REPORT OF THE HEARINGS OF HATE VIOLENCE  
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO  
JANUARY 17 - 18, 1990  
Sponsored by the Coalition for Civil Rights  
and the San Francisco Human Rights Commission  

Introduction  

Hate violence\(^1\) is not a new phenomenon in San Francisco. The vigilante movement in the 19th century was spawned by animosity towards Chinese residents of the City. African Americans, American Indians, Mexican immigrants (later expanded to include all Latinos), Jews, women, gays and lesbians, Italian and Irish immigrants have all been subject to hate violence; today the list can be expanded to include Arabic people and Moslems, East Asians, immigrants from Southeast Asia and people with disabilities.

Testimony received at the hearings from the National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence and other organizations concerned with hate violence indicates:

- hate violence incidents are occurring with such frequency that they have become part of the day to day experience of people of color, people identified as gay or lesbian, immigrants, women, and other people who are distinguishable from the "mainstream";
- that only a fraction of hate violence is reported making it impossible to accurately access the number of incidents; and

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\(^1\)For purposes of this report hate violence is defined as harassment, intimidation or physical violence motivated by prejudice against an individual or group because of their race, ethnicity, religion, sex, sexual orientation, immigrant status, or beliefs. Acts of discrimination such as in housing and employment can also be violent to the individuals and groups affected.
the effect of hate violence goes beyond the victim and their immediate families and has long-lasting impacts on entire communities; members of the same target group as the victim felt more vulnerable and powerless following an incident.

Although changing demographics and the increasing diversity of the City's population have combined to increase intergroup tensions, significant efforts are being made by public and private agencies to address and alleviate these pressures in San Francisco. The San Francisco Police Department has implemented special procedures to respond to hate crimes; the District Attorney has begun to formulate a strategy, and the Sheriff, Probation Department, District Attorney, and courts are expressing interest in making the criminal justice system responsive to the special challenge of hate violence. The San Francisco Unified School District has implemented specific programs to promote appreciation for diversity and to combat bigotry, and a number of community organizations have made the elimination of hate violence one of their primary objectives.

Unfortunately, public agencies are operating in isolation from one another in designing and implementing strategies to address the challenges posed by hate violence, and private agencies are implementing programs generally aimed at their individual constituencies.

Background to the Hearings

In July 1989, the Board of Supervisors passed Resolution 207-89-6 calling on the Mayor to request the Human Rights Commission to hold public hearings to determine the extent of hate violence in San Francisco and to design a comprehensive response integrating the efforts of City departments and community organizations. On August 2, 1989, the Mayor's request was received
by the Commission and referred to an ad-hoc subcommittee consisting of representatives of the Coalition of Civil Rights and with members of the Commission.

The subcommittee recommended that the hearing should be presided over by a joint panel of Human Rights Commissioners and community organization representatives, and that it should be held on two consecutive evenings. The Commission accepted the recommendations and scheduled the hearings for November. However, the plans were interrupted by the Loma Prieta Earthquake, and the hearings were rescheduled and held on January 17-18, 1990.

Preparations for the hearings consisted of surveying and examining hate violence programs elsewhere in the state and country, interviewing experts in the field, reviewing local efforts, and interviewing appropriate staff and representatives from relevant public and private agencies in San Francisco.

Extent of the Problem - Summary of Testimony

- Most hate violence is not reported; therefore, there is no accurate way to measure the number of incidents occurring in a given time period.

- The San Francisco Police Department identified 183 hate crimes in 1989. Seventy-six hate crimes were directed against gays and lesbians, 65 against people perceived as being of African or Asian ancestry, 27 against Jews, 11 against people of Latino and other ethnicities, 3 against people because of their religion, and 1 specifically based on gender.

