  
Rockmart, Polk County

A crowd of African American people threw bottles at three white men. Police say the incident may have been drug-related.

(Source: Rome News-Tribune)

April 30, 1992  
Cedartown, Polk County

A crowd vandalized and attempted to burn a convenience store. Two people were arrested in the "scattered disorder" along

Jefferson Street. The disorder stemmed from anger at the Rodney King verdict.

(Source: Rome News-Tribune)



Long-time nazi Ed Fields publishes the Marietta-based newspaper The Truth At Last (formerly The Thunderbolt).

April 29 - May 2, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

The Neighbors Network received a series of hate calls, including a threat to burn down the Network's office.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

May 1992  
Clifton, New Jersey

Marietta nazi Ed Fields and British nazi John Tyndall spoke at a meeting attended by approximately one hundred supporters, including nazi skinheads.

(Source: Klanwatch)

May 1992  
Metropolitan Atlanta

Two anti-racist activists, one a former white supremacist, received telephone threats.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

May 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

African American workers at MARTA's Hamilton Boulevard facility reported that klan literature was being passed around in the plant. Racist literature was left in the lockers of some African American employees.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

May 1992  
Rockmart, Polk County

A sixteen-year-old boy was arrested for spray-painting racial slurs and a picture of a klansman on a sidewalk at Rockmart High School. The youth admitted engaging in similar vandalism two weeks earlier. One of the incidents of vandalism sparked a brief fight between African American and white students.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

May 1992  
DeKalb County

A sign that declared "Save the White Race" and included a metropolitan Atlanta telephone number was placed in the median strip of the 6800 block of Memorial Drive. The telephone number posted on the sign was a recorded hate message of the National Alliance, a West Virginia-based nazi group.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

May 1992  
Stone Mountain, DeKalb County

A family formerly connected with the



Southern White Knights reportedly received several pieces of hate mail, and one of their relatives received death threats by telephone.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

May 1, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A clash between students and others and police near the Atlanta University campus resulted in at least twenty-two people, mostly police officers, being treated at hospitals for injuries. Sixty-eight people were arrested at the scene, and others were arrested later when police reviewed videotapes.

The clash, which lasted until 8:00 p.m., began when police attempted to prevent students from marching downtown. The resulting standoff lasted several hours, with the crowd throwing rocks and bottles, and police firing tear gas.

At approximately 7:40 p.m., police dropped tear gas on a crowd besieging a Korean-owned liquor store at the corner of Fair Street and Brawley Street. The family who owned the store was trapped on the roof for several hours as the mob threw objects at them.

During the rioting on April 30 and May 1, a total of six Korean businesses received \$300,000 worth of damage. The most seriously injured victim of the rioting in Georgia was a white pedestrian from Stone Mountain who was beaten by a mob of fifty to one hundred people near the Omni.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

May 2, 1992  
Covington, Newton County

Louis Baxter of the Confederate White Knights agreed to a request by officials to postpone a klan rally, due to the violence following the Rodney King verdict.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

May 2, 1992  
Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

A white man reported that five African American men approached him at a gas station on U.S. Highway 29, and said, "Let's get this white boy. Let's get his car." The men allegedly displayed a knife and a piece of pipe. In the ensuing brawl, one of the attackers was apparently cut on his chest with a knife.

(Source: Gwinnett Daily News)

May 2, 1992  
Clayton, Rabun County  
Cornelia, Habersham County

Fourteen Invisible Empire and Winder Knights members rallied in Clayton. The rally ended prematurely with a large all-white crowd countering the klan's speeches. That night, the klan held a rally on private property in Cornelia.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)



*Riots following the verdict in the Rodney King case resulted in damage to numerous small businesses.*

May 3, 1992  
Lyerly, Chattooga County

The Christian Guard, an anti-Semitic group based in East Ridge, Tennessee, held its first Georgia rally. The rally, held on a farm near Lyerly, drew about thirty participants. Attendees included Christian Guard leader John Standing, SS of America activist John Edwards, former Invisible Empire leader Joe Biddy, North Georgia Knights leader Don Romine, and convicted church bomber J.B. Stoner.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

May 9, 1992  
Cumming, Forsyth County

The Invisible Empire failed to distribute literature as planned.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

May 9, 1992  
Lithonia, DeKalb County

Pickers protesting employment discrimination against lesbians and gays at a Cracker Barrel Restaurant reported eighteen hate incidents, ranging from hand gestures to threats. During the year, activists filed forty-nine complaints with various police departments, mostly the Dekalb Police Department, for incidents directed at the activists during Cracker Barrel protests.

(Source: Queer Nation)

May 10, 1992  
Marietta, Cobb County

Several African American youths allegedly challenged several white youths on Wright Street for "being in a black neighborhood." One of the African American youths knocked down and kicked one of the white youths and he threw rocks at another white youth.

(Source: Marietta Daily Journal)

May 19, 1992  
Conyers, Rockdale County

Grand Dragon Greg Walker of the Southern White Knights was arrested for selling illegal drugs and weapons. According to the Gwinnett Daily News, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and federal agents, Walker was attempting to fund his klan group through these sales. Walker also bragged that he had sold cocaine.

(Source: Neighbors Network, Gwinnett Daily News)

May - June 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

According to the Georgia Department of Transportation, a bust of Governor Zell Miller displayed along a North Georgia Highway bearing his name was vandalized several times. The bust was painted black, apparently as a result of Miller's support for changing the state flag.

(Source: Georgia Department of Transportation)

Spring - Summer 1992  
Duluth, Gwinnett County

Five supporters of the Duluth-based National Socialist Political Action League, including its leaders, Douglas Bryan Tuttle and Johnny Lee Brewer, were arrested on a variety of charges, including burglary, credit card theft, criminal trespass, and forgery. Other arrestees included Terry Lamar Williams, Jr., Tommy Vernon Busfield, and Anthony Lee Boone.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

June 1992  
Gwinnett County

The Greater Atlanta Vedic Temple, a Hindu Temple, was vandalized five times between August 1991 and June 1992.

(Source: Gwinnett Daily News)

June 1992  
Leesburg, Lee County

A rural African American church was fire-bombed. It is unclear whether or not this was a hate-motivated crime or whether it was related to other previous incidents of arson.

(Source: Albany Herald)

June 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A Neighbors Network member received harassing telephone calls at his home and at his place of employment. The calls were made by Josh Buckley of the SS of America and by an SS of America member who identified herself as "Eva Braun."

(Source: Neighbors Network)

June 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A Queer Nation activist received death threats on her telephone.

(Source: Queer Nation)

June 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Ten African American men shouted at and beat a white man. A witness said that the beating appeared to be racially-motivated.

