

# HATRED IN GEORGIA

1993 REPORT



A CHRONOLOGY AND ANALYSIS OF HATE ACTIVITY

A Neighbors Network Publication

# Acknowledgements

Neighbors Network would like to thank the following organizations for their help in the production of this chronology:

Etcetera

Cobb Citizens Coalition

Georgia Human Relations Commission

Cobb Network for Social Responsibility

Klanwatch Project of the Southern Poverty Law Center

Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council

ACLU Bias Line

Southern Voice

Taylor Letter Service

John Williams

Written and compiled by: Patrick Kelly, W.B. Reeves, Eva Sears, Janine Landon, David McBride and Steve Adams.

For additional copies, send \$5.00 per copy to:

**Neighbors Network**  
**1544 Piedmont Avenue, #73**  
**Atlanta, Georgia 30324**  
**(404) 816-8348**

“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



# The International Connections of Edward Fields – Marietta, Georgia

The chart below illustrates the growing levels of cooperation amongst hate groups on an international level, using the international connections of local nazi Edward Fields as an example of this trend.

## **Gary Lauck, NSDAP-AO**

Lauck's propaganda appears in Fields' literature  
Lauck is the main contact to the international movement for US neo-Nazis, and publishes a substantial proportion of all neo-Nazi literature circulated in Germany.

## **British National Party (BNP)**

Fields' propaganda has appeared in BNP literature.  
1991 - Fields went on a USA speaking tour with BNP leader John Tyndall  
1993 - Fields attended Holocaust denier David Irving's Atlanta speech.

## **France**

Michel Faci and Guillaume Fabien of the Euronationalist Party spoke at the founding of the America First Party.

## **Edward Fields, Marietta Georgia**

1980-84

Organized the New Order Knights  
Publisher of the Truth at Last  
(formerly the Thunderbolt)

1993

Cofounder of the  
America First Party.

## **Canada**

Fields' propaganda has been used by Wolfgang Droege's neo-Nazi Heritage Front, and by Canadian neo-Nazi Ernst Zundell.

## **Atlanta Committee for Historical Review**

Sam Dickson of the Atlanta Committee for Historical Review sponsored the initial engagement of Fields' tour with Tyndall in 1991 and Irving's visit to Atlanta in 1993.

# INTRODUCTION

The Neighbors Network is a non-profit all-volunteer organization founded in 1989 to counter hate crime and hate group activity through research, education, victims' assistance, and community action. This publication is the fifth annual report produced by Neighbors Network, and is designed as an informational tool to aid in educating communities about the problem of hate crime and the dangers posed by hate group activity. The Neighbors Network is a non-partisan citizens' organization with membership open to all who share our goals and accept our bylaws.



*James Spivey, Imperial Wizard of the Klavelier Knights, was a longtime member of the Invisible Empire. In 1987, Spivey was arrested at a Klan activity and charged with carrying a pistol under his robes.*

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 chronically 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 by how it has responded to them.

## 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.

It has been suggested to Neighbors Network that hate-crimes against women be addressed in this issue of Hatred In Georgia. While we consider it to be absolutely vital that the abuse of women be addressed by social and political activists, we do not include incidents of sexist violence in our chronology of hate group activity. Our primary purpose is to monitor organized hate-groups which have the oppression of a particular group in a society as an express political objective. As far as we are aware, there is no political organization in Georgia which has the terrorization of women as a primary political goal.

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.

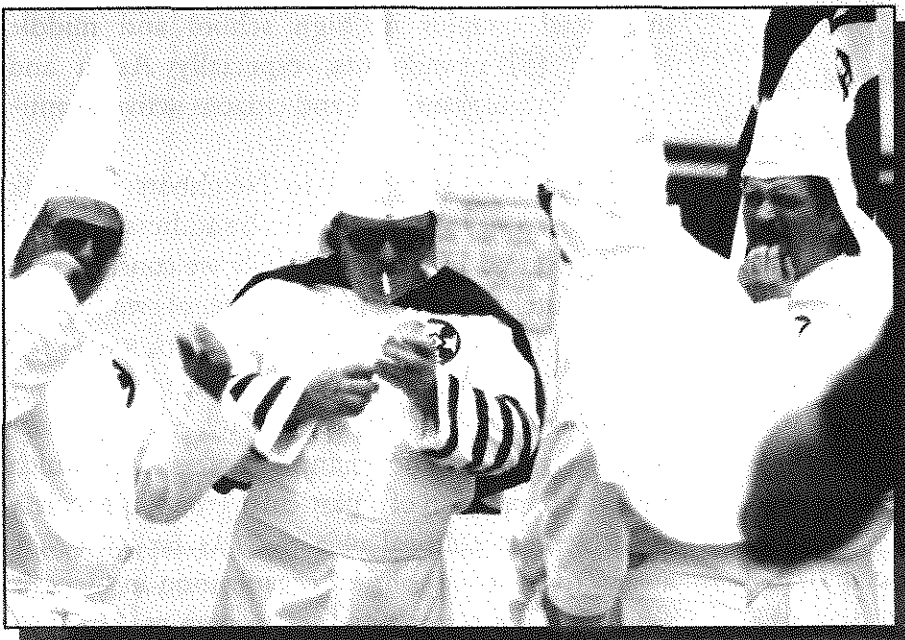
United States immigration laws were changed in the mid-1960s. Among these changes was the removal of preferences for immigrants from European countries. As a result, recent immigrants to Georgia are more likely to be from Latin America or the Far East. Klan and nazi groups favor immigration only from "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.

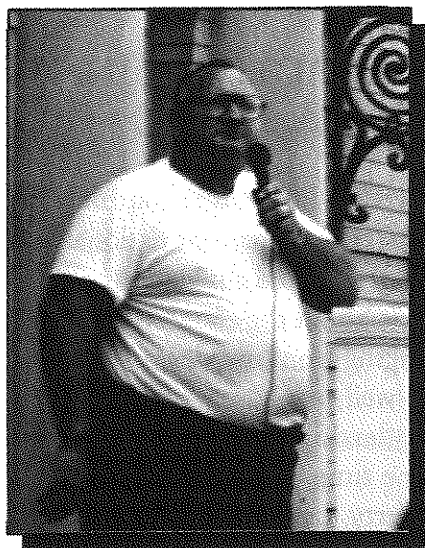
Everything that shows community support, from the first police car pulling up at the victim's house, is important. Religious leaders, especially those of a different religious or ethnic background from that of the victim, should speak out in support of the victim to their congregations, to the public, 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



*Ricky Draper, (lighting cigarette) of the Alabama Empire Knights at a Klan rally in Rome, Georgia.*

can have a positive impact on a neighborhood. It can isolate the haters, as well as encourage neighbors to show support for the victim.

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.



*Nathan Thomaston  
of the Klavelier  
Knights addressing a  
rally in Rome,  
Georgia.*

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.

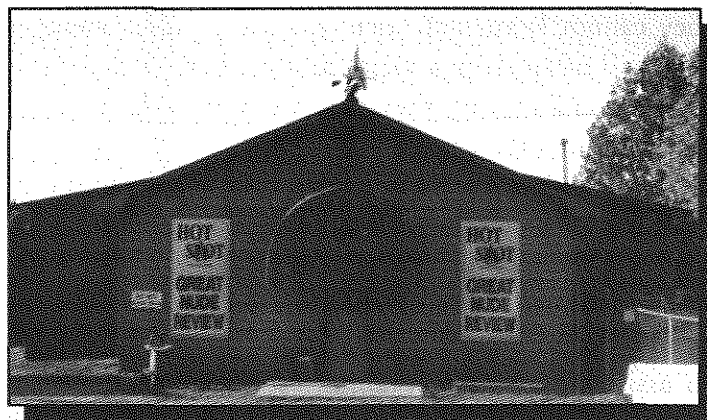
Among local police departments, there are a few with excellent records in dealing with hate crime and

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.



*Pat Lanzo's "church" in Draketown, Georgia, When Paulding County refused to allow Lanzo to operate his building as a topless bar, he decided it was a church of the Church of the Creator and claimed tax exempt status. James Spivey and other Klavelier Knights have "worshiped" several times on Lanzo's property. The Church of the Creator professes to hate Christianity because "Jesus was a Jew."*

**"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 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.

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, 1993**

During 1993, the KKK in Georgia continued its decline. Efforts by law enforcement at national and local levels resulted in arrests and convictions of klan and nazi terrorists throughout the country, including Georgia. Charges ranging from murder, assault, and illegal weapons, as well as lesser offenses were brought against leadership and rank and file members. At the same time, the Klanwatch Project of the Southern Poverty Law Center in Alabama was successful in its pursuit of civil suits against individuals and organizations with members in Georgia. The Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, historically one of the largest and most violence-prone factions, and its successful recent leader, James Ferrands, were brought low by the successful conclusion of a civil suit stemming from the infamous Forsyth County, Georgia, attack on peaceful civil rights marchers. (See below.)

Overtly nazi youth groups and individuals were also subjects of police scrutiny, resulting in punishment for criminal acts carried out by racists and bigoted young people.

At the same time, in Georgia, 1993 marked a greater than ever before impact into the "mainstream" of racism and bigotry. A rapidly increasing factor are the ostensibly respectable revisionists, Christian Reconstructionists, and Posse Comitatus-style groups.

In a singularly open conjunction of right-wing bigotry and government action, the Cobb County, Georgia, Commission passed an official Resolution in the summer 1993 wherein the "homosexual lifestyle" was condemned. Local Klan and nazi activists participated in some of the subsequent rallies



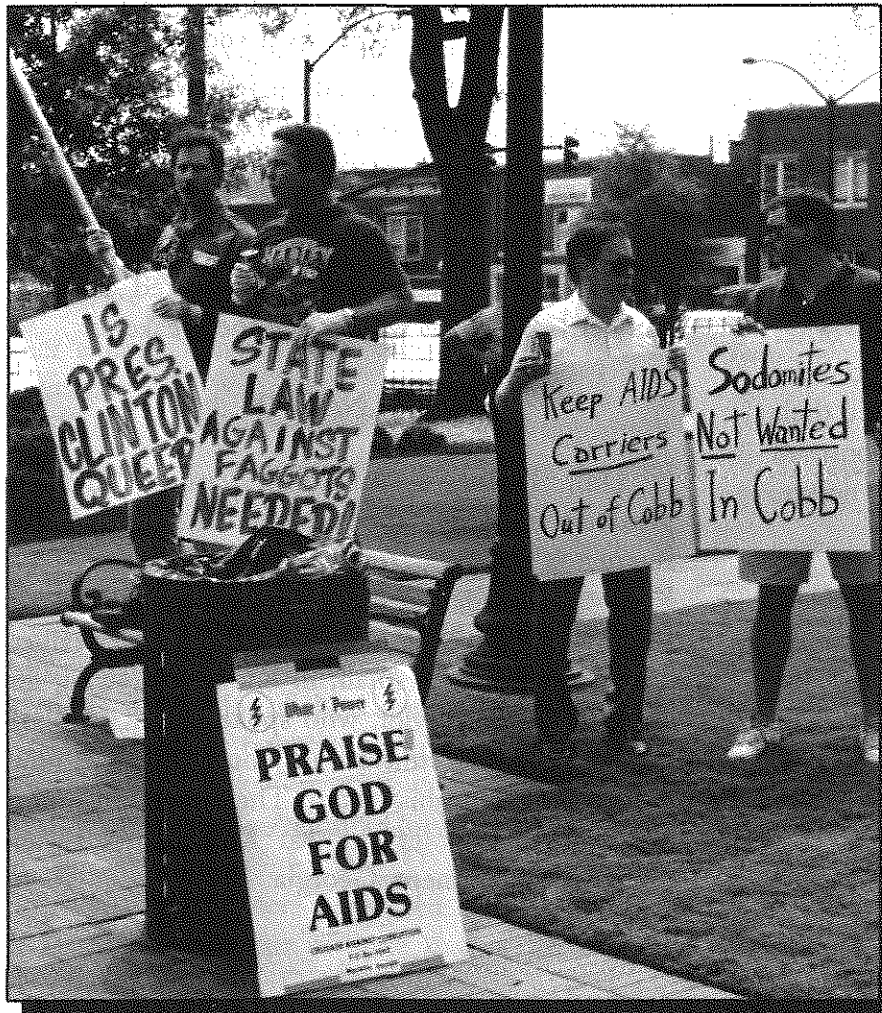
and counterdemonstrations spawned by the on-going controversy. The role of some of the county's most influential Reconstructionists in the Cobb resolution was documented and exposed in Neighbors Network's special report, *Hidden Agenda*.

International cooperation and interrelationships among white supremacists and anti-Semites increased and became more overt, judging from appearances in Georgia of visiting Nazi skinheads, Holocaust Revisionist speakers, and discourse on international computer networks.