- According to San Francisco Women Against Rape, 555 sexual assaults in San Francisco were reported to the police in 1988. The organization estimates that over 5,000 sexual assaults occurred because only one in ten is actually reported. The San Francisco Police Department received nearly 10,000 reports of domestic violence in 1988.
Testimony from Arab and Moslem witnesses indicated that more than 50 Arabs were killed in the Bay Area in the last twelve years. Acts of bigotry and harassment against the Bay Area's 50,000 - 100,000 Americans of Arab descent are reported to be common and intensify in response to international events such as the bombing of Libya.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports that the African American community throughout the country, and in San Francisco, experiences serious hate violence, as evidenced by recent bombings nationwide. Equally violent is the institutional racial discrimination faced by the Black community in areas such as housing, employment, and public accommodations.

The Anti-Defamation League reported an unprecedented number of anti-Jewish hate violence incidents in 1988, although there was a slight decrease in the number of reported incidents in California.

Community United Against Violence reported that violence against lesbian and gay men increased 67% in 1989, to 331 incidents in San Francisco and the Bay Area. A record number of women were victims.

Break the Silence Coalition testified that there is a national legacy of violence against Asians that has extended to the Bay Area in the last decade.

Jewish and Catholic clergy testified that hate crimes are being directed against their temples and churches.

Groups serving immigrants indicated that anti-immigrant and anti-refugee sentiment has grown in the last decade and is fueled by government and legislative actions that include the drafting of English-only laws and employer sanctions.

Testimony indicates that although hate violence directed against Latinos because of their ethnicity and perceived immigrant status have increased, incidents are rarely reported.

Witnesses reported that people with disabilities are subject to discrimination, family abuse, verbal harassment, and physical hate violence.

Witnesses testified that the American Front and White Aryan Resistance organizations are actively recruiting in the schools and the community and are inciting hate violence in San Francisco.
Summary of National, State and Local Hate Violence Programs

A number of organizations are devoted to preventing bigotry and hate violence. On the national level they include:

B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League - has offices throughout the United States. Part of its mandate is to monitor incidents of hate violence. ADL sponsors efforts to enhance community appreciation of diverse ethnic and religious groups and consults with local law enforcement agencies when hate violence incidents occur.

Center for Democratic Renewal - is based in Atlanta, Georgia. The Center (previously known as the National Anti-Klan Network) advises communities about how to deal with hate groups, particularly the Ku Klux Klan, and has published a handbook to help communities deal with hate violence entitled "When Hate Groups Come to Town."

Klanwatch - is an Atlanta based organization devoted to monitoring the Ku Klux Klan and sponsoring legal and community actions against it.

National Conference of Christians and Jews - has offices throughout the United States, hosts conferences designed to promote appreciation for diverse people and has designed "Green Circle," a prejudice reduction curriculum activity unit used in a number of schools throughout the country.

National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence - operates out of the University of Maryland, Baltimore campus, studies the impact of "ethno-violence" or hate violence on victims, and works with post-secondary institutions in developing systems to prevent and respond to hate violence on the campus. It also hosts conferences on hate violence in the Eastern section of the United States.
Other national organizations focus on specific victims of bigotry and hate violence such as the National Gay Lesbian Task Force and the NAACP, or on specific concerns such as textbooks that promote bigotry, or police responses to hate violence (National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives - NOBLE).

Currently the Federal Hate Crime Statistics Act, HR 1048, offers the promise of requiring law enforcement agencies to report crimes motivated by prejudice. (This bill became law in March) Groups working on strategies to respond to bigotry view the passage of this legislation requiring police to identify hate crimes as an important tool to persuade police to adopt special policies and protocols for responding to hate crimes and to raise national interest in the field as the nature and frequency of hate crimes becomes public.

California, Maryland and New York, alarmed over hate crime incidents that have drawn national attention, commissioned special task forces to recommend ways to control bigotry. New legislation has been enacted in these and a number of other states that reviewed the task force reports.