(Source: Creative Loafing)

June 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

An African American Atlanta University student, who had participated in a rally at the Georgia State Capitol on June 14 in which the state flag was burned, reportedly received harassing and abusive telephone calls.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

June 1992  
Hapeville, Fulton County

The telephone message line of Invisible Empire Grand Dragon James Spivey instructed people to call the telephone lines of the Lesbian/Gay Pride Rally, in an apparent attempt to tie up the group's telephone lines.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

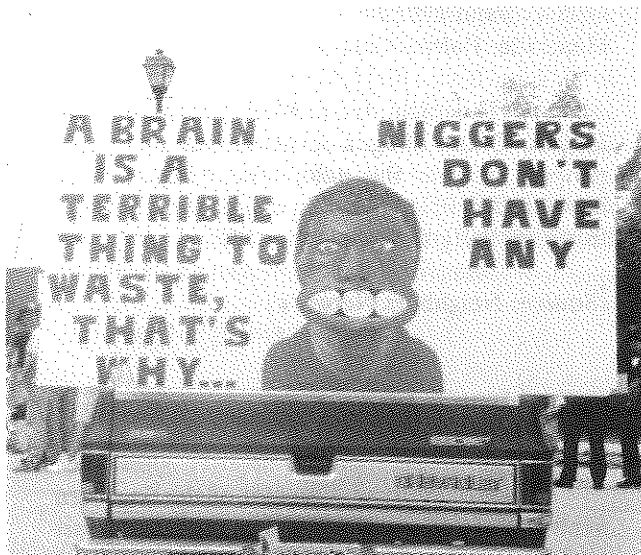
June 3, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Dave Holland, Director of the Southern White Knights, was sentenced to two years probation, six months house arrest, \$761.50 in restitution, \$150 in special restitution, and 250 hours of community service for a March 14 conviction of civil perjury.

(Source: Neighbors Network)



Dave Holland, Director of the Southern White Knights KKK, moments after his conviction on federal perjury charges. Also during 1992, Holland was indicted for the "use of fighting words."



*Danny Carver of the Invisible Empire displays racist sign on his truck.*

June 13, 1992

Macon, Bibb County

A man was critically injured by four or five gunshots after interrupting someone writing "fag" on his car and in his yard.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

June 14, 1992

Marietta, Cobb County

Several nazi skinheads, including Robert Q. Smith, allegedly "pushed around" and threatened a young Hispanic woman.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

June 14, 1992

Birmingham, Alabama

Forty-five white supremacists, including members of the Aryan White Knights of Conyers, Georgia and nazi skinheads from Albany, Georgia rallied in support of several

nazi skinheads who had recently been charged with murdering a homeless African American man. During the rally, nazi Billy Riccio threatened to castrate any African American man who had sex with a white woman.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

June 19, 1992

Washington, D.C.

In Forsyth County, Georgia v. the Nationalist Movement, the United States Supreme Court invalidated an ordinance that allowed county administrators to adjust the cost of a parade permit to reflect the cost of providing security at the event. Atlanta activist Hosea Williams immediately announced plans for another march in Forsyth County, and Richard Barrett of the Nationalist Movement announced plans to counter-demonstrate.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

June 19-21, 1992

Jonesboro, Clayton County

Martha Andrews of Avondale Estates, long-time Christian Identity advocate, reportedly held a three-day conference under the name of "American Heritage Bible Conference." Christian Identity claims that Adam was the first white man, that anyone who is not white is sub-human, and that Jews are the children of the devil.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

June 20, 1992

Gainesville, Hall County

Police ordered Danny Carver, local official of the Invisible Empire, to move his truck that he had parked near the Hall County Courthouse. Carver's truck, carrying a racist sign, was parked there shortly before civil rights marchers were scheduled to arrive at the site. Police said the sign violated a city ordinance.

(Source: The Times (Gainesville))

June 20, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

In the Little Five Points neighborhood, a fight broke out between an anti-racist activist and an SS of America member. SS of America members, including Miles Dowling, encouraged the fight.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

June 23, 1992  
Fultondale, Alabama

During a raid, police arrested white supremacist leader Roger Handley for forcibly sodomizing a sixteen-year-old boy and for a weapons violation. Ken Collins, organizer of the Hammerskins in Atlanta in 1991 and 1992, was arrested for harassment during the raid. Will Satterfield, head of the Aryan National Front, was later charged in connection with theft of a copying machine found during the raid. The copying machine had been stolen from a church.

(Source: Klanwatch)

June 26, 1992  
Blakely, Early County

Two Invisible Empire leaders in Early County were indicted on federal charges in connection with a series of cross burnings in Early County in 1987 and 1988. A third klan member pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

June 27, 1992  
Rockmart, Polk County

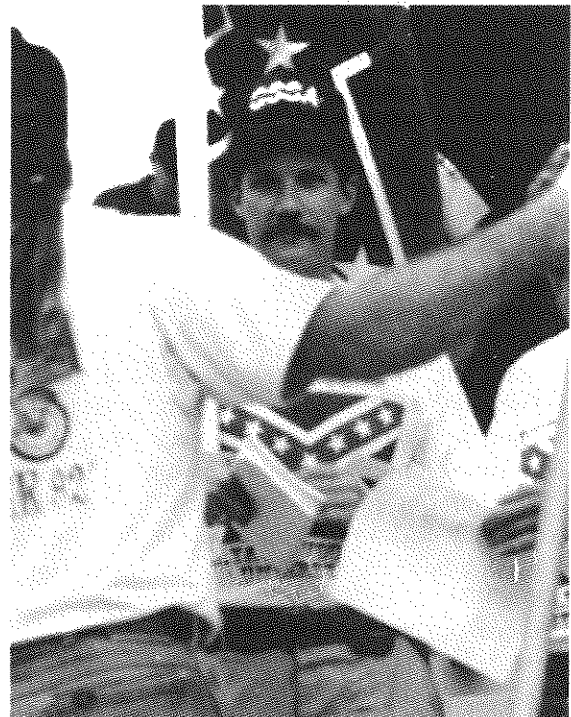
The Invisible Empire held a klan rally on a piece of private property that had not been used since the True Knights used it in 1989.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

June 28, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A rally, sponsored by the Committee to Save Our Flag, drew such participants as long-time nazi Ed Fields, nazi Frank Shirley, nazi skinhead Bryan Shaw, Invisible Empire leaders Danny Carver and Gordon Parks, and anti-Semitic activist and founder of the Committee to Save Our Flag, C. Ray Harrelson of Smyrna, Georgia. Populist Party officers Raymond Young and Hazel Poole used racial slurs at the rally. Populist Party members proudly displayed a large photograph of the bust of Zell Miller spray-painted black, in protest of Governor Miller's support for changing the Georgia State Flag. The Neighbors Network distributed leaflets at the rally detailing Fields' and Harrelson's white supremacist affiliations. The coalition broke up within hours.