### Invisible Empire/Klavelier Knights

1993 saw the demise in Georgia of the Invisible Empire, the state's oldest Klan faction.

In May, a Federal judge approved a settlement in the lawsuit by Brotherhood marchers attacked by a Klan-led mob in Forsyth County in 1987. The settlement required the Invisible Empire to destroy its mailing lists, give up its office machines, and pay \$37,000 to the marchers.



Imperial Wizard James Farrands and the Invisible Empire's national leadership held a press conference in June at attorney Terrence Shane's townhome in Sandy Springs, changing the group's name to Unified Knights.

Late in 1993, the Georgia Realm of the Unified Knights split with Farrands' group to become the Klavelier Knights, with James Spivey as Imperial Wizard and Joe Blaydes as Grand Dragon.

During 1993 and early 1994, the Invisible Empire/Klavelier Knights held a number of rallies on the property of Pat Lanzo's Last Chance Pawnshop near Draketown, Georgia. During early 1994 the faction was active in exploiting racial tension in Wedowee, Alabama.

### Southern White Knights

Another longtime Georgia faction, the Southern White Knights, was little seen during the year. Crippled by the Forsyth County lawsuit, the Federal perjury conviction of National Director Dave Holland, and the 1992 arrest of Grand Dragon Greg Walker for illegal drug and weapon sales, the SWK has not sponsored a public event since 1992.

Late in 1993, the faction began to show signs of life. *The Cross and the Sword*, once an internal SWK memo, is now being produced as a regular publication. In December 1993, a Christmas party hosted by the SWK and C. Ray Harrelson of the America First Party drew about 100 people.

*Hate activist Marion Francis Shirley, far left, was arrested with David Duke in Forsyth County in 1987. Southern White Knights leader Dave Holland, at Shirley's right, is a convicted felon. Ed Fields of Marietta, second from right, is a lifelong hate activist. The three were among the most vocal supporters of the Cobb County Commission's resolution against "gay lifestyles."*

## New Order Knights

Led by Lewis "Ace" Baxter of Augusta, the New Order Knights have held a number of literature distributions and rallies in east Georgia. Baxter is popular with racist skinheads. Jack Paige, Jr. of Fort Wentworth is a key officer.

### Royal Confederate Knights/Southern Confederate Knights

The Royal Confederate Knights, a Rome area faction led since 1989 by Donnie Allen, was disbanded by Allen in August. The group had just sponsored a march and rally in Rome that drew few participants and fewer spectators, despite advance publicity in the local paper and repeated leafleting in Rome and nearby Lindale during the first half of the year.

As the RCK was disbanded, the group's Grand Dragon, Johnny W. Pendergrass formed a new faction, the Southern Confederate Knights. At the time of its disbanding, the RCK had about two dozen members. In 1990 Johnny Pendergrass was convicted of shooting an African-American man in a fight.

### U.S. Klans

The U.S. Klans, based in Stockbridge, Georgia, also showed little activity in 1993. Formed in 1989 under the direction of Kieth Smith, the faction reached a high point in 1992, claiming active chapters in several states and absorbing other factions. The U.S. Klans has not recovered from the defection by two officers in 1992 (who formed their own groups). During 1993 the U.S. Klans sponsored a private property rally near Springfield Tennessee, where they claim a klavern.

### North Georgia Knights

Led by Don Romine of Rossville, Georgia, the group is primarily in the Chattanooga area. The faction was not seen for some years after 1989, as Romine struggled with cancer. Romine appeared at a Christian Guard rally in Lyerly, Georgia in 1992.

Romine sought a permit for an anti-gay march in Chattanooga for September, then canceled. Romine has been extremely popular with Nazi skinheads.

## Fraternal White Knights

The Fraternal White Knights, based in Florida and lead by Richard Ford, have been represented in Georgia by Kerry Mayhew of Cartersville. Mayhew, who emceed Ford's January 1994 rally in Pulaski, Tennessee, was reported "banished" by Ford after the event.

The Pulaski, Tennessee rallies sponsored by the FWK had been extremely popular with Nazi skinheads, who comprise most of the participants.

### Winder Knights

The Winder Knights continue to consist primarily of the McAndrews family of Winder, Georgia. The faction is seen at most rallies in the state.

### Rebel Knights

The Rebel Knights are a small faction founded by Jerry Lord of Dawsonville, Georgia after he was suspended by the Nationalist Movement for being drunk and disorderly at a rally in 1992. The faction's local activities center around the Jelly Mill Antiques, a building near Dawsonville. Lamar Ingram and Nathan McKinney are two of Lord's officers.

Early in 1994 the Rebel Knights sponsored a rally in Cumming, Georgia which drew about 125 participants and spectators. Convicted church-bomber J. B. Stoner was among the speakers.

### TKAN/IENK

Don Taylor, a Spaulding County Identity preacher initially appeared as the "Preacher/Instructor" of the True Knights. After the True Knights disbanded in 1989, Taylor formed the True Knights, Aryan Nations of Georgia. Taylor's rallies have generally been small, in one case drawing no one but Taylor. Taylor, who spoke at a Klan/Nazi rally in Pulaski, Tennessee in January 1994, is now apparently calling his faction The Invisible Empire National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Taylor resides in Experiment, Georgia.

## Confederate Forces

Led by Ricky Newton Terrell of Rockdale County, a former Southern White Knight, the Confederate Forces bills itself as a "White Rights Survival Group." During an August Gay Pride rally in Marietta, Georgia, Terrell made an unprovoked assault on the Neighbors Network's Executive Director. During the incident, Terrell and several of his members' faces were obscured with motorcycle helmets and welder's masks. The Confederate Forces took part in the April 1993 Hitler's Birthday Festival near Covington, Georgia.

## Loyal Order of White Knights and Christian Knights

The Neighbors Network again noted no activity by the Georgia Realm of the North Carolina-based Christian Knights. For the second straight year, there was no activity by the Hinesville, Georgia-based Loyal Order of White Knights.

## The Truth At Last And America First Party

In Marietta, Ed Fields continues to publish *The Truth At Last* (formerly *The Thunderbolt*), one of his country's most important hate sheets. *The Truth At Last* has been used as handout literature by various nazi, KKK, and Populist Party groups. During the year a large number were distributed in Ontario, Canada.

During the first part of 1993, Fields apparently abandoned his Emergency Committee to Suspend Immigration, and in June he became Secretary of the newly-formed America First Party, which he helped to found. Clyde Ray Harrelson of Cobb County became the group's Treasurer. Harrelson is a former Executive Director of the Populist Party of Georgia, a founder of the Committee to Save Our State Flag, and is frequently seen at Klan rallies.

## Crusade Against Corruption

While its leader, convicted church bomber J. B. Stoner was out of state during the August demonstrations in Cobb County, his Crusade

Against Corruption's printed signs were very much in evidence. Bearing slogans about "white power" and AIDS, they were distributed by aging hate activist Cleburne Jordan. Stoner spoke at a KKK rally in Cumming early in 1994.

## National Alliance

The National Alliance's phone message line in Stone Mountain shut down in 1993, but the group continued to be in evidence throughout the year. Late in 1993 a comic book, *The Saga of White Will*, set in a suburban high school, produced by the National Alliance appeared at Dent Myers' store in Cobb County, and at the Georgia Gun and Knife Shows held at the Farmers Market in Forest Park, (sold by Militaria of Collins, Georgia).



*Today's white supremacist movement's primary target for recruitment is young people, like these in Cumming, Georgia.*

Locally, Logan Marshall and William West are reportedly National Alliance activists. The group is based in West Virginia, and is led by William Pierce, who wrote *The Turner Diaries* (under a pseudonym).

## Nationalist Movement

The Nationalist Movement, led by Richard Barrett of Mississippi, suffered a set back in 1992 when its state leader, Jerry Lord of Dawsonville, was suspended by Barrett and formed his own faction. The Nationalist Movement still has a number of followers in the Forsyth-Dawson County areas.

## The Populist Party

The Populist Party of Georgia in April began a petition drive to get on the Georgia ballot in 1994. The group gained a great deal of support as a result of the exploitation of the controversy surrounding the state flag issue. The party also attempted to exploit popular sentiments. However, the group seemed to be operating at a reduced level in late 1993 and early 1994 possibly as a result of Ed Fields and C. Ray Harrelson devoting their energies to the America First Party rather than the Populist Party. The Populist Party is currently lead by Dr. Raymond Young of Sumner.

In 1993, the party attempted to exploit a number of issues, ranging from opposition to the North American Free Trade Agreement to the closing of a creek in Baker County for "research purposes." The Populist Party's newspaper's name was changed during the year from *Populist Alert* to *The Southern Populist*. In its pages, the Populist Party hypocritically criticizes music with "cop killer" lyrics, while expressing constant support for members of extremist groups and others who kill law enforcement officers.

Early in 1994, the Populist Party of Georgia recognized the Muscogee County Populist Party under Mr. Edsel Hostilo. The Populist Party maintains a toll-free number.

## Church of the Creator

The Church of the Creator, a viciously anti-Semitic and racist nazi group that claims to hate Christianity because "Jesus Was a Jew," faces an uncertain future. Its founder, Ben Klassen, committed suicide in 1993, and Klanwatch brought a suit against the group early in 1994. The suit stemmed from the 1991 murder of a sailor just returned from the Persian Gulf by a Church of the Creator member. The group, which has relocated twice since 1992, is headquartered in Florida. Its tabloid *Racial Loyalty*, listed a street address in College Park, Georgia as a contact address, which was replaced by a Post Office Box in Fairburn, Georgia.

Dent Myers Enterprises, Civil War relic shop in Kennesaw, Georgia serves as a distributor of COTC material. In Draketown, Georgia, Pat Lanzo of The

Last Chance Pawnshop has claimed tax exempt status for a building on his property, which he claims is a church of the Church of the Creator. He has also attempted to operate a topless bar in the building.

## Republic vs. Democracy Sovereignty Party

Republic vs. Democracy, based in Oregon City, Oregon, advocates the repeal of the 14th Amendment, generally seen as the amendment which extended citizenship to African-Americans. Locally the group's views are advocated by Greg Davis of Atlanta. Davis is running for governor on the Sovereignty Party ticket.

## Church of the Avenger

In October 1993, the Tampa, Florida-based Nazi group, the Church of the Avenger, rented a storefront in Cordele, Georgia, as an office. The group reportedly had three local members, including a Michael Apperson. In November, the group filed a lien against the Crisp County courthouse, claiming that a judge had violated his oath of office by jailing member Michael Apperson on his third DUI charge. Later the group abandoned its office, leaving word that it was moving to Byron, Georgia.

## Businesses

### Dent Myers Enterprises

Dent Myers Enterprises, a Civil War relic shop in Kennesaw, serves as a distribution point for hate group literature. Myers appears most supportive of the Church of the Creator. Literature from more than two dozen hate groups has been found by the Neighbors Network 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, participated in the



1994 Klan/Nazi rally in Pulaski, Tennessee. At Klan rallies he is often accompanied by his wife Lorie. Warby has a close relationship with Ed Fields and used Fields' bulk mail permit in his business.

### Cowboy and Bobby

Cowboy and Bobby is a business owned by David Bruce Reynolds of Ellenwood, Georgia, and his wife Bobby. They are major distributors of Klan and Nazi clothing, literature, patches, and buttons at gun shows and motorcycle events. Reynolds is reportedly incarcerated in Trion, Georgia on a weapons charge.

Curly Waight, a member of the Outlaws motorcycle club reportedly sold KKK material at a motorcycle swap meet at Lakewood Fairgrounds early in 1994.

### Militaria

*Militaria* of Collins, Georgia, is a mail order and gun show business that sells books and other literature produced by the National Alliance, including *The Turner Diaries*, and *The Saga of White Will*.

### Last Chance Pawnshop

*The Last Chance Pawnshop* near Draketown is a pawn shop, taxidermy shop, and convenience store owned by Pat Lanzo. It is also a center of hate activity in west Georgia. Lanzo originally invited the KKK (as well as gay groups) to hold rallies on his property to anger Paulding County officials, who had refused him permission to operate a topless bar. Lanzo claims to have sought tax exempt status for the building, which he claims is a church of the Church of the Creator.

### Prisons

Hate activity also occurs inside Georgia prisons. A 1992 list of "P.O.W.'s" by an Illinois white supremacist group included the names of a Southern White Knight, a nazi skinhead, and a member of the "Order." The others were inmates at Reidsville, apparently recruited in prison.

A white hate group called "Dirty White Boys" reportedly exists in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

### Christian Reconstruction

The Christian Reconstructionist movement is a loose-knit faction within the larger conservative Christian movement which argues for the imposition of Old Testament legal codes on present-day civil society, including the death penalty for sodomy. The movement has been criticized for promoting racial, religious, and sexual bigotry.