Most states have civil rights laws designed to protect their residents from discriminatory employment and housing practices, but only twelve actually have general civil rights statutes providing criminal sanctions designed to protect people from hate violence, and only fourteen even collect data on the incidence of hate crime, (California is included in the states that collect data because enabling legislation has passed, but the authorization for the State Department of Justice to require data collection has yet to be exercised.)
Many of the programs endorsed by national organizations or created locally by public and private agencies have met varying levels of success in controlling elements of hate violence. Most school districts can point to conflict resolution programs, anti-slap policies, multi-cultural activities or other projects to ease tensions, and a growing number of local police agencies are adopting protocols and policies to deal with hate crimes. Some notable community efforts include:

The Montgomery County, Maryland Human Relations Commission Network of Neighbors and Network of Teens program which trains residents of the County to work with victims of hate violence, and the Project STOP program which uses peer counseling to attempt to change the attitude and behavior of youths who perpetrate hate crimes.

The St. Louis, Missouri Civil Rights Commission which teaches students about civil rights and how to respond legally and procedurally to incidents of hate violence.

The Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission which investigates reports of hate violence and refers victims to support groups.

The Orange County Human Relations Commission "Living Room Dialogues Project" which brings people from different ethnic groups, religions and lifestyles together in facilitated informal meetings in residential setting to explore differences.

The Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights under Law of the Boston Bar Association Project to Combat Racial Violence that represents victims of racial violence, responds to challenges to the Massachusetts Civil Rights Act with amicus briefs, and provides information and education to community organizations.

The Contra Costa County Hate Violence Reduction Task Force Program that integrates criminal justice, school and other public and private agency programs to prevent and respond to hate violence. It includes school curriculum guidelines to promote appreciation for diversity, school and criminal justice protocols for responding to hate violence, hate violence conflict resolution training, and hate violence victim assistance training for community organizations.
San Francisco enjoys the presence of a large number of groups concerned with eliminating racism, sexism, homophobia, and other prejudices which help to foment hate violence. These groups recommend that a community-wide approach to reduce hate violence is needed. San Francisco must weave efforts to prevent and respond to hate violence into the fabric of the community. The San Francisco hearings on hate violence demonstrated the need for schools, criminal justice, and health and human service agencies to work together with religious institutions and community organizations to meet the challenges posed by the need for heterogeneous people to live together in harmony and peace.

Recommendation – A Comprehensive Hate Violence Project

STRUCTURE:
The Human Rights Commission will assume responsibility for the San Francisco Hate Violence Reduction Program. It will set policies and direction for operation of the program, collect and interpret hate violence data, and provide progress reports to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors.

The Commission will contract for services with an agency whose board of directors includes all appropriate public agencies and community organizations. The contractor will be responsible for the day-to-day activities of the program, including: the formation and integration of public agency and community organization programs designed to prevent and respond to hate violence, community education, and setting up systems for collecting hate violence data.
OUTLINE OF PROGRAM ELEMENTS:

A. Prevention

1. Training:
   a. Train service providers to assist victims of hate violence and improve hate violence reporting to law enforcement.
   b. Train school staff to design and implement plans for responding to campus hate violence and assist in setting up appropriate conflict resolution programs.
   c. Train agencies which have primary contact with victims of hate violence (SFPD, Emergency Services, etc.) on how to develop victim sensitive response systems.

2. Education:
   a. Ensure that K-12 public school curriculum includes material designed to dispel myths and stereotypes that foment prejudice.
   b. Assist colleges and universities to develop and implement programs to prevent and respond to hate violence so that a positive learning environment is maintained for all students.
   c. Serve as a catalyst for a broad public education program designed to promote appreciation for the diverse members of the San Francisco community by educating neighborhood associations, religious institutions and other community groups to the problem of hate violence and working with them to sponsor appropriate community events.
   d. Work with schools, neighborhoods and existing conflict resolution programs to help them identify precursors to hate violence so that they can employ preventive intervention techniques.
   e. Employ advertising techniques using the print and electronic media as well as bus posters and billboards to increase community awareness about the value of diversity and the importance of responding to prejudice and intolerance.
B. RESPONSE

1. Victim Assistance

Appropriate public and private agency staff will be trained to provide assistance to victims of hate violence and to encourage the reporting of incidents to appropriate authorities. All agencies likely to come into contact with victims of hate violence will be given training in how to refer victims to appropriate agencies. The goal for victim assistance providers is to ease the mental and physical stress of the victim, arrange for needed services, and assist in the reporting and response process.