(Source: Neighbors Network)



*Marion Francis Shirley at the first rally sponsored by the Committee to Save Our State Flag.*

June 28, 1992  
Pelham, Alabama

Jonathan Miller, Aryan National Front



activist from Albany, Georgia was among several nazis who allegedly severely beat a man from Pelham, Alabama. Miller was charged with aggravated assault.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

June 28, 1992

Atlanta, Fulton County

During the Lesbian and Gay Pride Rally in Piedmont Park, a group of young men used homophobic slurs to threaten and harass festival attendees.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

June 28, 1992

Atlanta, Fulton County

A gay man was stabbed and robbed near Piedmont Park.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

June 30, 1992

Decatur, DeKalb County

A nazi activist, Robert Q. Smith, left a threatening message on a woman's telephone answering machine. The message referred to the woman as "a race traitor-whore." Neighbors Network volunteers assisted the woman in taking a warrant out for Smith's arrest. Smith was reportedly also wanted for a parole violation in Coweta County.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

June 30, 1992

Atlanta, Fulton County

The Atlanta Police Department's bias crime report for the first half of 1992 included the following incidents. The Atlanta Police Department also included a number of incidents listed elsewhere in this chronology, as well as a

number of incidents of violence during the rioting following the Rodney King verdict.

1. Two men chased and struck a gay man on Piedmont Avenue.

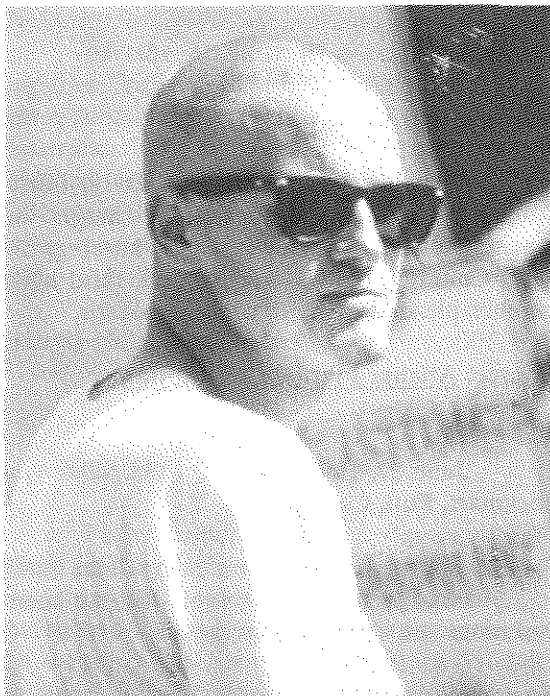
2. A white man allegedly punched an African American man in the mouth and made a racist comment to him.

3. An assailant made derogatory remarks about a man's sexual orientation and robbed the victim of a ring.

4. An African American man was jailed for allegedly making racist threats to a white woman.

5. An African American male allegedly created a disturbance in an Asian-owned store on Broad Street and threatened the store's owner. During the arrest, the perpetrator stated that he had a problem with Asians.

6. A man was charged with terroristic threats after allegedly threatening another man because of his sexual orientation.



*Robert Q. Smith, a nazi/skinhead with an extensive criminal history, was released from prison after serving a sentence for aggravated assault. Smith is currently wanted by the police.*

7. A man asked another man from what country he originated, to which the second man responded "East Africa." The first man then attacked the East African. The assailant was sentenced to four months in prison.

8. The word "nigger" was spray-painted on a vending truck while it was parked in front of its driver's home on Monroe Drive in Atlanta. The truck's driver was white.

9. After leaving a gay bar, an HIV positive man was attacked and received lacerations on the head and neck.

10. A man reported that several white males threw a can of beer at him and called him "faggot." The victim refused to give any personal information to police.

11. An African American male reported that a white male struck him in the face with a bottle because the white male objected to the victim's relationship with a white female. The alleged assailant was arrested.

12. Juveniles harassed a gay neighbor. The juveniles were arrested.

13. A gay man was the victim of several incidents at his home, including one incident in which a firecracker exploded under his door. The police made an arrest in the case.

14. Three African American males attacked a transvestite with a stick. The attackers were arrested.

July 1992  
Duluth, Gwinnett County

Joshua Reynolds, a fifteen year old white youth, was shot to death after he and other white teens engaged in a fight with a group of African American and Hispanic youths at a Shopping Center on Pleasant Hill Road. Another fifteen-year-old was charged with murder. The incident apparently had racial overtones. According to police, prior to being shot, Reynolds used a hammer to smash two windows of a car that he believed belonged to a member of the opposing group, and he

threatened the other group with a box cutter.

(Source: Gwinnett Daily News)

July 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A brick was thrown at a gay man and his friend as they walked through the Little Five Points community in Atlanta.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

July 1992  
Smyrna, Cobb County

C. Ray Harrelson, Chair of the Committee to Save Our Flag, former Chair of the Georgia Populist Party, and klan rally participant, resigned his position as Chair of the Committee to Save Our Flag "for health reasons." R. Lee Collins replaced Harrelson as Chair of the Committee to Save Our Flag.

(Source: Neighbors Network)



C. Ray Harelson of Smyrna. Former Executive Director of the Populist Party of Georgia and founding Chairperson of the Committee to Save Our State Flag. Seen at Holocaust revisionist meeting.

July 4, 1992  
College Park, Fulton County

Populist Party official Greg Davis helped organize a beer party and rally in support of retaining the current Georgia State Flag.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

July 6, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

While walking from the Little Five Points neighborhood along Sinclair Lane, a woman was abducted, stabbed, and raped by a former co-worker. The assailant also stuffed leaves into the woman's anus and vagina and told her that he had raped her because she was a lesbian.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

July 6, 1992  
Ashburn, Turner County

The Invisible Empire held a public klan rally. Among the attendees were Willie James Jackson, an Invisible Empire leader from Albany, nazi skinheads from Albany, and well-known nazi leader Billy Riccio from Birmingham, Alabama.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

July 18, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

An African American man and a white man beat a man in the Ansley Square mall parking lot in Atlanta. The men called their victim a "faggot" and threatened him with a knife. Two other gay-bashings were reported at Ansley Square mall during this period of time, including a robbery in which a gay man was beaten unconscious, and a robbery in which the victim lost two teeth.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

July 20, 1992  
Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

At 1:00 a.m., a man answered his doorbell and found a sign that read "fag" posted in front of his home. Neighborhood children were responsible for posting the sign. Earlier that year, a window in the man's home was broken by vandals.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

July 20, 1992  
Tucker, DeKalb County

Two women were threatened in a parking lot by a man who called them "lezzies" and tried to strike them.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

July 22, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A woman found a message on her telephone answering machine that referred to her as a "pig dyke."

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

July 25, 1992  
Athens, Clarke County

An Athens Banner-Herald columnist reported on a series of attacks in Athens perpetrated by young African American men against white people.