Major representatives of the movement in Georgia include Gary DeMar and Ralph Barker, who operate the Marietta-based American Vision, a publishing house for Reconstructionist propaganda. In their publications, DeMar has equated gay men and lesbians with child molesters, murderers, and vampires. Also active in Georgia is major Reconstructionist minister Joseph Morecraft, who operates the breakaway Chalcedon Presbyterian Church in Dunwoody, Georgia.

DeMar and Barker have played a major role in organizing public support for the Cobb County Commission's anti-gay and lesbian resolution.

### Other Groups

Three groups which the Neighbors Network does not list as hate groups also warrant mention: (1) the Southern National Party, (2) Southern Poseur, and (3) the Committee to Save Our State Flag.

I. The Southern National Party, led by David Watkins of Austell, Georgia, bills itself as an alternative to the Klan. The group's definition of southerners excludes African-American people. It also advocates a return to dueling.

II. Southern Poseur, which recently relocated from College Park to Lamar County. Its number two officer is Greg Davis of Atlanta, who is also an advocate of Republic vs. Democracy, an Oregon-based hate group. One leading officer reportedly quit the group over perceived hate activity.

III. The Committee to Save Our State Flag. The group formed in defense of the current state flag.

## Nation of Islam

Due to repeated racist, anti-Semitic and homophobic statements late in 1993 in 1994 by members of the Nation of Islam, the Neighbors Network is listing this as a hate organization. Further information on the Nation of Islam will be included in *Hatred in Georgia, 1994*.

## Nazi Skinheads and Youth Groups

Early 1993 saw violence among Georgia's Nazi skinheads. In February, a group led by Robert Q. Smith (formerly an organizer for the American Front and Fyrdung) confronted a youth who attempted to leave the "movement." The youth, who was accosted at his residence, was wounded by a gunshot allegedly fired by Smith, who was on parole from prison. Smith was apprehended in California by the FBI in June 1993.

On March 7, Miles Dowling, John Bailey, Bradley Satterfield and Robert (Johnny) Argo were arrested in Atlanta and charged in the beating of a young man in the Little Five Points neighborhood. The four are currently out on bail pending trial.

In January 1993 Nazi skinheads from Georgia attended a national white supremacist rally in Pulaski, Tennessee, which drew 200 participants. Although the event was sponsored by Richard Ford's Florida based Fraternal White Knights KKK, the majority of the participants were Nazi skinheads, some from as far away as New York and Canada. Among the Georgians present were John Edwards, John Armstrong, Cliff and Lorie Warby and Brian McDaniel, a Gwinnett County Nazi, long associated with Dowling and Edwards.

April 17 marked a watershed in the development of the Nazi youth movement in Georgia. On this date, approximately 175 to 200 young people gathered on a farm in Conyers for an "Adolph Hitler Fest" to commemorate the anniversary of the Nazi dictator's birth. Billed as the "Aryan Uprising," the gathering was sponsored by the ARL, ANF, The Aryan Sisters League, and The Christian Guard. The event was a mixture of rock concert, beer bash, and Nazi rally. Nationally known Nazi bands such as Nordic Thunder, The Voice, Aggravated Assault and Pale Face provided music at the event.

Rally participants traveled from as far as Michigan, Illinois, and New York. These included representatives of groups such as Confederate Hammer Skins, Eastern Hammer Skins, Northern Hammer Skins and SS Action. These groups comprise a sizeable portion of the ultra-violent element of the Nazi skinhead movement in the Eastern states. The rally was the largest event of its kind ever staged in Georgia. It was also one of the largest held in the entire country in 1993. As such, its impact on the Nazi youth movement will be felt on a national level.

The local impact was significant as well. Following the "Aryan Uprising," John Armstrong broke with the ARL, affiliating his group with SS Action. Miles Dowling has distanced himself from both ARL and ANF by organizing a chapter of the Confederate Hammer Skins in Marietta. By the end of the year the CHS was operating a telephone hotline and conducting literature distributions.

The "Aryan Uprising" was itself not free of potential violence. At one point, State Troopers were forced to draw their shotguns in order to apprehend a suspect who had fled from a roadblock into the rally site.

Georgia's Nazis, while organized into different groups or factions, continue to cooperate with one another. This was apparent during the public debate over the Cobb County Commission's controversial resolution condemning the "homosexual lifestyle". Nazi skinheads from various organizations were prominent participants at anti-Gay and Lesbian demonstrations and at County Commission meetings leading up to the resolutions passage.

Participants included Jason Reeves, Paul Parsons, John Edwards, Samuel Miles Dowling, Jeff Partain

Largely unnoticed by the general public, in the past four years Georgia's Nazi Youth movement has grown from the level of a street gang to national influence within the movement. While organizational names and allegiances come and go, the central figures of the movement remain largely the same and continue, unabated, their pursuit of the young

At least six nazi-skinhead groups were documented as active in Georgia during 1993. These included holdover organizations from the

previous year, breakaway factions from those same groups as well as previously unknown organizations. A listing of these groups follows.

### Aryan Resistance League

John Edwards Smyrna based Aryan Resistance League ("ARL") suffered setbacks due to the defection of John Armstrong and the arrests of Security Chief John Bailey and Bradley Satterfield of the Armuchee chapter. Never the less, Edwards maintained a high profile throughout the year, promoting or participating in events such as the Aryan Uprising, anti-gay and lesbian demonstrations in Cobb County and the Decatur appearance of of British Holocaust denier, David Irving.

### Aryan Sisters League

The Aryan Sisters League is essentially an auxiliary of the ARL. Organized by Helen Arrington, the organization's primary purpose appeared to lie in providing a structure for young women involved with members of the all male group.

### Aryan National Front

Following the arrest of former Klansman and ANF leader Billy Riccio by agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in August of 1992, the Birmingham, Alabama based organization disintegrated. By Spring of 1993 only one chapter of the ANF was known to be functioning in Georgia. Based in Marietta, this group was headed by Jason Reeves and Paul Parsons. Reeves had a close association with ARL leader, John Edwards during this period. At one point the aspiring Nazi youth leaders conducted a joint TV interview and both the ANF and ARL were listed as sponsors of April's Adolph Hitler Fest in Conyers.

### Confederate Hammer Skinheads

The Confederate Hammer Skinheads (CHS) of Marietta organized around veteran nazi agitator Samuel Miles Dowling. Dowling had returned to Georgia after being acquitted of illegal weapons

charges in Idaho. The organization established pre-recorded telephone hateline and has conducted massive distributions of propaganda in east Cobb County.

So-called CHS groups have proliferated nationally and internationally. The following is a list of some groups and their areas of operation.

### Confederate Hammer Skinheads

- (1) Dallas, Texas
- (2) Garland, Texas
- (3) Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- (4) Tulsa, Oklahoma
- (5) Birmingham, Alabama
- (6) Butler, Tennessee
- (7) Marietta, Georgia
- (8) Orange Park, Florida

### Northern Hammer Skins

- (1) Bound for Glory & Vanguard, East St. Paul, Minnesota
- (2) Exiled Charlemagne Hammerskins, East St. Paul, Minnesota
- (3) Final Solution, Midlothian, Illinois
- (4) Max Resist, Rochester, Michigan
- (5) Kenosha, Wisconsin
- (6) Germantown, Wisconsin
- (7) Stevens Point, Wisconsin
- (8) Stow, Ohio
- (9) Bristol, Indiana
- (10) St Louis, Missouri

### Eastern Hammer Skins

- (1) Nordic Thunder, Newark, Delaware
- (2) Earlville, Pennsylvania
- (3) Stewartstown, Pennsylvania
- (4) East Cambridge, Massachusetts

### Northern Hammer Skins (Canada)

- (1) Ragnarok & Involved Patriots, Lachine, Quebec
- (2) Winnipeg, Manitoba
- (3) White Riot, Toronto, Ontario
- (4) Odin's Law, Surrey, British Columbia

## European Groups

- (1) Swiss Hammerskins, Littau, Switzerland
- (2) German Hammerskins, Schwetzingen, Germany
- (3) British Hammerskins, London, UK (4) Charlemagne Hammerskins, Nogent s/Marne Cedex, France
- (5) Bohemia Hammerskins, Trutnov, Czech Republic
- (6) Bohemia Hammerskins, Hronov, Czech Republic
- (7) Bohemia Hammerskins, Slapanice, Czech Republic
- (8) Bohemia Hammerskins, Novy Jicin, Czech Republic

## Southern Cross Hammerskins (Australia)

- (1) Fortress, Moorabbin, Victoria
- (2) Annandale, New South Wales

## SS Action

Based in Conyers, SS Action is the local affiliate of a national organization headquartered in Dearborn, Michigan. The group is led by John Armstrong who has previously been affiliated with the U.S. Klan, the ANF and the ARL. Currently, he is publishing and distributing a Nazi newsletter called Aryan Revolution under the pen name of William J. Saxon.

## White Raven

White Raven is a Nazi skinhead culture publication produced by a group of self-described "Aryan women" in the Savannah, Georgia area. The group has ties to the Conyers-based SS Action Group.

## Hate Activity at WRFG

Late in the year Neighbors Network received a request for assistance by a volunteer with the subscriber supported broadcaster, Radio Free Georgia, WRFG-FM. The volunteer stated that she was the victim of harassment by a faction within the station that openly espoused anti-Semitic and anti-Gay and anti-Lesbian positions both on the air and off. This faction is known as the Griots.

The volunteer stated that she had been targeted for harassment after she had publicly opposed the bigotry of this faction. She also stated that other station volunteers who supported her stand had been subjected to veiled threats and intimidation by members of the Griots. The volunteer contacted the Network after appeals to the governing bodies of the station failed to produce a satisfactory response.

Because the volunteer in question was assigned to a broadcast shift immediately following that of a leader of the Griots, she was subject to intense pressure and intimidation tactics whenever she arrived to perform her volunteer duties. Consequently, she requested that a monitoring team be assigned to observe the interaction between herself and the faction leader at these times. The Neighbors Network complied with her request and assigned a team for this purpose for a month and a half. The monitoring was terminated when the Griots' leader was transferred to another shift.

As a result of this and other complaints received concerning the Griots activities, the following facts were established. The Griots were organized as a faction within WRFG to promote a supposedly "Afrocentric" perspective on political and cultural issues. They quickly became a conduit for the anti-Semitic and racist views promoted by groups such as Louis Farrakhan's Nation of Islam. The Griots' activities sparked a series of internal disputes at WRFG, culminating with the resignation in protest of a member of the station's Board of Directors. To date the management of the station has neither condemned nor disassociated itself from the views promoted by the Griots.



# CHRONOLOGY

January 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A transvestite received eight written death threats.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

January 1993  
Augusta, Richmond County

Copies of *The Truth at Last*, a racist publication published in Marietta, were distributed at a shopping center.

(Source: Klanwatch)

January 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

A Chinese-American woman's car was vandalized in an incident believed to be racially motivated.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

January 1993  
Rome, Floyd County

According to former members of the Royal Confederate Knights, group members were instructed to show up near an African-American owned business that displayed a picture of The Last Supper, portraying Christ and the Apostles as African-Americans.

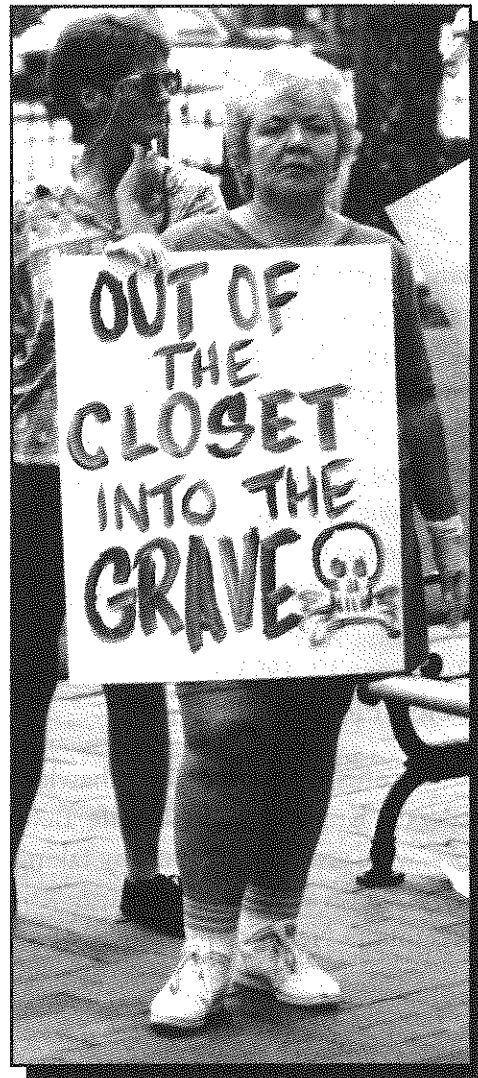
Former members of the group stated that they had also been instructed to beat a man who had been banished from the group.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

January 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

The home of an African American social worker and her family was vandalized with racial slurs. That woman stated that she intended to move.