2. Criminal Justice

Protocols will be designed to integrate the processing of a hate crime from the time it is reported to the time it is adjudicated so that it can be tracked and monitored. Procedures for reporting hate crimes to the Hate Violence Reduction Program will be included in the protocols.

3. Schools

Assistance will be provided to the district and individual schools in designing and implementing plans for reporting and responding to incidents of bigotry. Curriculum will be reviewed to integrate teaching appreciation for diversity.

4. Community Response

The Human Rights Commission and Board of Directors for the Hate Violence Reduction Program contractor will identify "hot spots of hate violence" needing immediate attention. Staff and representatives of member agencies will then work with schools, public and private agencies, community organizations, and religious institutions in the affected community to formulate and implement strategies to reduce tensions and maintain harmony.

5. Program Development

The Hate Violence Reduction Program board and staff will analyze hate violence reports provided by the Human Rights Commission and other information it receives to ascertain the need for new programs of prevention and response and will work with appropriate community and public agencies to address the needs.

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1990: A Year of WAR in the Courtroom and Young Brutality in the Streets

To observers of hate crimes and hate groups, 1990 was a seesaw year mixing sweet victories with unsettling trends. Although there were successes to savor in the courtroom and in Congress, an unprecedented escalation of hate violence signaled a year characterized more by rage than by reason.

Hate Violence: Still Rising

A dramatic jump in the number of murders motivated by race or otherwise connected to the white supremacy movement—20, up from seven in 1989—was indicative of an overall surge in crimes of violent hate. (See story page 3).

Although the bias crimes logged by Klanwatch represent only a sampling of the national total, for a decade they have accurately gauged national trends in hate violence. And what Klanwatch saw in 1990 was nothing less than cataclysmic: in a blaze of American bigotry, a frightening increase in hate violence. This escalation of violence continues a three-year trend begun in 1988.

Second to the jump in documented murders, most striking is the increase in cross burnings—up from 35 in 1989 to 50 in 1990. California and North Carolina led the nation with five incidents each, discrediting the persistent assumption that this form of terrorism is a purely southern phenomenon.

From Florida to Alaska—a state with little history of

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Soldiers Indicted in Hate Group Weapons Cache

Two active duty U.S. Army soldiers, a U.S. Postal Service employee and another civilian were indicted January 23 on 16 counts of weapons violations. The four men, who called themselves the Knights of the New Order, allegedly stockpiled military weapons and ammunition with the intention of attacking newspapers, television stations and businesses owned by Jews and blacks. They also collected racist and anti-Semitic literature, studied manuals on weapons and explosives, and held white supremacist meetings in a Jacksonville, Fla., home.

The indictments stemmed from an investigation into a January 1987 weapons theft in which two masked men allegedly forced two other soldiers to turn over their M-16 rifles. In that incident, according to affidavits, two

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1990—

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such activity — it was a year of religious intolerance. [See sample listing of 1990 incidents, p. 21] In particular, acts of anti-Semitic vandalism became more widespread and more vicious in 1990. While the number of bias-related arsons increased only slightly over the previous year, the number of arsons directed at religious institutions more than doubled — with synagogues and Jewish schools the most common targets.

Additionally, 33 religious institutions were the targets of other forms of vandalism, up over 20 percent from 1989. Of the 33 institutions defaced or desecrated, 23 were Jewish and two were Greek Orthodox churches mistaken for synagogues; the remaining eight were churches serving other minorities — blacks, Chinese, Koreans, and gays.

Politicking and Recruiting

White supremacist groups proliferated, particularly in Southern California, the Pacific Northwest, much of the East Coast, and Florida. [See map, p. 16] Often, racist groups increased their ranks by appealing to violent youth. Manipulating a variety of media to enhance their message, old-line leaders of the white power movement sought to coalesce with (and exploit) Skinheads — whose mobility, fearlessness, and raucous, random violence they consider an asset in waging racial warfare. [See related story on Skinhead music, p. 14]

Their attempts have met with chilling success; Skins were responsible for nearly half of the racially motivated assaults documented by Klanwatch in 1990.