(Source: Athens Banner-Herald)

July 26, 1992  
Stone Mountain, DeKalb County

An African American family's home was "egged" and later a "For Sale" sign was placed on

their lawn. After these events, weed killer or gasoline was used to imprint "KKK" and a racial epithet on their lawn. The homeowner also reported being taunted by young people in the neighborhood.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

July 27, 1992  
Conyers, Rockdale County

The Aryan White Knights held their first rally which drew approximately thirty participants. This faction, led by John Armstrong, consisted primarily of nazi skinheads. Billy Riccio of Birmingham attended the rally. Cecil Bradley also participated. During the rally, skinheads chanted threats at Neighbors Network volunteers. That night at Armstrong's home, the group held a private rally and burned a swastika instead of the traditional cross.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

July 27, 1992  
La Grange, Troupe County

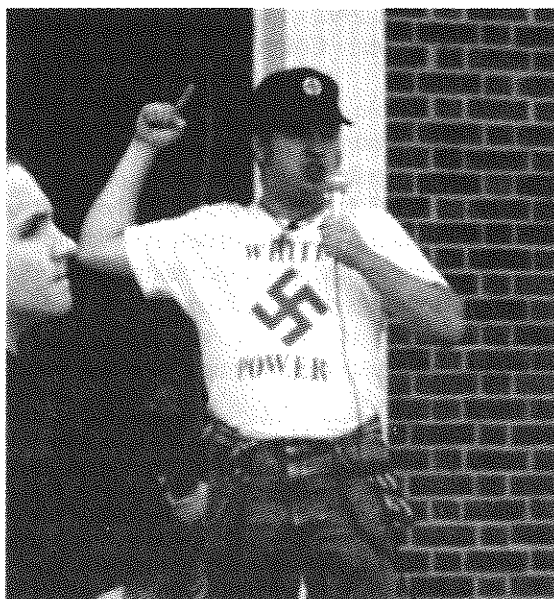
Approximately twenty members of the Invisible Empire and the Winder Knights distributed literature at the town square in La Grange. That night, the participants held a rally on Lower Big Springs Road. The following Saturday, the Neighbors Network distributed leaflets around the town square to educate citizens about the klan.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

July 28, 1992  
Columbus, Muscogee County

Four men riding Harley-Davidson motorcycles and wearing nazi helmets fired pistols at the Columbus Emergency Medical Services South Station at about 2:00 a.m. There is no known motive for the shooting.

(Source: Columbus Ledger-Inquirer)



*In 1992, Georgia's nazi youth began to look to Billy Riccio's Birmingham, Alabama-based Aryan National Front for leadership. Here Riccio speaks to youth at a rally in Conyers, Georgia.*

July 30, 1992  
Dalton, Whitfield County

Racial slurs were exchanged between a group of African American youths and a group of young Hispanic men at the corner of McAfee and Frederick Streets in Dalton. The exchange of racial slurs sparked a gun battle. Bernabe Garcia was arrested for firing a shotgun from a house. Four people in the street were shot.

(Source: The Daily Citizen-News (Dalton))

July 31, 1992  
Stone Mountain, DeKalb County

Former members of the Southern White Knights were harassed by two carloads of white youths who stood outside of the former members' home and yelled racial slurs. The next day, family members discovered that a gun shot had been fired into their swimming pool.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

August 1992  
Albany, Dougherty County

Invisible Empire leader Willie James Jackson of Dougherty County withdrew his request to distribute literature in Albany on October 3, 1992 following plans in the African American community to boycott his employer, Pest-X Exterminator. State Representative Mary Young-Cummings expressed concern over a klan member "going in and out of the houses of blacks using poisonous chemicals."

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Witness report)

August 1992  
Albany, Dougherty County

John Baumgardner, the Invisible Empire's Grand Dragon for the State of Florida, sent a letter to State Representative Mary Young-Cummings threatening to picket her office without notice or permit. Baumgardner was angered because Cummings had helped expose the fact that Invisible Empire leader William James Jackson worked for Pest-X exterminators. Baumgardner also expressed his intention to begin organizing in south Georgia.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

August 1992  
Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

An African American resident of Joustler's Lane in Lawrenceville reported racist vandalism to his car and home.

(Source: Gwinnett Daily News)

August 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

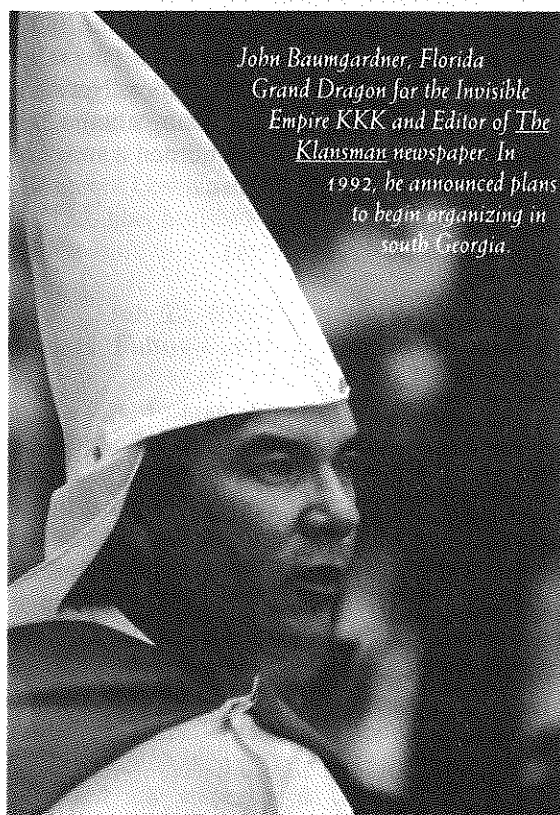
Hosea Williams reportedly received numerous threatening telephone calls to his office in the days after he made plans to march from the Georgia State Capitol building in Atlanta to Forsyth County. Williams stated that he received about fifty such calls per day.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

August 1992  
Carrollton, Carroll County

The FBI confirmed that it was investigating the 1990 death of Captain Michael Pinkard, a Carrollton fire fighter. Pinkard's death was listed as an accidental drowning. He died one week after Carrollton's Fire Chief was forced to resign for allegedly threatening and harassing African American fire fighters.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)



August 1, 1992  
Dawsonville, Dawson County

Jerry Lord, Georgia leader of the Nationalist Movement, held a rally at the Jelly Mill Antiques. This store, located on Route 53 outside of Dawsonville, has become a center of racist activity.

(Source: Neighbors Network)



August 6, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A fight occurred in Little Five Points between two men wearing t-shirts of the Dixie Bandits Motorcycle Club and an African American man. The fight began when the perpetrators used racial slurs against their victims. The fight ended with the bikers fleeing the neighborhood.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

August 7, 1992  
Birmingham, Alabama

In a series of raids in Georgia and Alabama, nazi leader Billy Riccio and a number of his associates were arrested. In Columbus, Georgia, police seized fifty stolen M-16 barrels, four automatic weapons, and explosives. A total of nine people were arrested or were being sought by police. Among those charged were Ken Collins, who organized the Hammerskins in the Atlanta area in 1991 and 1992. Collins was charged with federal explosive and weapons charges and a related state charge. Also arrested for various charges were Billy Riccio, Cecil Bradley, Tom Collins, Louis Odo, Jonathan Miller of Albany, Georgia, Roger Handley, Adam Galleon, and William Satterfield.