(Source: Marietta Daily Journal)



*Defending  
"traditional  
family values"  
in Cobb  
County.*

January 3, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Two African-American men struck a gay man who was riding a MARTA bus with his lover. The victim suffered a broken nose, lacerations above the eye, and needed stitches.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

January 7, 1993  
Macon, Bibb County

The Populist Party of Georgia held a meeting.  
(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

January 9, 1993  
Pulaski, Tennessee

A march and rally sponsored by Richard Ford's Florida-based Fraternal White Knights drew about 200 white supremacists, most of them nazi skinheads. Organizers intended this rally to compete with Thom Robb's rally on January 23, 1993. The more extreme elements of the white supremacist movement had become increasingly dissatisfied with Robb's "conservative" klan. Kerry Mayhew, Ford's Georgia Grand Dragon emceed the rally.

Georgia participation also included members of the Aryan Resistance League, the Invisible Empire, Cliff Warby of Thunor Services, and Identity preacher Don Taylor of Experiment, Georgia. Hate activists C. Ray Harrelson of Smyrna, Georgia and William West of Stone Mountain, Georgia were also present.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

January 12, 1993  
Rome, Floyd County

Charles Curtiss Stoner, Imperial Knighthawk of the Royal Confederate Knights, and his wife Beth, also a klan member, were arrested for theft by taking. Curtiss was also arrested on a behavior warrant.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

January 13, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Two white males attacked a man outside a gay bar and pushed his face into the ground, kicked him, and said, "You faggots need to die."

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

January 14, 1993  
Macon, Bibb County

A woman from Kingsport, Tennessee was shot to death and another woman was wounded inside Pegasus, a lesbian and gay bar. A group of African-American youths who had twice been ejected from the club for harassing patrons, returned and opened fire with a pistol. Two youths, ages fifteen and sixteen, were charged with murder and aggravated assault.

(Source: Etcetera)



*Clyde Ray Harrelson of Smyrna is Treasurer of the America First Party and is frequently seen at Klan rallies.*

January 23, 1993  
DeKalb County

Long-time hate activist Mark Margolian of Waukegan, Illinois, mailed hate literature to the home of the Neighbors Network's Executive Director. This was one of two times this year she received hate mail at her home.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

January 23, 1993  
Pulaski, Tennessee

Thom Robb's Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, a faction founded by David Duke, drew about 150 marchers to its annual homecoming rally. Dave Holland of the Southern White Knights, C. Ray Harrelson of the Populist Party, and members of the Invisible Empire and U.S. Klans, were among the Georgians present.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

January 23, 1993  
Cedartown, Polk County

Jerry Lord's Rebel Knights failed to appear for a scheduled rally.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

January 26, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

In a restaurant on Ponce de Leon Avenue, a man called a group of women "dykes" and threatened to kill them.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

February 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A host of a program at radio station WRFG received many anti-gay phone calls and hate mail. The victim frequently addressed Lesbian and Gay issues, and considered her show to be "pro-gay."

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

February 1993  
Jonesboro, Clayton County

An African-American family reported a series of incidents aimed at them in their home, including several incidents in which "KKK" was spray-painted on their home driveway. The family had lived in the home for six years, and say the incidents began after a new family moved into the neighborhood. Members of the family allegedly referred to the victims as "niggers."

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

February 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A Cuban restaurant in the Virginia-Highlands neighborhood received a racist telephone threat.

(Source: WSB-TV News, Atlanta)

February 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

On Boulevard, two white pedestrians reported that a group of African-American people shouted at them and threw a bottle at them.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

February 1993  
Metro Atlanta Area

A former white supremacist received telephone threats.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

February 2, 1993  
Hinesville, Liberty County

An African-American army lieutenant reported a racist, threatening note and racist graffiti at his home. The note also implied threats of sexual violence against the officer's wife.

(Source: Marietta Daily Journal)

February 3, 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

Nazi Skinhead Robert Q. Smith allegedly shot Marietta resident Bryan Shaw in the back in front of Shaw's home. Shaw, a former nazi, survived his wounds. Smith, a leader of the Roswell-based Fyrdung group, was allegedly accompanied by Aryan Resistance League Security Director John Bailey and nazi activist Jason Ashcroft. Smith, who was on felony parole, was arrested in California and returned to Georgia.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

February 7, 1993  
Rome, Floyd County

The *Rome News-Tribune* reported on racial tensions at Model High School. The previous Monday, a group of white students had worn T-shirts with a rebel flag and the caption, "It's a white thing. You wouldn't understand." Later in the week, an argument occurred between a white and a black student and on Friday morning five or six police cars were outside the school before students arrived.

February 9, 1993  
Hinesville, Liberty County

An African-American army officer, already victim of racist threats on February 2, received another harassing note.

(Source: Marietta Daily Journal)

February 11, 1993  
Clayton Community, Cherokee County

A white woman with two mixed-race children looked at a trailer which she was considering renting in an all-white area. When she returned the next day, the trailer had been burned.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

February 11, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

At Morehouse College, during a forum on homophobia and AIDS, panel members were threatened and verbally assaulted by students. The panelists were referred to by epithets such as "evil dyke."

Similar incidents occurred at two other seminars at Morehouse since October 1992.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Southern Voice)

February 11, 1993  
DeKalb County

A Neighbors Network volunteer received an obscene phone call from a man identifying himself as C. Ray Harrelson. Harrelson is a hate activist who has been an officer of the Populist Party and the America First Party.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

February 13, 1993  
Canton, Cherokee County

The Invisible Empire held a "Meet the Klan Day." Two klan members, including Todd Hendricks, donned robes and stood on the courthouse steps, while others handed out literature.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

February 15, 1993  
Rome, Floyd County

Charles Curtiss Stoner, Imperial Knighthawk of the Royal Confederate Knights, was arrested at his home for obstruction of an officer. Police had come to Stoner's house to arrest him for failure to appear.

(Source: Rome News-Tribune,  
Neighbors Network monitors)

February 17, 1993  
Rhine, Telfair County

The Populist Party held a meeting at the Long Horn Trading Post between Rhine and Jacksonville, Georgia.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

February 21, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Two gay men underwent months of harassment by neighbors in early 1993, including being called "faggots." On the morning of February 21, a door on their house was hit by a bullet.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)



February 25, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Two African-American males severely beat a man while saying, "give us your money, faggot." The victim lost three teeth.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

March 1993  
DeKalb County

The Neighbors Network hotline's message machine received a long, obscene threatening phone call from men identifying themselves as the Aryan Resistance League.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

March 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Outside a night club on North Avenue, a nazi skinhead pointed a .45 pistol at two anti-racist activists. The nazi fled in a Cherokee County car.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

March 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

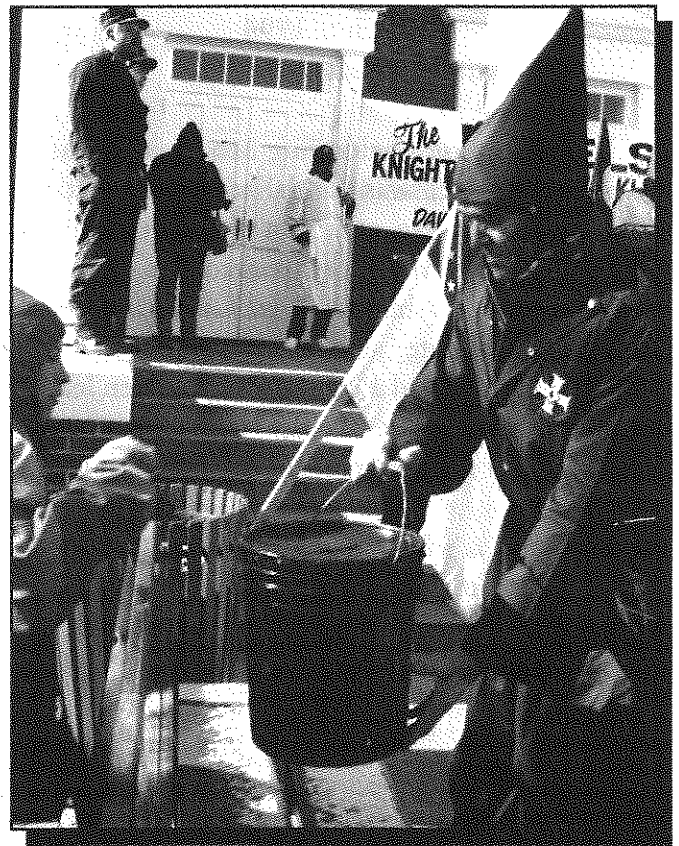
A large rock at the Southern College of Technology was spray-painted with "KKK," a racial slur, and "Go Home!" Campus police investigated the incident.

(Source: Marietta Daily Journal)

March 1, 1993  
Roswell, Fulton County

Three teenagers were arrested for a series of incidents directed at a Jewish family in Wildwood Springs. Among the incidents was the painting of a swastika on the family's lawn during the weekend preceding the arrest. The youths were charged with theft and criminal trespass. The family made plans to move.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)



*While hate groups still raise money through legal means, such as the above donation, funding by criminal activity is increasing.*

March 1, 1993  
Unadilla, Dooly County

Dr. Raymond Young, Chairman of the Georgia Populist Party, spoke at a meeting organized by farm activist Tommy Kersey. Kersey took part in the 1985 armed takeover of a Bleckley County farm to prevent foreclosure. An Oklahoma-based anti-Semitic group assisted Kersey during the takeover.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

March 4, 1993  
Newton, Baker County

Dr. Raymond Young, Chairman of the Populist Party of Georgia, spoke at a catfish house to an organized called Save Our Streams. Save Our Streams is opposed to the closing of a creek for "research purposes."

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

March 6, 1993  
Gwinnett County

A motorcycle belonging to a Neighbors Network volunteer was vandalized and a hat was stolen from the bike at a gun show in Gwinnett County. As the volunteer parked his bike and entered the gun show, he was recognized and harassed by a hate activist associated with the National Alliance and Populist Party. When leaving the show, he found the damage to his bike.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

March 7, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Four nazi skinheads, members of the Aryan Resistance League, were arrested for assault following an incident in the Little Five Points neighborhood. The men allegedly followed the victim from a restaurant, knocked him down, and kicked him in the head. The arrested were Miles Dowling, Brad Satterfield, Robert Durrell Argo, Jr., and John Bailey.

(Source: Victim's report)

March 9, 1993  
Tifton, Tift County

A racial brawl in the rodeo arena at Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College left a white student charged with assault by pointing a gun, and an African-American student charged with aggravated assault. The brawl reportedly began when a group of white students used racial slurs at an African-American student, which resulted in a fight. The African-American student later returned to the arena with a baseball bat and friends, and further violence occurred.

(Source: Albany Herald)

March 10, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A group of African-American males approached a lesbian couple, struck one, and asked them if they were gay.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

March 10, 1993  
Habersham County

At Habersham County Central High School, five to seven African-American students squared off for a verbal exchange with an equal number of white students during a break. The confrontation was sparked by a white student's essay which referred to the American welfare system. On Thursday, March 11, sheriff's deputies monitored entrances.

(Source: The Times, Gainesville)

March 11, 1993  
Athens, Clarke County

Just after midnight a group of young African-Americans who had just left a "hip-hop disco" dance promotion, allegedly chased, beat, and robbed three white persons.

After police dispersed the mob, four to six youths, believed to have been involved in the earlier violence allegedly beat two pedestrians on Lumpkin Street.

(Source: Athens Banner-Herald)

March 11, 1993  
Athens, Clarke County

In a separate incident from the above, a fight that took place between white and African-American youths at a bowling alley left one person shot. The fight began at about 2:30 a.m. when people began swinging pool sticks at each other. It ended with an African-American man firing into the bowling alley. A white youth, not involved in the fight, was shot.

(Source: Athens Banner-Herald)

March 13, 1993  
Ball Ground, Cherokee County  
Powder Springs, Cobb County

The "Blizzard of 1993" canceled two planned Invisible Empire activities, in Powder Springs and Ball Ground.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

March 16, 1993  
DeKalb County

The Neighbors Network received a series of calls from people identifying themselves as Aryan Resistance League members. The callers made numerous threats including that if they met up with Neighbors Network volunteers, they would leave them "dead in the street."

Earlier that day, Neighbors Network volunteers had attended the arraignment of four Aryan Resistance League members accused of beating a man in the Little Five points neighborhood of Atlanta.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

March 20, 1993  
Powder Springs, Cobb County

Eight members of the Invisible Empire distributed leaflets.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

March 29, 1993  
Macon, Bibb County  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Local organizers of an anti-gay rally in Macon canceled the event after a news release by a National anti-gay group which they considered inflammatory. State Senator Ed Gochenour was to be the featured speaker. However, about twenty anti-gay demonstrators still gathered at Macon City Hall.