The year saw Skins growing their hair to escape police detection, recruiting in Baltimore, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Atlanta, and Dallas, and wreaking havoc up and down the West Coast — as often in clashes with other Skins as in attacks on minorities. [See 1990 incidents, p. 21 and murder article, p. 3]

Other white supremacists looked to mainstream methods to attract interest in the movement. University of Florida student Mark White and Bradley University freshman Matt Hale formed White Student Union chapters, following the example of Aryan Youth Movement leader John Metzger. Hale, a political science student from East Peoria, leads the American White Supremacist Party.

Still other racists followed the lead of former Klansman David Duke, the founder of the National Association for the Advancement of White People whose successful campaign for the state legislature was considered a major victory by white supremacists. During 1990, avowed white supremacists ran for offices large and small in states including Florida, Tennessee, New Jersey, Georgia, New Hampshire, and Arkansas.

By and large, they finished dismally but undeterred — confident their foray into politics had helped spread the white power message and further the cause of racial politics. The year ended with Duke losing his bid for the U.S. Senate, but with a 44 percent showing; 1991 began with Duke announcing his intention to run for governor.

Takin

Intolerance to Task

The year also offered moments of hope, and more than a few occasions for celebration. The passage of the Hate Crimes Statistics Act (HCSA) qualified as both. A federal law mandating the U.S. Department of Justice collect bias crime data nationwide, the HCSA holds the potential for assisting law enforcement (and educating the public) by illuminating patterns of hate crime. However, the Justice Department’s own measure of hope — for HSCA funding — went unanswered, and the new law began life Jan. 1 as a precarious proposition. [See story, p. 10]

The Justice Department’s increased involvement in hate crime prosecutions, though, represents a solid and welcome emphasis at the federal level on bringing racial terrorists to justice. The indictment of eight Skinheads in Nashville and six in Tulsa, following on the heels of the March 1990 convictions of five (and guilty pleas of 12) members of the Dallas-based Confederate Hammerskins exemplified this commitment. So did the debut of a national, toll-free telephone number for reporting hate violence, established in April by the Justice Department’s Community Relations Service.

Likewise, the December 1989 mail bombings that left 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Robert S. Vance, of Birmingham, and Savannah civil rights attorney Robert Robinson dead prompted a massive FBI investigation utilizing more than 100 federal and state agents and an Army bomb squad.

In Georgia, 1990 was the year the Klan was unmasked — then re-masked, and unmasked again. In December, the Georgia Supreme Court upheld the state’s right to ban the wearing of hoods and masks by the Ku Klux Klan, on grounds that the Klan’s history of anonymous violence made the mask a form of intimidation subject to governmental control. The decision overturned a lower court’s ruling that struck down the state’s 39-year-old anti-mask law. Invisible Empire member Shade Miller Jr. had challenged the 1951 law as infringing upon his right to free speech.

And there were criminal and civil trials pitting racists and reason with dramatic style. In Portland, Ore., a landmark decision ordered California white supremacists Tom and John Metzger, their White Aryan Resistance organization, and two Oregon Skinheads to pay nearly $12.5 million in damages to the family of Mulugeta Seraw, an Ethiopian student beaten to death in 1988. The verdict, which represents the largest damage award ever levied in a civil lawsuit involving racial violence, marked the end of a two-year investigation by Klanwatch.
12 Months of Murder

1990: The Deadliest Year on Record

To trackers of race-based crimes, 1990 not only continued a three-year period of surging hate violence, it was the deadliest year on record. In 1990, Klanwatch documented 20 murders motivated by bias or linked to white supremacists, nearly three times the number recorded in 1989. The number represents the highest yearly murder total recorded by Klanwatch since the project began monitoring hate crimes 10 years ago.

Because there is no nationwide system in place for tracking hate crimes, the Klanwatch tally represents only a fraction of the bias killings that occurred last year. Yet these documented murders represent a real and disturbing increase in the most brutal of bias crimes.