(Source: Klanwatch)

August 8, 1992  
St. Clair County, Alabama

There were only a dozen participants at an "Aryan Youth Jam," due to raids carried out the day before in Alabama and Georgia. Terry Boyce (a North Carolina resident) of the Confederate Knights of America, Hank Schmidt (a Florida resident) of the New National Socialists, and an SS of America member (a North Carolina resident) were charged with possessing loaded pistols. Also man was arrested on a California fugitive warrant. John Armstrong of the Aryan White Knights was the Georgia contact for the event.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

August 22, 1992  
Cumming, Forsyth County  
Dawsonville, Dawson County

Richard Barrett's Nationalist Movement held a rally to protest a civil rights march by Hosea Williams planned for later that same day. The rally drew about fifty participants plus spectators. A couple of hours later Williams held his own march and rally. Approximately 300 counter-demonstrators gathered across the street to protest Williams' rally while fifty other people demonstrated with the Nationalist Movement nearby. Following the rally, the Nationalists travelled by motorcade back to their staging area, Jelly Mill Antiques in Dawsonville, and held another rally. Jerry Lord, Nationalist Movement leader for the state of Georgia, was suspended by the Nationalists for being drunk and disorderly at the rally.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

August 24, 1992  
Naples, Idaho

Miles Dowling, a nazi from Marietta, Georgia, was arrested with four other nazis on weapons charges near a cabin where white supremacist Randy Weaver and his family and associates were under siege following the murder of a United States Marshall. Six assault rifles, a shotgun, a rifle, and a pistol were seized from Dowling's truck.

(Source: Marietta Daily Journal)

August 25, 1992  
Atlanta, Georgia

A gay activist received a harassing and threatening telephone call.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

August 25, 1992  
Portland, Oregon

Tony Butler, former head of the Georgia National Socialist Alliance and Georgia White Unity Association, was slightly injured in an incident at the home of American Front leader Robert Heicht in Portland, Oregon. Butler was cut by flying glass when a brick was thrown through a window. A swastika was burned on the lawn at the same time. Heicht blamed anti-racist skinheads, and said he and others had just returned from Naples, Idaho, where they had demonstrated in support of Randy Weaver and his followers who had shot to death a United States Marshall.

(Source: The Oregonian)



*Richard Barrett (at podium) brought his Mississippi-based Nationalist Movement to Cumming, Georgia for a rally. T-shirt sales and new memberships insured that he would not leave with empty pockets.*

August 27, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Two men assaulted two gay men at a fast-food restaurant on Ponce de Leon Avenue, apparently because the victims were gay.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

August 31, 1992  
Ellenton, Colquitt County

According to news accounts, Ellenton Mayor Earl Hart attended a city council meeting with a pistol on the waistband of his pants. "When you've got an uprising like that, you need to show some kind of defense," he said. The "uprising" consisted of fifty African-American citizens of Ellenton presenting Hart with a recall petition. Authorities agreed that Hart broke a state law that prohibits weapons at a public gathering, but refused to make an arrest or serve a warrant. Mayor Hart has allegedly threatened people with his gun and brandished it at meetings.

(Source: Albany Herald)

Summer 1992  
Hampton, Henry County

The Invisible Empire's Franklin klavern distributed leaflets at the Atlanta Motor Speedway. Invisible Empire chapters in all states have been instructed to target racing events for recruits.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

September 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A Hispanic student at John F. Kennedy Middle School was beaten by African American students and, as a result, the Hispanic student dropped out of school.

(Source: Witness report)

September 1992  
Lithonia, Gwinnett County

A red swastika was painted on the home of a Korean family. A number of other incidents were directed at the family, including two

incidents in which their mailbox was uprooted. According to the family, it is the only non-white family in the neighborhood. The Neighbors Network contacted the family to offer its support.

(Source: Victim report)

September 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

In the Little Five Points neighborhood, a drunken white man armed with a broken bottle threatened an African American man and called him a "nigger." A multi-racial crowd came to the victim's aid.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

September 1992  
Rome, Floyd County

A Jewish cemetery was vandalized sometime after August 15; the exact date is unknown.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

September 1992  
Chamblee, DeKalb County

Two Mexican youths were reportedly attacked near Sequoyah Junior High School by a white gang calling itself Ghost Disciples.

(Source: Witness report)

September 1, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A group of middle school-aged African American youths threw stones at a white pedestrian and used racial slurs against the pedestrian.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

September 5, 1992  
Gainesville, Hall County

About seventy white supremacists, including nazi skinheads, took part in a march and rally sponsored by the Invisible Empire. The speaker praised white supremacist Randy Weaver, who was charged in the shooting death of a United States Marshall in Idaho. Henry Prichard of Fort Lauderdale, Florida was arrested for violating Georgia's mask law.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

September 5, 1992  
Tucker, Gwinnett County

A rally sponsored by the Southern White Knights drew about 200 participants before being rained out. Atlanta nazi Frank Shirley spent most of the afternoon pulling cars out of the mud. English nazi Cliff Warby, now a resident of Woodstock, Georgia, was present. This annual rally, previously held in Stone Mountain, typically draws 500 to 700 participants.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

September 5, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

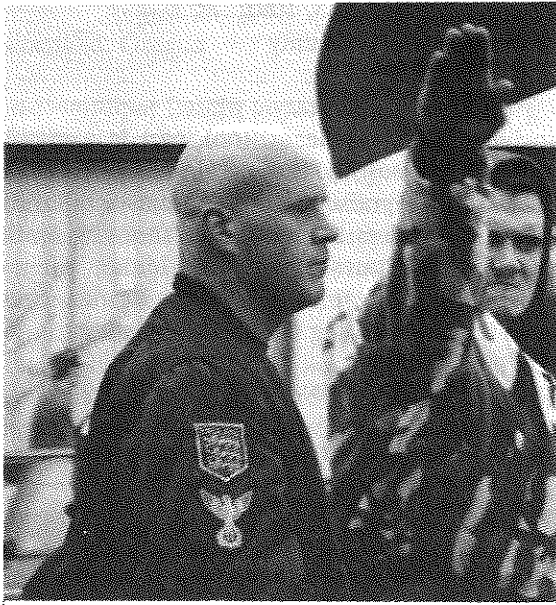
A large quantity of white supremacist literature was distributed near Masquerade, a rock music club on North Avenue in Atlanta.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

September 6, 1992  
Stone Mountain, DeKalb County

Members of a family who were formerly involved with the Southern White Knights and who have endured a campaign of terror since leaving the klan, were harassed and chased by a group of klan members and nazis while attending the laser show at Stone Mountain State Park.

(Source: Neighbors Network)



*Cliff Warby, a British national, operates a mail order business based in Woodstock, Georgia that specializes in nazi paraphernalia. Seen here marching with nazi/skinheads in Pulaski, Tennessee.*

September 7, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Two men attacked a third man in the parking lot of Ansley Square mall. The attackers struck the victim in the face, knocked out two of his teeth, and shouted homophobic slurs at him.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

September 8, 1992  
Jefferson, Jackson County

Jefferson police were called to a flea market to eject Invisible Empire leader Daniel Carver. Carver had rented a booth, and was selling Klan and other racist items. Flea market owner Tom Mooser said, "We have something like fifteen different countries being represented by our vendors. They shouldn't have to be subjected to this."