About fifty others gathered to demonstrate in Atlanta. Both rallies were sponsored by a group called "Resistance." R. C. "Lee" Loach organized the Macon rally.

(Source: Macon News-Telegraph)

March 30, 1993  
Stone Mountain, DeKalb County

Two gay men were harassed in their home by vandalism and homophobic remarks by a neighbor. The harassment began in December 1991.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

March 30, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A lesbian and gay organization received an obscene, harassing phone call on their phone message line.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)



*The white supremacist movement increasingly sheds its Christian, patriotic trappings.*

March 30, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A man was beaten in the parking lot of a gay bar on Ponce de Leon Avenue.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

April 1993  
Metro Atlanta

In the weeks leading up to the Hitler's Birthday Fest in Newton County, area malls and Parkside Shopping Center in Cobb County saw an increase in Nazi activity aimed at recruiting young people.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

April 1993  
Rome, Floyd County

Katheryn Elizabeth Roderick, recently banished from the Royal Confederate Knights, reached a consent agreement to repay \$1,560 in public assistance. Roderick had been charged with using fraud to obtain public assistance. As part of the bargain, she was barred from receiving food stamps for six months.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

April 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Nazi graffiti, including swastikas and "Boulevard Boot Boys" appeared on walls in the Cabbagetown neighborhood. The vandalism soon spread to Grant Park.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

April 1, 1993  
DeKalb County

At Miller Grove Elementary School, a white seventh grader was allegedly beaten by a group of African-American sixth-graders. The child suffered cracked ribs and internal bleeding. The eighth graders had reportedly viewed a film about nazi skinheads and were "looking for a white kid." Other incidents of racial harassment at the school were reported.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

April 4, 1993  
Ellabell, Bryan County

A private property rally was held by Lewis "Ace" Baxter's New Order Knights. About twelve robed klan members were among the participants.

(Source: Savannah Morning News)

April 4, 1993  
DeKalb County

A cross was burned at the home of an African-American woman and her brother. Rocks were also thrown at their house.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

April 7, 1993  
Oakwood, Hall County

Invisible Empire leader Danny Carver and his two sons were arrested after allegedly attacking a Hall County deputy who had come to Carver's house. Carver, Sr. was charged with battering a woman and obstruction. Daniel Carver, Jr. was charged with felony obstruction.

(Source: The Times, Gainesville)

April 12, 1993  
Sumner, Worth County

The Populist Party of Georgia began a petition drive to get on the Georgia election ballot in 1994.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

April 13, 1993  
Fort Gaines, Clay County

Dr. Raymond Young, Chairman of the Populist Party of Georgia, spoke at a historical society meeting.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

April 15, 1993  
New York, New York

Shortly after speaking with an Atlanta area Aryan National Front officer about attending the April 17, 1993, "Adolf Hitler Fest" in Covington, Georgia, a representative of MTV received two threatening phone calls, in which MTV personnel were told to stay away from the event. The calls apparently originated in the New York area.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

April 16, 1993  
DeKalb County

A group of white men in a camouflaged vehicle drove into the Linwood neighborhood and attempted to assault African-American people.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)



April 17, 1993  
Covington, Newton County

An "Adolf Hitler Fest," sponsored by the Aryan Resistance League, Aryan National Front, Aryan Sisters' League and Christian Guard drew about 150 people to a farm in Newton County. The Confederate Forces, based in Conyers, and Populist Party activist C. Ray Harrelson also reportedly were present. Approximately nine participants were arrested, mostly for DUI.

A driver was also charged with fleeing after running on foot into the crowd. Police were forced to display shotguns before the crowd allowed the suspect to be arrested.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

April 18, 1993  
Mabelton, Cobb County

A group of gay men were harassed over a long period of time by three young men, who attempted to enlist the aid of others. Park security refused to come to the men's aid, and eventually ordered them to leave the park. Park management admitted that the men had been harassed by both patrons and park security.

(Source: Southern Voice,  
Etcetera)



*Jerry Byrd, center, shown here as a member of the royal Confederate Knights, has an extensive arrest record, including theft by taking and violating Georgia's mask law.*

April 22, 1993  
Washington, D.C.

The opening of the Holocaust Museum drew a number of protesters. Ed Fields' Marietta-based newspaper *The Truth At Last* helped publicize the protest.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

April 24, 1993  
Lindale, Floyd County

Ten members of the Royal Confederate Knights distributed literature.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

May 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A gay business owner was the target of anti-gay harassment, including having a swastika and "Die, Fag" spray-painted on his store. He also reported being threatened by people driving by yelling, "Die, faggots." The victim said the harassment began when he reported some city workers for being drunk on the job.

(Source: Etcetera)

May 1993  
Lincolnton, Lincolnton County

A white surveyor, employing African-American workers, found racial slurs spray-painted on the front of his business.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)



*Increasingly, the Nazi movement is an international one. Above is Danny Sims, a Nazi activist from Canada, at a KKK rally in Tennessee.*

May 1, 1993  
Lindale, Floyd County

For the second consecutive weekend, members of the Royal Confederate Knights distributed leaflets. Members of the Aryan Resistance League's Rome chapter were present.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

May 4, 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

Two men reported an incident in which a truck nearly rear-ended their vehicle. The driver of the truck allegedly got out, shouted racial slurs, and displayed a pistol. The attacker then got into his truck and chased the victims, driving alongside them and spraying mace at them.

(Source: Creative Loafing)

May 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A Federal judge ordered The Invisible Empire to disband. It was the nation's and Georgia's largest klan faction. The judge was approving a proposed settlement in a suit by civil rights activists who were attacked during a march in Forsyth County in 1987. The group was ordered to pay the merchants \$37,000, turn over its office equipment, and destroy its mailing list.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

May 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

A former white supremacist reportedly received telephone threats.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

May 1993  
Atlanta, DeKalb County

The Neighbors Network received a series of harassing, threatening telephone calls from Carol and Jerry Byrd, officers of the Royal Confederate Knights.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

May 5, 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

While at a dry-cleaner's shop, a man was threatened by a man who kicked his car door and said, "I want to kill you."

The victim believes that the attacker was prompted by a gay pride sticker on his car.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

May 5, 1993  
Rome, Floyd County

At 2:00 a.m., a cross was burned on the lawn of a couple who had recently quit the Royal Confederate Knights, and had participated in a recent Neighbors Network public event in Lindale. The couple also reportedly received threats from KKK leaders.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

May 8, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

An African-American man chased a man on Monroe Drive, shouting, "Halt, police." When the victim continued to run, the man yelled, "Stop, faggot!," and knocked him down. The assailant ripped off the victim's gay pride necklace, choked him till he passed out and robbed him of \$400.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

May 8, 1993  
Lindale, Floyd County

The Royal Confederate Knights distributed leaflets and sold "Running Nigger" targets, depicting an African-American man.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

May 8, 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

A man was in his car on Windy Hill Road when another man ran up to his car screaming homophobic slurs and yelling for him to "get out." The man filed a police report, which failed to mention the slurs.

(Source: Etcetera)

May 9, 1993  
Lincolnton, Lincoln County

An Atlanta Journal-Constitution article on alleged school bus segregation including the following incidents:

A 1992 incident in which members of the high school football team walked out of the school after a white teammate used a racial slur in asking a white girl why she was sitting next to blacks.

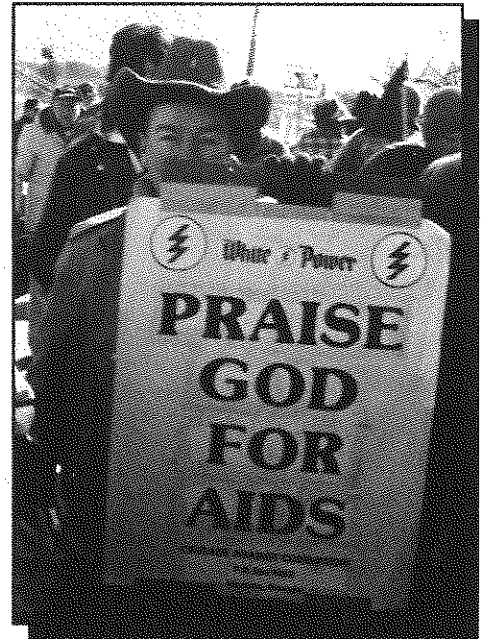
A 1993 incident in which a white parent, while holding a beer, boarded a school bus to curse African-American students.

A 1993 incident in which junior varsity baseball players on an away trip squared off to fight after a white player reportedly used a racial slur while talking to an African-American player. After returning to the school, a white student was struck with a baseball bat.

After returning to the school, a white student was allegedly struck with a baseball bat. An African American man at a Lincoln County factory was threatened by white men who thought his granddaughter was dating the victim. The white man was reportedly arrested, but the African American man was still fired from his job.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

*Convicted  
church  
bomber J. B.  
Stoner at a  
January  
1994 Rebel  
Knights rally  
in Cumming,  
Georgia.*



May 15, 1993  
Rock Mills, Alabama

A rally organized by the Franklin, Georgia klavern of the Invisible Empire was held just across the state line in Rock Mills, Alabama.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

May 22, 1993  
Rome, Floyd County

Members of the Royal Confederate Knights distributed leaflets on Broad Street in Rome.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

May 22, 1993  
Draketown, Paulding County

About 200 people attended a rally sponsored by the Invisible Empire. An observer at the rally noted that at least two participants illegally possessed pistols.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

May 22-23, 1993  
Jonesboro, Clayton County

A maintenance building in Bonanza Subdivision owned by the Parks and Recreation Department was spray-painted with "KKK," swastikas, and other graffiti.

(Source: Clayton News-Daily)

May 23, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Two African-American men and a white man beat and robbed a man outside of a gay bar. The victim, who has AIDS, suffered a broken nose.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

May 25, 1993  
Rome, Floyd County

Greg Boyd, a former member of the Invisible Empire, was indicted for sending a threatening letter to Morris Dees, Executive Director of the Southern Poverty Law Center, which includes the Klanwatch project.

May 29, 1993  
Springfield, Tennessee

The U. S. Klans, based in Henry County, Georgia, held a rally on private property near Springfield, where the group has a klavern.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

May 29, 1993  
Lindale, Floyd County

Members of the Royal Confederate Knights distributed leaflets in Lindale.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

Summer 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

A female employee of the city of Marietta quit her job in the city's meter department following alleged harassment by male fellow employees.

According to the woman, the harassment stemmed from her co-workers' resentment at her for doing "men's work." They called her "butch" and "dyke."

The woman stated that she was injured when a co-worker drove a fork lift at her. Another stranded her on a roof and threw rocks at her. She also stated that the men would frequently make comments such as, "Who knows? Maybe the KKK will burn someone's house down." In early 1994, the woman filed a lawsuit against the city.

(Source: Southern Voice)

June, 1993  
Talking Rock, Pickens County

According to the Department of Transportation, unknown persons have repeatedly painted black a bust of Governor Zell Miller along a north Georgia highway bearing his name. The incidents began when Miller attempted to remove the Confederate Battle Flag from the Georgia state flag.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

June, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A 23-year-old Maryland man, after entering a gay bar on Piedmont Avenue and realizing that he was in a gay bar, exited the place and vandalized a car in the parking lot. He attempted to strike several female patrons who confronted him there. After being arrested, the man made anti-gay statements.

(Source: Creative Loafing)

June 1993  
Dunwoody, DeKalb County

Two nazi skinheads in a car threatened a young man canvassing for an environmental group.

(Source: Victim report)

June 5, 1993  
Tybee Island, Chatham County

About twelve members of Louis "Ace" Baxter's New Order Knights distributed leaflets.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

June 9, 1993  
Rome, Floyd County

Jerry Byrd, officer of the Royal Confederate Knights, was arrested for theft by taking.  
(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

June 12, 1993  
Clemmons, North Carolina

Racists from around the country gathered to form a new political party, the America First Party. The National Chairman is A. J. Barker of North Carolina, a former Populist Party leader. Ed Fields of Marietta, Georgia was elected as Secretary, and C. Ray Harrelson of Smyrna, Georgia was named Treasurer. Fields and Harrelson are long-time hate activists.

Also present at the founding were former KKK activists Babs Wilson and Don Black. Hate activist and attorney Kirk Lyons was present. Emory Burke was among the speakers at the meeting.