Fatal Trends

If the fatal year had watchwords, they were: senseless, spontaneous, brutal, and unprompted. And, young. More than half of the 35 murder suspects were age 21 or younger; and in five cases, everyone involved — victims and suspects alike — was under 21. It was truly a year of youthful brutality. A disproportionate share of these killings involved Skinheads, who with fatal attacks against minorities and each other seemed to cap their group's rapid ascendance to the top of the racist realm.

While Skinheads proved particularly violent in 1990, their actions were part of an overall rise in murders linked to organized white supremacy. The killers of 1990 included Klan and neo-Nazi devotees, as well as members of self-styled white power groups.

Representing the apex of bias crime, the 1990 murders confirmed overall trends in hate violence seen escalating since 1988. In the cases logged by Klanwatch, racially motivated and spontaneous murders, as well as those with a random choice of victim, saw an increase over the previous year. As with other forms of racial violence in 1990, murder knew no bounds; the Deep South, Mountain States, Northeast, Pacific Northwest and Midwest all served as settings for fatal acts of hatred. Multicultural California led the nation with five such incidents.

Killing Minorities and Each Other

The year saw white supremacists killing each other or other whites as often as they killed members of minority groups. In a year marked by white supremacist rivalries and turf battles, whites were the victims in 10 of the 14 murders committed by members of organized hate groups. Of the 10 white victims, at least two were fellow white supremacists. Other victims were Hispanic, black, or Vietnamese.

Skinheads murdered more people in 1990 than members of any other racist group; fully half of the year's white supremacist murder incidents involved Skins. Often, the murders resulted from clashes within a Skinhead group or between rival Skin factions.

In Sacramento, a 20-year-old anti-racist Skinhead was stabbed to death in a fight between racist and anti-racist Skins. And in Vancouver, four members of the Malicious Oi Boys, a Skinhead group, beat and kicked to death a fellow member because he had been "taxing" too many members — taking their steel-toed boots and leather flight jackets. In New York City, the skirmish was between punk rockers and Skins; a punk visiting from Georgia was stabbed to death when he and friends tried to aid a punk musician under attack by a group of 15 neo-Nazi Skins.

But two murder incidents of 1990 perhaps best exemplify the increasingly senseless and indiscriminate nature of Skinhead violence. In Houston, happenstance as well as hatred contributed to the death of Hung Truong, 15, a Vietnamese boy.

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Murder

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murdered by local Skinheads in August. Truong was walking
with another boy and two girls in west Houston when they
were confronted by a group of white men and teenagers in
two cars. Truong died after two 18-year-old Skins kicked him 30
or 40 times despite his pleading, "Please stop. I'm sorry I ever
came to your country. God forgive me."

In Boulder, Colo., it was petty jealousy and revenge,
rather than hatred, that led Skins to murder. "Hammerskin"
Norman Dale Hillier, 22, of Westminster, Colo., died July 22
after four fellow Skins brutally
beat him and threw him off
nearby Flagstaff Mountain.
The four were allegedly angry
at Hillier for stealing $25 from
another Skin.

Two California incidents point out that even
loosely structured white supremacist
groups encourage both spontaneous and
premeditated violence. In Salida,
four people in a duplex apart-
ment were killed with knives
and clubs by killers wearing
military clothing and carry-
ing guns. Klan and neo-Nazi
literature, as well as pipe
bombs, assault rifles and
handguns, were found in the
homes of some of the seven
suspects, who claimed to be members of a white supremacist
group.

And in Salinas, a Mexican farmworker was found
stabbed to death in a strawberry field, the alleged victim
of three members of a white supremacist group known as The
Swordsmen. Devotees of "the medieval times" who collected
swords and large knives, the Swordsmen allegedly murdered
the man spontaneously when they were approached by a
prostitute claiming the farmworker had tried to rape her.