(Source: Athens Banner-Herald)

September 9, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A man used homophobic slurs and threatened his neighbor at an apartment complex near 10th and Juniper Streets in Atlanta. Similar incidents had previously occurred between the two men.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

September 9, 1992  
Albany, Dougherty County

Residents of a mostly African American apartment complex awoke to find "KKK" painted in front of their homes and carved into a nearby tree.

(Source: Witness report)

September 12, 1992  
Columbus, Muscogee County

A woman died as the result of a lesbian-bashing incident. "Suzie" Denise Wilson and her friends had just exited the Fountain City Yacht Club, Columbus' only lesbian/gay bar, when a carload of men began shouting epithets at them. Wilson approached the car and was dragged for a few yards before slipping under the car. The occupants of the car were sought on traffic charges.

(Source: Etcetera)

September 12, 1992  
Powder Springs, Paulding County

Ten members of the Invisible Empire, including Grand Dragon James Spivey, Klaliff Joe Blaydes, and Todd Hendricks of Forsyth County, distributed literature to passersby. Klan members angered nearby homeowners by refusing to stay off of their property. Neighbors Network volunteers distributed leaflets the following weekend.

(Source: Witness report, Marietta Daily Journal)

September 13, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

An African American male punched a woman at the Velvet nightclub in Atlanta. The woman lost consciousness. When she regained consciousness, two other men told her she deserved to be hit because she was a "dyke." As a result of the incident, the victim spent nine hours in a hospital emergency room.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

September 24, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

The office of Southern Voice, a gay and lesbian newspaper, received a harassing homophobic telephone call.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

September 26, 1992  
Lindale, Floyd County

Royal Confederate Knights of the Ku Klux Klan distributed literature in Lindale.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

September 28, 1992  
Rome, Floyd County

"White Power" bumper stickers were placed on the exterior walls of two Mexican restaurants and on the vehicle belonging to one of the owners. One of the restaurant owners also reportedly received harassing telephone calls and found his car vandalized in the parking lot.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

September 29, 1992  
Rome, Floyd County

A "White Power" bumper sticker was

placed on the exterior walls of Temple Rhodoph Shalom.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

September 29, 1992  
Rome, Floyd County

A bumper sticker professing hate for race-mixing was placed on the Forrest building on Broad Street in Rome.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

September 30, 1992  
Marietta, Cobb County

For the fourth time in two weeks, Glover Park in the Marietta Square was heavily vandalized. As in previous incidents, racist slogans and swastikas were painted on a statue and on walkways and benches.

On October 12, 1992, Rebecca Barnett of Marietta and Vanessa Barlow of Woodstock were charged with criminal damage to property in connection with the vandalism. Both young women were also present on October 7, 1992 when two nazi skinheads, Bryan Shaw and Jason Rainwater, were arrested for threatening and assaulting several African American youths. One of the women told police that she committed the vandalism to "fit in" with Shaw. Shaw was seen speaking on a telephone near the square at about the time the vandalism took place.

(Source: Marietta Daily Journal)

October 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith ("ADL") filed a complaint with the Federal Communications Commission, requesting an investigation of Miles Smith, Jr., host of the WGST-AM radio talk show "Ralph from Ben Hill." Smith allegedly made anti-Korean and anti-Semitic comments on the air. The ADL also charged that Smith incited violence on the air during an afternoon of the



Rodney King rioting.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

October 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A man blocked traffic outside of The Temple on Peachtree Street and yelled anti-Semitic statements. The man was arrested and police found a knife with a four-inch blade in the waistband of his pants.

(Source: Creative Loafing)

October 1992  
Gainesville, Hall County

Danny Carver, former Grand Dragon of the Invisible Empire, stated that his klan group intended to enter a float in Gainesville's annual Christmas Parade entitled "I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas." However, he did not pursue entering the float and the parade proceeded as scheduled. In 1991, the City of Gainesville canceled its Christmas Parade because so many groups refused to participate in the parade when Carver announced his plans to enter a float.

(Source: The Times (Gainesville))

October 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

After shopping at Lenox Mall, a man returned to his car and found the word "fag" scratched into the paint of his vehicle. The car was apparently targeted because it displayed a gay pride flag.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

October 3, 1992  
Franklin, Heard County

A dozen Invisible Empire members gathered to distribute literature, but instead spent most of their time under a roof to avoid the rain. A rally on private property planned for

that night was postponed. Neighbors Network volunteers had distributed leaflets in Franklin the previous week.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

October 3, 1992  
Lindale, Floyd County

Members of the Royal Confederate Knights distributed literature in Lindale for the second consecutive Saturday.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

October 7, 1992  
Marietta, Cobb County

Two nazi skinheads, Bryan Shaw of Marietta and Jason A. Rainwater of Powder Springs, were arrested for allegedly threatening several African Americans youths. Shaw was charged with inciting to riot, simple assault, and disorderly conduct. Rainwater was charged with aggravated assault, carrying a concealed weapon, and inciting to riot.

Nearby, according to police, a white woman ordered her dog to attack several African American teenagers riding their bikes. When one of the teenagers raised his bike to defend himself from the dog, Shaw and Rainwater allegedly made racial threats and displayed a knife.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

October 10, 1992  
Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County, Winder, Barrow County

A march and rally sponsored by the Winder Knights did not attract any public attention. The only spectators, law enforcement officers and a Neighbors Network team, left the participants standing alone in an empty parking lot.

In addition to the Winder Knights, a new faction was present: the Rebel Knights of

the Ku Klux Klan, led by Jerry Lord of Dawsonville. Lord formed the faction after The Nationalist Movement suspended him for being drunk and disorderly at the group's August 22, 1992 rally. John Armstrong of the Aryan White Knights and nazi activist Jonathan Edwards also participated.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

October 15, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A woman reported that she had been raped because she was a lesbian. The woman became pregnant as a result of the attack.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

October 18, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Louis Farrakhan spoke at the Georgia Dome. Leaders of the Jewish community had requested that Mayor Maynard Jackson retract an official letter welcoming Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam to Atlanta. Stating that the letter was sent without his knowledge, Jackson refused to retract the welcome and suggested that Jewish leaders meet with Farrakhan. Jewish leaders refused, citing Farrakhan's history of anti-Semitism. Governor Zell Miller did retract an official letter from the State welcoming Farrakhan.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

October 20, 1992  
Smyrna, Cobb County

David Irving, a British "historian" who maintains that the Nazi Holocaust never occurred, spoke to an audience of approximately seventy-five at the Smyrna Community Center. The event was sponsored by Sam Dickson, a Marietta lawyer and the head of the Atlanta Committee for Historical Review. The supporters consisted largely of nazi skinheads, Populist Party members, and klan members.