Several months later, another America First Party meeting in Clemmons was addressed by Richard Butler of the Aryan Nations.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

June 12, 1993  
Bowden, Carroll County

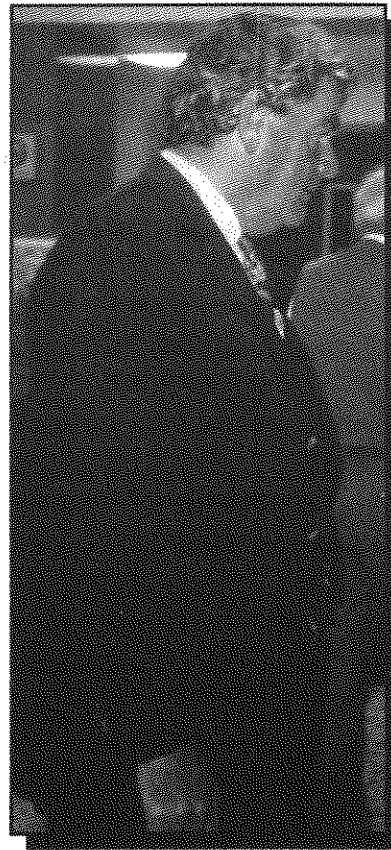
The Invisible Empire's Franklin Klavern distributed leaflets.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

June 12, 1993  
Griffin, Spalding County

A rally hosted by local Christian Identity activist Don Taylor drew about 25 people, many of them associated with the anti-Semitic Christian Guard. Seven nazi skinheads took part, including Jonathan Edwards, who is both an officer in the Aryan Resistance League, and an organizer for the Christian Guard.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)



*David Irving, a British Holocaust denier, spoke in October 1993 at the DeKalb County Courthouse.*

June 17, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

At an annual gathering of science fiction enthusiasts at a downtown hotel, nazi skinheads harassed and attempted to intimidate participants.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

June 19, 1993  
Sandy Springs, Fulton County

Imperial Wizard James Farrands and other klan leaders met at a townhouse owned by the group's attorney Terrence Shannon to announce that the Invisible Empire was changing its name to the Unified Knights. Monitors saw the name change as an attempt to avoid disbanding the group, as ordered by a federal judge in May. At one point during the press conference, robed klan members left the house to be photographed by reporters.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)



June 26, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

On the Saturday night of a Gay Pride Festival, a man was harassed by four young men near Piedmont Park.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

July 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Roughly forty nazi skinheads attended a concert at the International Ballroom. They reportedly assaulted a number of people.

(Source: Witness report)

July 1993  
Rossville, Walker County

Graffiti, including racial slurs, "Ridge Klan," etc. appeared on buildings and signs.

(Source: Witness report)

July 1993  
Gwinnett County

Two members of a punk rock band were allegedly beaten in a trailer park by nazi skinheads.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

July, 1993  
Stone Mountain, DeKalb County

A former member of the Southern White Knights who had rejected racism received several threatening telephone calls at his workplace.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

July 1, 1993  
Buford, Gwinnett County

A KKK member allegedly followed and threatened a Polish man.

(Source: Klanwatch)

July 7, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A man was assaulted as he left a gay bar by six or seven African-American males.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

July 11, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A Gay Pride flag which had been hanging on a house in the Cabbagetown neighborhood was torched.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

July 18, 1993  
Screven, Wayne County

A cross was burned at the home of a white woman who had come to the defense of an African-American man accused of stealing money.

(Source: Klanwatch)

July 21, 1993  
Douglasville, Douglas County

A racial brawl occurred near Fairburn Road and Hospital Road. The fight occurred between young white people in several vehicles displaying Confederate battle flags and a number of young African-Americans. In another incident, the convoy of vehicles harassed an interracial couple in their car.

(Source: Witness report)

July 24, 1993  
Ulysses, Pennsylvania

Approximately 300 people, mostly nazi skinheads, attended a nazi concert on property owned by Christian Posse Comitatus member August Kreis. A number of nazi skinheads from Georgia took part in the event.

July 24, 1993  
Rome, Floyd County

A march sponsored by the Royal Confederate Knights drew about forty marchers, including members of the Rebel Knights, Winder Knights, Unified Knights (formerly know as the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan), and Alabama Empire Knights.

At a rally in a Rome park that evening, RCK member Jerry Byrd was arrested for violating Georgia's mask law. Byrd has a long arrest record. At least three of these arrests were for Klan activity.

(Source: Witness report)

July 27, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A man was abducted from outside a gay bar by several African-American males who used homophobic slurs while beating and robbing him.

(Source: Southern Voice)

July 29-31, 1993  
Atlanta, DeKalb County

The Neighbors Network received a series of harassing phone calls, some of them threatening.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

July 30, 1993  
Clayton County

Three Chattanooga men were arrested for conspiracy to kill a federal agent and for a number of weapons and explosives charges. The three claimed to be members of the "Aryan Nations Brotherhood."

(Source: Atlanta Journal Constitution)

August 1993  
Phoebe, Putnam County

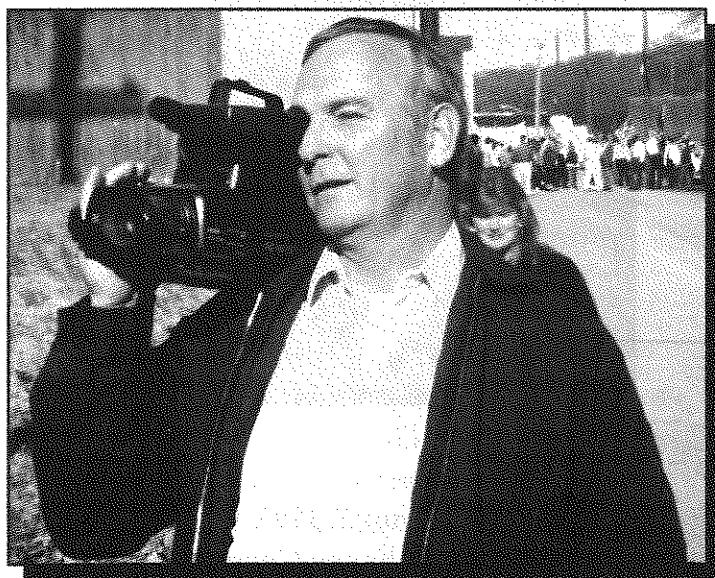
A building that was to be a hospice for AIDS victims was destroyed in an apparent arson fire.

(Source: Albany Herald,  
Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

August 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

The organizer of the Cobb Citizens Coalition was threatened with death. The threat was made in a telephone call to the police.

(Source: Cobb Citizens Coalition)



*Daniel Carver, a longtime Klan leader from Oakwood, Georgia, is a convicted felon. Also, during 1993, Carver and his two sons were arrested for allegedly assaulting a police officer.*

August 1993  
Willacootchie, Atkinson County

A gay couple living in Willacootchie returned home from a trip in late August to find their mail box vandalized, and a death threat including anti-gay slurs on their answering machine.

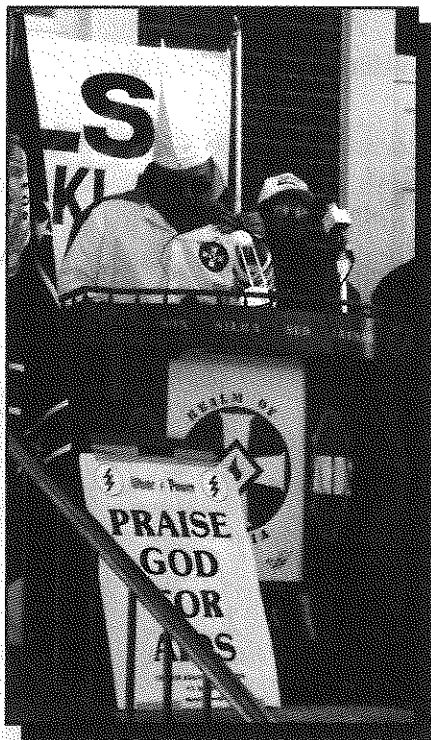
A cross had been burned on their lawn on July 21.

(Source: Atlanta Constitution,  
Southern Voice,  
Neighbors Network monitors)

August 2, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A lesbian activist was allegedly punched in the mouth by an openly homophobic state legislator.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)



*Joe Blaydes of  
Mableton,  
Grand Dragon  
of the Klavelier  
Knights.*

**August 3, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County**

A gay pride sticker on a woman's car was painted over by vandals.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

**August 8, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County**

An article in the Atlanta Journal-Constitution on black gays in Atlanta mentioned a recent incident on a MARTA bus, in which three young African-American males threatened to kill a young African-American gay man. They called him a "faggot."

**August 10, 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County**

A woman found articles about Cobb County's anti-gay resolution glued to the door of her house.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

**August 11, 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County**

Cleburne Jordan, long time hate activist and associate of convicted church bomber J. B. Stoner, showed his support for the Cobb County Commission's anti-gay resolution by standing outside its chambers holding a sign that said, "Praise God for AIDS." The Council was inside voting to condemn the "gay lifestyle."

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

**August 12, 1993  
Rome, Floyd County**

According to an article in the Rome News-Tribune, Royal Confederate Knights Imperial Wizard Donnie Allen announced that he had disbanded the RCK and was leaving the KKK movement. Johnny W. Pendergrass, who had been Allen's Grand Dragon, announced the formation of a new faction, the Southern Confederate Knights.

As of March 1993, the Royal Confederate Knights listed 22 members whose dues were fully paid, and recruited a number of others during the spring.

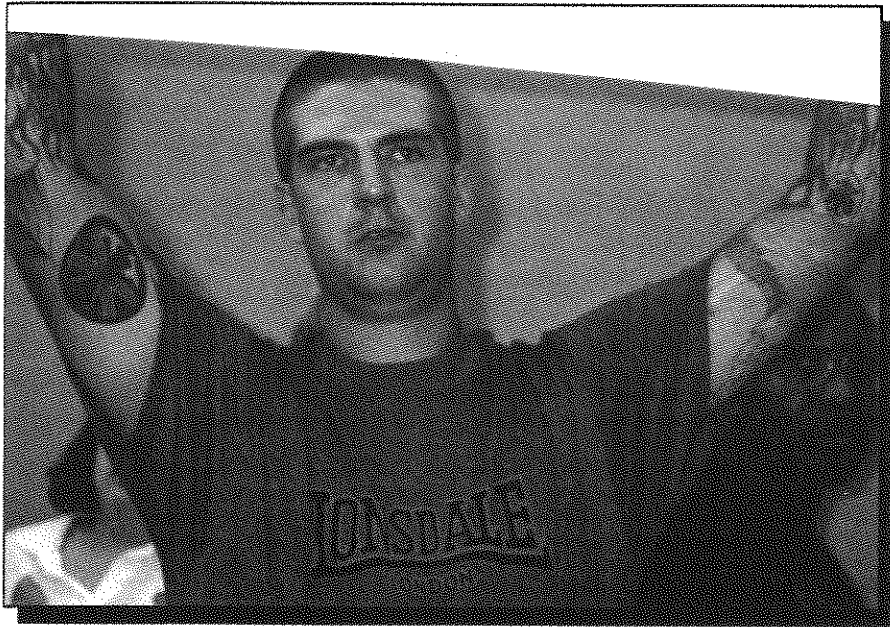
In 1990, Johnny Pendergrass was convicted of aggravated assault, possession of a firearm during the commission of a crime, and carrying a concealed weapon without a permit, resulting from an incident in which he shot a black man.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

**August 15, 1993  
DeKalb County**

A woman paid her rent with bills stamped "Dyke Money" (to show gay buying power). Her landlord called her a "butch bitch" and circulated a derogatory letter about her.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)



*Cobb County Nazi skinhead leader  
Miles Dowling showing his support  
for the Cobb County Commission.*

August 15, 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

A rally on the town square protesting Cobb County's recent hate resolution drew a number of counter-demonstrators, including Southern White Knights' Director Dave Holland, nazis Ed Fields and Frank Shirley, nazi skinhead Jason Reeves, veteran hate activist Cleburne Jordan, and America First Party Treasurer C. Ray Harrelson.

Harrelson, wearing a pin for UPI (the defunct press agency) and posing as a reporter, interviewed a number of people at the rally. At least one of those persons interviewed was later harassed in his home near Lindbergh in Atlanta. The harassment included having copies of *The Truth At Last*, a hate publication for which Harrelson takes photographs, thrown on their lawn.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

August 16, 1993  
Waynesboro, Burke County

A fight between a white man and several African-Americans resulted in a riot. The white man, fleeing from the fight, knocked over a gas pump, which burst into flames. He also reportedly knocked down a teenager and a little girl.

A crowd soon gathered, breaking windows, and throwing rocks and bottles at the police. Gun shots were fired, one shot striking a fire truck responding to a false alarm. Three arrests were made.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

August 17, 1993  
Sardis, Burke County

The rioting in Waynesboro spread to Sardis, another Burke County town. During the disturbance, a city truck and a beauty parlor were set on fire.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

August 19, 1993  
Avondale Estates, DeKalb County

A woman's car was burned outside her home. She felt that the reason was that she is a Lesbian.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

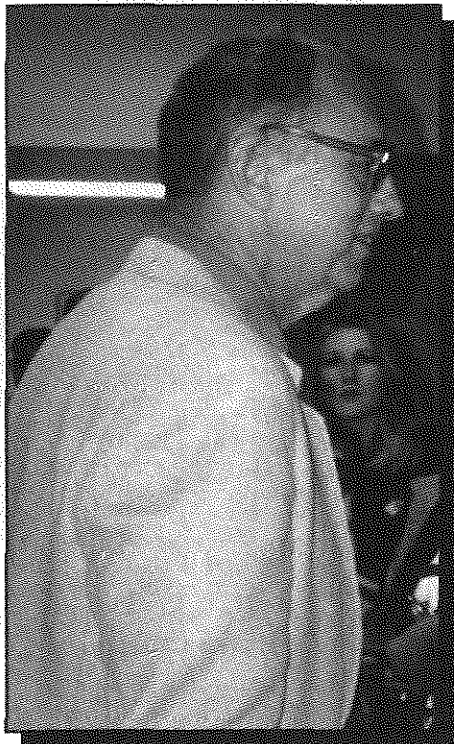
August 22, 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

A "Queer Family Picnic" was held on the Marietta town square, protesting Cobb County's hate resolution. Counter-demonstrators included nazis Frank Shirley and Ed Fields, nazi skinheads Jeff Partain and John Johnson, and members of the Confederate Forces.

Several incidents were recorded. A bomb threat emptied the park. Craig P. Denforth of Marietta was arrested after he allegedly dropped a fake pipe bomb under a car near the square.

Ricky Newton Terrell, leader of the Conyers-based Confederate Forces, struck the Neighbors Network's Executive Director with a picket sign and shoved her against a plate glass window.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)



*Robert H. Countess, a Holocaust revisionist from the Huntsville, Alabama area, spoke at a revisionist gathering in the DeKalb County Courthouse.*

**August 29, 1993  
Willacoochee, Atkinson County**

The home of a gay couple was burned to the ground. One of the residents had exited the house shortly before the fire, because he had been frightened by shouts of unknown persons passing by. Police concluded that faulty wiring was to blame, but others suspected arson. At this same house, a cross had been burned on July 21.

Also on August 29, two other gay residents of the town reportedly found their car vandalized.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

**August 29, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County**

A man was attacked, beaten and robbed by men using homophobic slurs as he left a gay bar.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

**September 1993  
Fayetteville, Fayette County**

Three teenagers were arrested for allegedly painting racial slurs and "KKK" on the driveway of an African-American family.

(Source: Atlanta Journal Constitution)

**September 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County**

A former white supremacist who had renounced racism was the target of a campaign of harassment, including vandalism of his home on two occasions.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

**September 11, 1993  
Chattanooga, Tennessee**

Don Romine's North Georgia Knights failed to carry out a planned rally.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

**September 11, 1993  
Draketown, Paulding County**

The Unified Knights (formerly the Invisible Empire) held a rally on private property owned by Pat Lanzo. The rally drew fewer participants than the IE-sponsored event of May 22. Despite the presence of robed klan members handing out leaflets along Georgia Highway 20, there was no visible police presence.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

**September 18, 1993  
Savannah, Chatham County**

A klan group leafleted the south side, then departed to distribute leaflets elsewhere in the county.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)



September 18, 1993  
Rome, Floyd County

Robert E. Pendergrass, officer of the Southern Confederate Knights, was arrested for underage consumption of alcohol.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

September 18, 1993  
Gwinnett County

The America First Party held an organizational meeting in Gwinnett County. Guest speakers included Guillaume Fabien of the French Euro-Nationalist Party and Michel Faci, also from France. Faci has reportedly fought in the ranks of various "nationalist" movements around the world, most recently in Croatia.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

October 1993  
Cobb County

Near Merchants Walk several Nazi skinheads attacked two lesbians. In another incident the same evening, the same group attacked a young couple who objected to the skinheads' sitting on their car.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

October 1993  
Cordele, Crisp County

The Church of the Avenger, a white supremacist group based in Tampa, Florida, rented a store to use as its headquarters. The group reportedly had three local members, including Michael Apperson.

(Source: Marietta Daily Journal)

October 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

A gay activist, leader of the Cobb Citizens Coalition, moved out of the county because he had received death threats.

(Source: Cobb Citizens Coalition)

October 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

In Buckhead, a woman's car was damaged by a rock thrown from a group of men who were shouting at her. The woman felt that the attack was directed at her because of a sign on her car condemning recent homophobic actions of the Cobb County Commission.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

October 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

A former white supremacist found a bullet hole in the front of his home.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

October 1993  
Athens, Clarke County

A newspaper columnist received a hate letter after writing an article commemorating the deaths of four young girls in a 1963 white supremacist bombing in Birmingham. The letter referred to the journalist as "slime," and "white trash," praising the KKK, and was signed, "a true white racist and proud."

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

October, 1993  
Cumming, Forsyth County

An African-American nurse found a handwritten note on her car saying that the KKK was watching her.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

October 1993  
Cobb County

"Die Lesbians" was painted on a woman's car.  
(Source: Cobb Citizens Coalition.)

October 1993  
Marietta, Cobb County

A large firecracker was thrown into a lesbian's driveway.

(Source: Cobb Citizens Coalition.)

October 1993  
Roswell, Fulton County

White supremacist literature was left at the home of an anti-racist youth, and a window in the house was broken.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

October 3, 1993  
Franklin, Heard County

The Unified Knights (formerly the Invisible Empire) distributed leaflets and held a rally on private property. Neighbors Network volunteers distributed leaflets at the same intersection the previous weekend.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

October 9, 1993  
Douglasville, Douglas County

A brawl occurred in a parking lot between young African-Americans and white people.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

October 11, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

Members of the Populist Party of Georgia gave out literature at a rally at the Georgia State Capitol. Civil rights and labor organizations had called the rally to protest the North American Free Trade Agreement.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

October 13, 1993  
New York, New York

The names of four Georgia legislators appeared in an advertisement in the New York Times, asking President Clinton to free Lyndon LaRouche, who was serving a federal prison sentence for fraud. Former U.S. Congressperson Pat Swindall's name also appeared. Swindall was attempting to overturn a federal perjury conviction.

(Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution)

October 21, 1993  
Birmingham, Alabama

Mark Lane, 19, of Lilburn, Georgia, was convicted of manslaughter in the 1992 stabbing of Benny Rembert, a homeless African-American. Two other nazis were convicted of murder in the case. All belonged to the Aryan National Front and had recently attended a Hitler's birthday rally.

(Source: Klanwatch Project,  
Southern Poverty Law Center)

October 31, 1993  
Cobb County

Several carloads of nazi skinheads threatened young people at a restaurant on Johnson Ferry Road. Someone threw a bottle at one of the cars, and the nazis fled.

(Source: Witness report)

November 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

At the request of a staff member at community radio station WRFG-FM, Neighbors Network volunteers monitored a broadcast shift change for about six weeks. The staffer was an outspoken supporter of equal rights for gays and lesbians, and had complained of veiled threats and harassment from an "Afrocentric" faction on the station staff called the Griots.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

November 4, 1993  
Decatur, DeKalb County

British subject David Irving spoke in a room at the DeKalb County Courthouse to an enthusiastic crowd of about sixty people. Also speaking were Marietta attorney Sam Dickson, head of the Atlanta Committee for Historical Review, and Robert Countess of Huntsville, Alabama. Irving, Dickson, and Countess are all Holocaust Revisionists. Revisionists deny that the Nazi Holocaust occurred.

Among those attending were Marietta nazi Ed Fields and ten nazi skinheads, including Jonathan Edwards, Miles Dowling, Paul Parsons, Lorie Warby, and Helen Arrington.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

November 10, 1993  
Atlanta, DeKalb County

In Candler Park, a woman's car doors were kicked in. The attacked was apparently prompted by a gay pride sticker on her car. A similar incident reportedly occurred on the street a month before.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

November 13, 1993  
Americus, Sumter County

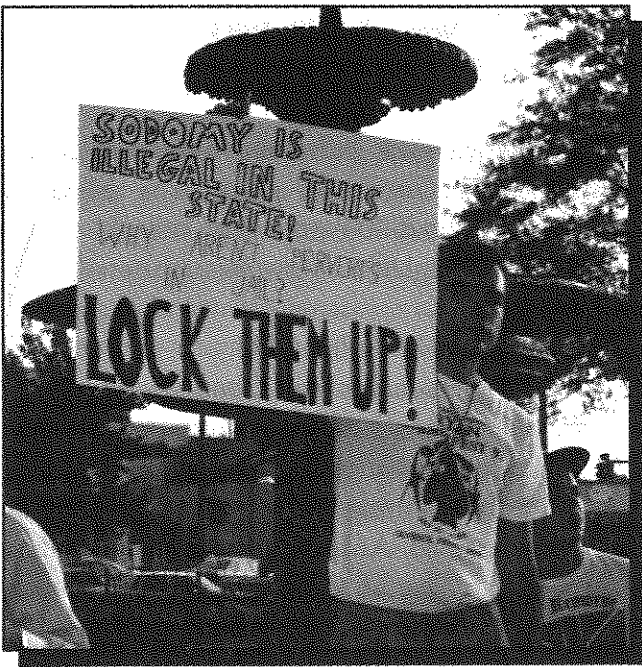
Four white members of a fraternity at Georgia Southwestern College were charged with disorderly conduct after allegedly beating an African-American man while shouting racial slurs. The fraternity was suspended from the campus until September for alcohol violations, and creating racial tensions. The fraternity was ordered to sponsor a cultural awareness event.

(Source: Columbus Ledger-Enquirer)

Unknown Location  
November 13, 1993

The Unified Knights (formerly the Invisible Empire) held a rally. It was unclear from the group's telephone message line where the event was to take place.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)



*Jonathon Edwards of Smyrna. Edwards is an Aryan Resistance League activist, as well as an organizer for the Christian Guard.*

November 1993  
Cordele, Crisp County  
Byron, Peach County

The Church of the Avenger filed a lien against the Crisp County Courthouse, claiming that a judge had violated his oath of office by jailing local member Michael Apperson on his third DUI charge. The action, which had no legal basis, was filed by Charles Edison of Tampa, Florida. Later in the month the "Church" abandoned its office, leaving word that it was moving to Byron, Georgia.

November 1993  
Roswell, Fulton County  
Marietta, Cobb County

Increased harassment against former white supremacists was reported. In one case, two juvenile white suspects reportedly chased and shot at a former white supremacist.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

November 13, 1993  
Columbia, South Carolina

Georgia hate activists, including members of the Populist Party, took part in a rally in defense of the Confederate Battle Flag.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

November 15, 1993  
Atlanta, DeKalb County

Two men using anti-gay epithets beat another man at Emory University.

(Source: Etcetera, Southern Voice)

November 17, 1993  
Rome, Floyd County

Carol Byrd, a member of the Royal Confederate Knights until the group disbanded in August, was arrested for obstruction of officers.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

November 20, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A woman's car was vandalized outside her home. She feels the vandalism was sparked by a gay pride emblem on her car.

(Source: Lesbian and Gay Public Safety Task Force of the Atlanta City Council, ACLU Bias Line)

November 20, 1993  
Pulaski, Tennessee

A march and rally was held by Thom Robb's Knights of the KKK. The rally drew a handful of Georgia participants, including members of the Unified Knights (formerly the Invisible Empire), and Dave Holland, Director of the Southern White Knights.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

November 20, 1993  
Smyrna, Cobb County

The America First Party and Southern White Knights held a Christmas party at a Mexican restaurant with about 100 attending.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

December 1993  
Jefferson, Jackson County

Members of the African-American community picketed a store, claiming that the owner, a native of India, had harassed African-American customers. Picketing began after an African-American woman claimed that the owner cursed her and threatened to blow up her car. The owner denied harassing customers.

(Source: Athens Banner-Herald)

December 4, 1993  
Dallas, Paulding County

The city's annual Christmas parade was canceled after James Spivey and the Unified Knights (formerly the Invisible Empire) insisted on taking part. A privately organized parade was scheduled for the next week.

(Source: Dallas New Era)

December 5, 1993  
Atlanta, Fulton County

In the Little Five Points neighborhood, four Hammerskins including Bryan McDaniel allegedly harassed a Jamaican street performer, kicking his can of change into the street. When bystanders came to the victim's aide, the four fled, threatening to return in force. They were not seen again.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

December 11, 1993  
Dallas, Paulding County

About two dozen white supremacists appeared along the route of a Christmas parade to protest their exclusion from the event. Among those present were James Spivey and Joe Blaydes of the Unified Knights (formerly Invisible Empire), Paulding County hate activists James Richard Coursey, Jr. and Sr., America First Party treasurer C. Ray Harrelson, several nazi skinheads and members of the Southern Confederate Knights from Rome.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

December 27, 1993  
Cobb County

A group of nazi skinheads attacked an anti-racist skinhead near Merchants' Walk, slashing his face twice with a razor. The victim was a former nazi activist who had renounced racism.