Among those present were nazi Ed Fields, nazi Frank Shirley, C. Ray Harrelson of the Populist Party, Cliff Warby of Thunor Services, nazi Josh Buckley, and Dave Holland of the Southern White Knights.

(Source: Neighbors Network)



*David Irving is a British historical writer who is an apologist for Hitler and denies that the Nazi Holocaust occurred. In 1992, Irving addressed a meeting of Sam Dickson's historical revisionist group.*

October 24, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

At the intersection of Cheshire Bridge Road and LaVista Road, four white males shouted homophobic slurs and threw bananas and grapes at the occupants of a car.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

October 24, 1992  
Tybee Island  
Pooler, Chatham County

The annual Indian Summer Festival proceeded without the presence of the Confederate White Knights. Jack Paige, Jr. of

the Confederate White Knights had been granted permission to distribute literature at the festival but did not do so. Paige's group also withdrew a request to distribute literature in Pooler, Georgia.

(Source: Savannah Morning News)

October 28, 1992  
Decatur, DeKalb County

In the Decatur MARTA (rapid transit) station, two young men shouted "sissy" and "faggot" at a group of men and attacked one of them. The victims shouted for bystanders to call the police, but no one responded.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

October 28, 1992  
Atlanta, DeKalb County

The answering machine at the office of Etcetera, publishers of a lesbian and gay magazine, received a harassing telephone call, that included the word "fags."

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

October 29, 1992  
Carrollton, Carroll County

A student answered a knock on his West Georgia College dormitory door and was attacked by another student who lived in the same dormitory. The victim was called a "queer" and a "faggot." The victim filed charges with campus and city police and intended to prosecute.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

October 29-31, 1992  
College Park, Fulton County

A spokesperson for the Populist Party of

Georgia spoke at a Southern Poseur "biker bash" and rally in support of the current Georgia State Flag.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

October 30, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

At the corner of Ponce de Leon Avenue and Argonne Way in Atlanta, three people in a car threw a raw egg at a man and yelled "fag" at him.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

October 30, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A MARTA (rapid transit) train car was defaced with anti-Semitic graffiti.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

October 31, 1992  
Riverdale, Clayton County

During a forum concerning plans for an AIDS hospice, some area residents threatened to burn down the hospice if it ever opened there. Later, neighborhood residents picketed the site.

(Source: Southern Voice)

October 31, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Citizens picketed a Korean-owned grocery store in the Ben Hill Community after the owner allegedly pointed a shotgun at two young African American men. The two young men had entered the store after being threatened outside by men with guns. The picketing was organized by the families of the young men.

(Source: Atlanta Voice)

November 1992  
Marietta, Cobb County

A flyer signed by Marietta nazi Ed Fields was placed in a number of mailboxes in Cobb County. The flyer contained anti-Semitic comments and attacked 6th Congressional District candidate Tony Center for being "a secret Jewish candidate."

(Source: Witness report)

November 1992  
Roswell, Fulton County

A nazi group calling itself Fyrdung opened a hate message line and post office box in Roswell.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

November 1992  
Dekalb County

Klan activity was reported at undeveloped Arabia Mountain Park.

(Source: Dekalb Neighbor)

November 5, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Campus police at Georgia State University broke up a fight between two students. The fight reportedly began when a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity painted "Nigers [sic] Enter" on a trash can, and placed it outside of a room used by Kappa Sigma fraternity. The Sigma Nu member then allegedly assaulted another white student who objected to this act.

(Source: The Signal (Georgia State University))

November 8, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

The body of Anthony Swain, a transvestite, was found dumped in front of a

church on Field Road with a large-caliber gunshot wound in his head. The murder occurred exactly one year after the body of Woodrow "Jean" Powell, one of three transvestites or pre-operative transsexuals murdered in Atlanta in 1991, was found outside an apartment complex near Ashby Street in Atlanta.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

November 9, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

About eighty African American students at Georgia State University occupied a school building to protest the painting of a racial slur on a trash can by a white fraternity member. Also protesting was The Alliance of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Students. That group forced the closing of the University's cafeteria.

(Source: The Signal (Georgia State University))

November 10, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

At Georgia State University, about thirty-five members of mostly white fraternities and sororities, occupied President Carl Patton's office for five hours and stated that they were concerned about their rights as a result of some concessions by the University's President to African American students that had protested earlier that week.

(Source: The Signal (Georgia State University))

November 14, 1992  
Franklin, Heard County

The Invisible Empire distributed literature and held a klan rally in Franklin, Georgia.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

November 18, 1992  
Marietta, Cobb County

The Cobb County Community Relations Council sponsored a panel forum to discuss proposed changes in the design of the Georgia State Flag. A number of hate group supporters were present at the event, including Populist Party activist C. Ray Harrelson, who photographed people entering the forum and photographed vehicles in the parking lot. Populist Party activist Greg Davis spoke in favor of retaining the current State Flag.

(Source: Neighbors Network)



*The crudity of most racist humor is no obstacle to its effectiveness among adolescents. The sadistic quality of this cartoon is not far removed from that of slasher films popular with youth.*

November 18, 1992  
Newton County

John Armstrong of the Aryan White Knights advertised a klan rally to be held on private property. However, the event did not occur as scheduled. The Aryan National Front was supposed to sponsor the event.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

November 19, 1992  
Carrollton, Carroll County

An white fire department lieutenant allegedly kicked an African American Carroll County fire fighter. The African American fire fighter missed several days of work because of the injury. The victim had brought charges of racism against the fire department several years earlier that resulted in the dismissal of the fire chief. A warrant was filed for the arrest of the fire department lieutenant.

(Source: Atlanta Voice)

December 1992  
Summerville, Chattooga County

The Royal Confederate Knights participated in a klan rally in Summerville.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

December 1992  
Mableton, Cobb County

A number of racial fights occurred at Lindley Middle School. A contributing factor was the presence of African American and white gangs.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

December 1992  
Metropolitan Atlanta

A former nazi skinhead was reportedly threatened and beaten by former colleagues.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

December 1992  
Villa Rica, Carroll County

A fight occurred at a high school pep rally when a group of white students

arrived with a Confederate flag.

(Source: The Times (Gainesville))

December 1992  
Rome, Floyd County

A house on Joustler's Lane in Rome was burglarized and defaced with graffiti, including a swastika.

(Source: Rome News-Tribune)

December 4, 1992  
Conyers, Rockdale County

Two men and a juvenile were arrested in connection with a cross burning that occurred earlier in the month at the home of a white woman who had been married to an African American man.

(Source: Klanwatch)

December 9, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

On Piedmont Avenue in Atlanta, a motorist backed his car into another car and made an obscene gesture at the driver. The victim believed that the attack was provoked by a gay pride flag displayed on his car.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias line)

December 9, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

An opinion editorial in the Atlanta Constitution by a former member of the Board of Directors of the Westminster Schools referred to an incident in which swastikas were painted on the driveway of a Jewish student who was running for a student office at the school.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

December 11, 1992  
Rockmart, Polk County

Six students were slightly injured at Rockmart High School in a racial brawl that involved twenty students.

(Source: Rome News-Tribune)

December 12, 1992  
Van Wert, Polk County

Klan literature was put in mailboxes in a Van Wert neighborhood in an apparent attempt to exploit racial tensions that resulted from a December 11 fight at nearby Rockmart High School.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

December 12, 1992  
Meridian, Mississippi

Keith Smith's Henry County-based U.S. Klans held a Christmas party at a local hotel. About twenty-two people attended. Smith's organizer in the Meridian area is named Pou. At the party, Smith reportedly told his followers that he was going to "go underground."

(Source: Neighbors Network)

December 12, 1992  
Albany, Dougherty County

Several Invisible Empire activists, including Grand Dragon James Spivey and Todd Hendricks of Forsyth County, stood on the steps of the Dougherty County courthouse wearing klan robes and holding flags.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

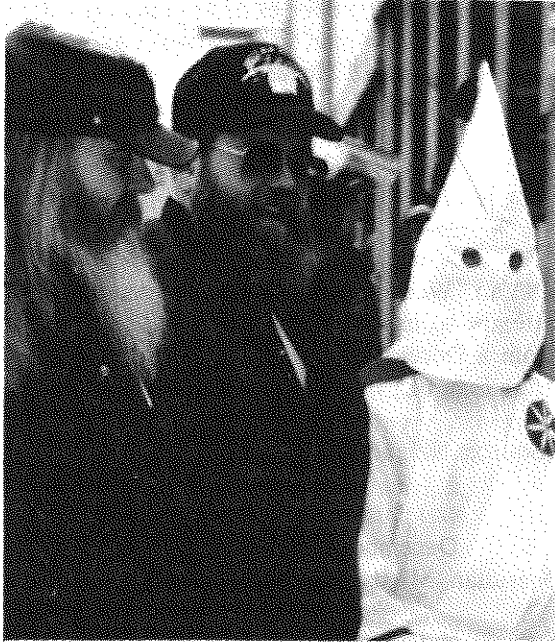
December 15, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A man holding a stick threatened another man near Piedmont Circle and called



him a "faggot."

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)



*Keith Smith (black cap with sun glasses), Imperial Wizard of U.S. Klans with Tennessee Grand Dragon Jerry Markan (grey beard and forage cap).*

December 15, 1992

Marietta, Cobb County

Acting on a tip from an undercover source, Marietta Police headed off a rumored "rumble" between nazi skinheads and an African American gang. The fight was scheduled to occurred near Schlotzsky's Restaurant on Roswell Road in Marietta. Uniformed and undercover police were sent into the area where they dispersed a group of "several supposed skinheads."

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

December 18, 1992

Rockmart, Polk County

All Polk County schools closed for Christmas vacation one day early. Assistant superintendent Jimmy Williams said that racial

tensions had spread throughout the county. Rockmart High School had been the scene of a racial brawl on December 11, 1992.

(Source: Rome News-Tribune)

December 19, 1992

Atlanta, Fulton County

For the fifth time in a little over a year, a transvestite was found murdered in Atlanta. The body of Derry Erwin Glen, 38, was found in the back yard of a house on Camilla Street. The victim suffered a gunshot wound in the chest. The body was found in the same area where three transvestites were killed between October 14 and November 18, 1991.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

December 22, 1992

Atlanta, Fulton County

In a grocery store on Monroe Drive, one customer attacked another customer and yelled homophobic slurs at him. The attacker knocked down his victim and banged his head on the floor. No one, including the store's security guard, came to the victim's aid.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

December 23, 1992

Atlanta, Fulton County

An African American man allegedly attempted to use a vehicle to hit a man in the parking lot of a gay bar.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter, ACLU, bias hotline)

The following are incidents that occurred prior to 1992 that had not come to the attention of Neighbors Network in time to include them in previous editions. In order to make Hatred in Georgia as complete as possible, we have include the following entries:

June 1991  
Canton, Cherokee County

A white man married to an African American woman was chased in his car by the driver of another vehicle. The assailant shot at his victim's car and then drove back and forth in front of the victim's home.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

September 1991  
Stone Mountain, DeKalb County

Shortly after the annual Stone Mountain klan/nazi rally (sponsored by the Southern White Knights) ended, a caravan of vehicles appeared at the home of a family who had previously been members of the Southern White Knights. People in the caravan shouted racial slurs, fired gun shots, and hit neighborhood mailboxes with their vehicles.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

October 31, 1991  
Tucker, Dekalb County

A skinhead was beaten by a group of African American males who believed the skinhead was a racist. The victim was actually an anti-racist skinhead.

(Source: Victim report)

October 31, 1991  
Douglasville, Douglas County

An African American man was threatened in a country and western bar by a man with a "white power" tattoo.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

November 1991  
Tucker, Dekalb County

An anti-racist skinhead, who had just published the second issue of an anti-racist publication, heard gunshots outside of his home, went to investigate, and saw a car speeding away. Four of the gunshots struck his father's car.

(Source: Neighbors Network)

December 1991  
Conyers, Rockdale County

An African American family's home was defaced with racial slurs.

(Source: Klanwatch)

December 4, 1991  
Atlanta, Fulton County

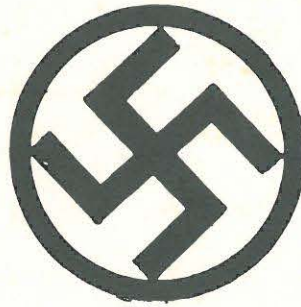
An African American-owned business on Marietta Street in Atlanta had "KKK" and "IZA" painted on the door and window.

(Source: Atlanta Police Department)

# Symbols of Hatred



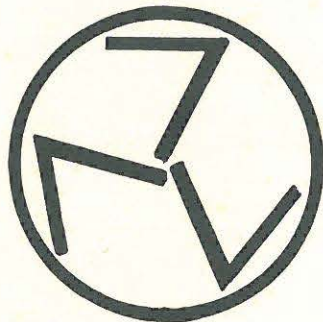
Aryan  
Nations



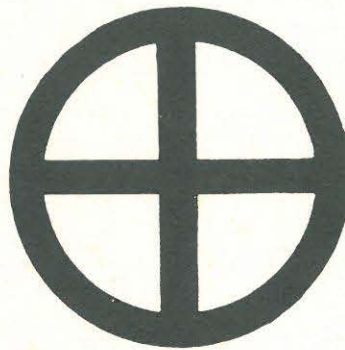
The Nazi Swastika



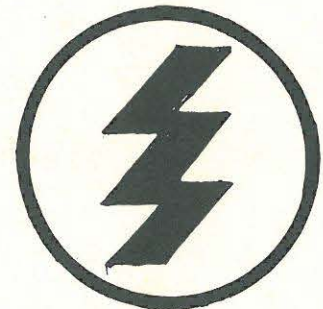
Klan  
Blood Drop



The  
Three  
Bladed Swastika



Celtic Cross



The  
Thunderbolt



Church  
of the Creator



W.A.R.

Swastika



The  
Night Rider