(Source: Victim report)

## **OTHER INCIDENTS FROM PREVIOUS YEARS**

1992  
Macon, Bibb County, 1992

On Hardman Avenue, two gay men noticed that a man in another car was pointing a sawed-off shotgun at them. The victims believed that the attacker was provoked by a gay pride sticker on their car.

(Source: Macon Telegraph)

Rome, Floyd County, 1992

A former member of the Royal Confederate Knights, Roy Lee Roderick, was arrested for terroristic threats and aggravated assault in an incident involving RCK members.

According to former RCK members, the incident began when klan members were ordered to harass Roderick, who had been "banished" from the group.

On November 6, RCK security officer Jerry Byrd was charged with filing a false report in connection with the incident.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

Summer 1992  
Rome, Floyd County

A number of incidents were reported in which nazi skinheads beat and threatened young people. Most of the victims were young whites who associated with African-American people.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

1992  
Toccoa, Stephens County

Eight students were suspended following a series of brawls. Three non-students were arrested outside the school for possession of crack and a machine gun. Two area ministers, one white and one African-American, were brought in to counsel students.

(Source: Rome News-Tribune)

March 1992  
Rome, Floyd County

Donald S. Shedd, a member of the Royal Confederate Knights, in a negotiated plea, pled guilty to two counts of DUI. He received a no-prosecution. Shedd was ordered to get drug and alcohol counseling.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

June 29, 1992  
Rome, Floyd County

John Edson Baily, Robert Durrell Argo and Bradley Satterfield, all members of the Aryan Resistance League, were arrested for criminal trespass and underage consumption of alcohol.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

September 4, 1992  
Rome, Floyd County

A threatening message was left on a phone machine at the Rome News-Tribune. The threats were to be carried out if the newspaper printed anything about the movie "Malcolm X."

(Source: Rome News-Tribune)



September 14, 1992  
Rome, Floyd County

Katheryn Elizabeth Roderick, a member of the Royal Confederate Knights, was arrested in the jail lobby on a behavior warrant. Roderick faced a similar charge a year earlier. Roderick remained an RCK member until the group mailed her a "banishment" letter on December 21, 1992. Apparently, her offense had been associating with her husband, who had been previously banished.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

September 21, 1992  
Atlanta, Fulton County

A gay homeless man who lived with his companion in the vicinity of the federal penitentiary was beaten to death. Two men, also homeless, were tried for the killing in 1993 and acquitted.

The defendants admitted harassing the two gay men because they were gay, but said that two unknown men had beaten the victims to death.

(Source: Atlanta Journal Constitution)

November 15, 1992  
Rome, Floyd County

Charles Curtiss Stoner was arrested at his home for allegedly battering his wife. Stoner was a Knighthawk in the Royal Confederate Knights. Near the end of the year, Stoner was arrested for driving on a suspended license. Two former RCK officers also reported the Stoner family put up their house as bond when Stoner was arrested for DUI.

Stoner was also arrested at least twice early in 1993.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

December 21, 1992  
Rome, Floyd County

Charles Curtiss Stoner, the RCK Knighthawk, was arrested for driving on a suspended license and improper lane change.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

1991  
Athens, Clarke County

In a gay-bashing incident the door of a student's room in a dormitory was set on fire.

(Source: Atlanta Journal Constitution)

February 9, 1991  
Rome, Floyd County

Bryan Kieth Cromer, a member of the Royal Confederate Knights, was arrested for driving on a suspended license, driving without auto insurance, running a stop sign, improper equipment, and violation of child safety restraint laws.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

March 1991  
Rome, Floyd County

In a negotiated plea, Donald S. Shedd, member of the Royal Confederate Knights, pleaded guilty to two counts of DUI and received a no-prosecution on a charge of theft by receiving stolen property. As part of this sentence for DUI, he was ordered to get drug and alcohol counseling.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

March 24, 1991  
Rome, Floyd County

Roy Lee Roderick, a member of the Royal Confederate Knights, was arrested for writing a bad check. Roderick was also being held for Polk County authorities. In May, Roderick was arrested on a behavior warrant. On July 8, he was arrested for criminal trespass and pointing a pistol at another. Later he was arrested for being under the influence.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

April 11, 1991  
DeKalb County

At Miller Grove Elementary School, a number of white students were reportedly assaulted after the Rodney King verdict.

(Source: Atlanta Journal Constitution)

June 1991  
Rome, Floyd County

Robert Durell Argo, John Edson Bailey, and Bradley Allen Satterfield were arrested along Highway 27 for criminal trespass and underage consumption of alcohol. All were officers of the Aryan Resistance League.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

September 10, 1991  
Rome, Floyd County

A year after being arrested on a similar charge, Royal Confederate Knights member Kathryn Elizabeth Roderick of Lindale was arrested in the jail lobby on a behavior warrant.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

September 27, 1991  
Rome, Floyd County

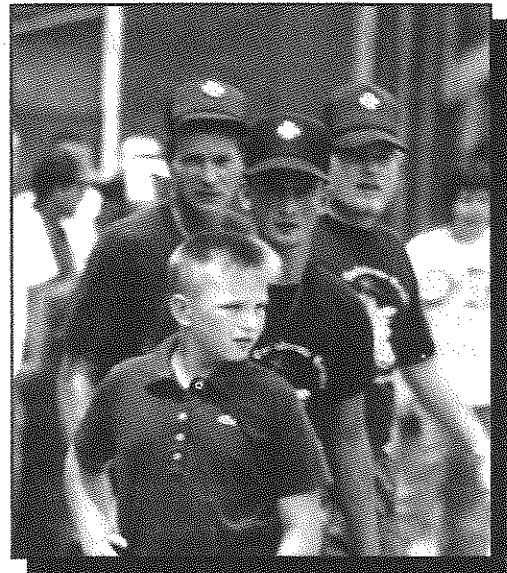
Kathryn Elizabeth Roderick, a member of the Royal Confederate Knights, was arrested on a behavior warrant in the jail lobby.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

December 1991  
Blakely, Early County

A white woman who was dating an African-American man received telephone threats and a KKK calling card.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)



*Johnny W. Pendergrass (behind boy), Grand Dragon of the Royal Confederate Knights until they disbanded in August 1993, formed his own group, the Southern Confederate Knights. In 1990, Pendergrass was convicted of shooting an African-American man in a fight.*

1990

May 28, 1990  
Rome, Floyd County

Jerry Byrd of the Royal Confederate Knights was arrested for criminal trespass, and his wife Carol, also a member, was arrested on a behavior warrant.

(Source: Neighbors Network monitors)

# Neighbors Network

1544 Piedmont Avenue, #73 Atlanta, Georgia 30324 (404) 816-8348

## ORDER FORM

### The Neighbors Network T-shirt

A black t-shirt (XL only) featuring a white-robed Klansman with the international ban-symbol in red over his masked face. Order now! We only have a few left.

\_\_\_ T-Shirts @ \$10.00 each

Total \_\_\_

### Neighbors Network buttons (Two Styles)

\_\_\_ No Klan  
Buttons @ \$1.00 each (Bulk Rate Available)

Total \_\_\_

\_\_\_ No Nazi  
Buttons @ \$1.00 each (Bulk Rate Available)

Total \_\_\_

### The Shadow of Hatred: Hate Group Activity in Cobb County, Georgia

This timely report, issued in May 1994, documents a quarter-century of activity by KKK and Nazi groups and publications. Find out whose "lifestyle" the Cobb County Commission doesn't see fit to denounce.

\_\_\_ Copies @ \$3.00 each (Bulk Rate Available)

Total \_\_\_

### Hidden Agenda: The Influence of Religious Extremism on the Politics Of Cobb County, Georgia

Issued in June 1994, this report documents the emergence and local political influence of American Vision, an important but little-noticed Religious Right organization which promotes the anti-gay resolution passed by the Cobb County Commission.

\_\_\_ Copies @ \$3.00 each (Bulk Rate Available)

Total \_\_\_

### Hatred in Georgia, 1993

This is Neighbors Network's annual report of hate crime and hate group activity in Georgia, with analysis of recent trends among hate groups.

\_\_\_ Copies @ \$5.00 each

Total \_\_\_

### Hatred in Georgia, past issues, 1989-1992

We still have a few left from previous years. Take advantage of our close-out price.

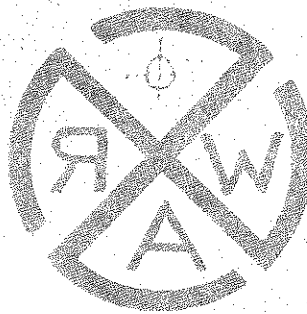
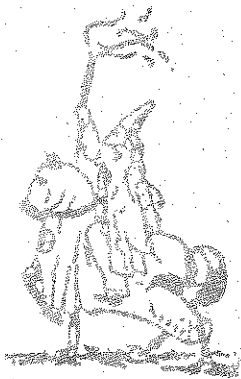
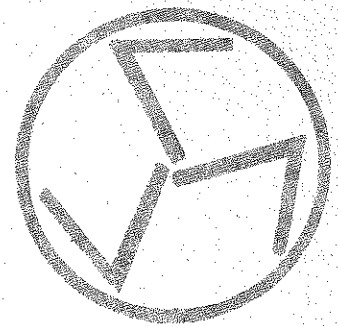
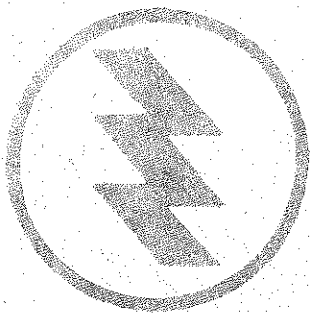
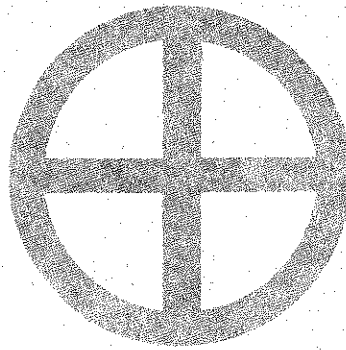
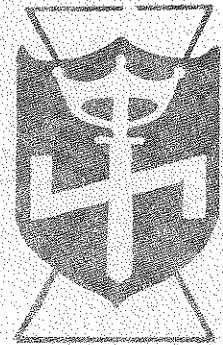
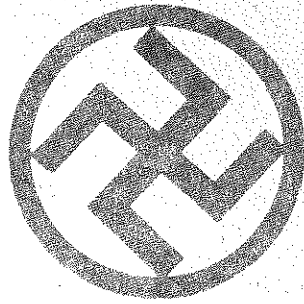
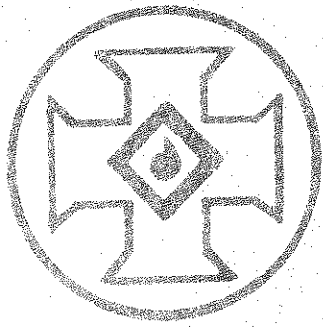
\_\_\_ Copies of 1989 report @ \$1.00 each **SOLD OUT**  
\_\_\_ Copies of 1990 report @ \$1.00 each  
\_\_\_ Copies of 1991 report @ \$1.00 each  
\_\_\_ Copies of 1992 report @ \$1.00 each **SOLD OUT**

Total \_\_\_  
Total \_\_\_  
Total \_\_\_  
Total \_\_\_

Total Amount of your Order

\_\_\_\_\_

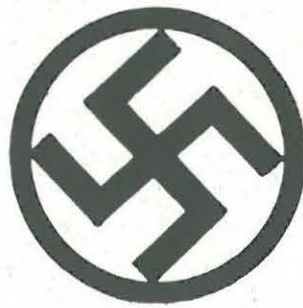
Your order is a tax-deductible donation. Please make your check or money order payable to the Neighbors Network. Do not send cash through the mail.



# Symbols of Hatred



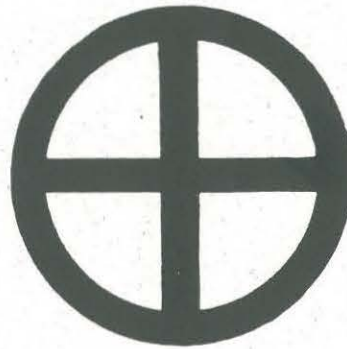
Aryan  
Nations



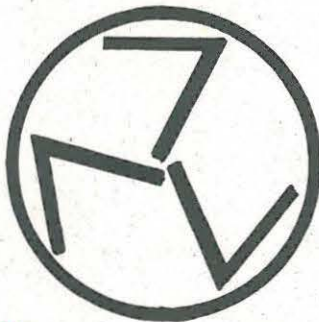
The Nazi Swastika



Klan  
Blood Drop



Celtic Cross



The  
Three  
Bladed Swastika



The  
Thunderbolt



Church  
of the Creator



W.A.R.

Swastika



The  
Night Rider