Legacy of Hatred

Klan-related murders in 1990 are indicative of the
group's penchant for short-fused and indiscriminate vio-
ence. In particular, the murder of two whites are proof Klan
brutality does not always discriminate. In Jackson County,
Ohio, Klansman William Don Ta Jr. was charged with fatally
shooting his neighbor during a dispute over a chainsaw. And
in Talladega, Ala., former Klansman Charles Randall Stewart
shot his ex-wife to death in an incident allegedly stemming
from a custody dispute. In 1980, Stewart was sentenced to
two years in prison for his part in tying a white woman to a tree
and bullwhipping her for dating a black man.

But the May 9 murder of a 15-year-old black youth
provided especially distressing evidence that Klan-quality
hatred may be not only inherent, but inherited. In Hamilton,
Ohio, Roy Lee Printup Jr. died a victim of spontaneous
violence when Tarvie Collins shot him in the back. The son
of Klan leader Pete Collins, the 29-year-old allegedly told a
police officer two days earlier that he was going to "kill a
black kid," boasting, "When you find one dead, you'll know
I did it."

On the same day he made the statements, Tarvie Collins
allegedly beat Wade Chapman, a 16-year-old black youth,
with a baseball bat, an act for which he was indicted.
Just a few weeks before the murder, Collins joined his father
in leading a Klan rally in nearby Oxford. On one of his hands
the younger man wears a tattoo reading, "hate."

Intolerance on a
Short Fuse

Perhaps most distressing of the year's murders
were those that were also the most baffling: those
spontaneous murders motivated at least in part by race,
but in which the victims and attackers were strangers to
one another. Some of the killers were involved in the
white supremacy movement but others were not.
With these murders, the trend toward random,
unchecked rage solidified in 1990, clearly signaling
an era of bigotry on the offensive.

- In Brooklyn, N.Y.,
Henry Kwok Kin Lau, 31, a recent immigrant from Hong
Kong, was stabbed to death Mar. 15 on a train by a man who
yelled anti-Asian slurs. Lau reportedly was confronted re-
peatedly by a man in his late 40s who yelled "Hey eggroll,"
before stabbing him in the chest.

- In New Orleans, a 59-year-old black woman was
allegedly shot to death at an intersection by Chad Sullivan,
16, a white youth. A Skinhead dropout tattooed with satanist
and white supremacist slogans, Sullivan reportedly bragged
that he had shot the woman because she had pulled away from
a stop sign too slowly. The walls of an apartment where
Sullivan had recently stayed were found covered with slurs
against blacks, Jews and police.

- In Mount Clemens, Mich., Charles Gibson, a 19-year-
old black man, was beaten to death Sept. 8 by white teenagers
after he returned a racial insult while driving through a white
Detroit suburb. Witnesses report seeing Gibson being beaten
more than 25 times with a long wooden stick.

- And in Los Angeles, George Hamilton, a 26-year-old
black transient, was arrested after he allegedly killed an
unidentified Hispanic transient by repeatedly bashing his
head with a cinder block. Witnesses say during the attack
Hamilton screamed, "I can't stand Mexicans — they should
get out of this country."
Weapons

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soldiers on field maneuvers at Fort Bragg, N.C., were collecting water cans when they were confronted by two masked men armed with Mac 10-style weapons and silencers. The masked men fired a burst of rounds into a water can, tied the soldiers to a tree, and stole their M-16s. As they took the guns, one of the assailants allegedly said, "This is for the KKK."

After three years, an investigation by the Army, the FBI and the BATF finally turned up information pointing to U.S. Army Warrant Officer Jeffrey Miller Jennett and Sgt. Michael Ralph Tubbs as suspects in the 1987 theft. Michael Tubbs was brought back from duty in Saudi Arabia to face armed theft charges and was placed under house detention at his home in Clarksville, Tenn. In October 1990, authorities discovered a cache of weapons in a Fayetteville, N.C., storage locker leased to Jennett. On Nov. 6, another Fayetteville storage locker leased to Jennett was searched, and an M-16 rifle was found. Ten days later, on Nov. 16, Jennett was arrested on federal weapons and assault charges in South Carolina as he was returning to Fort Bragg from Panama.

(Jennett, 32, served with the 3rd Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group at Fort Bragg. Tubbs, of the 5th Special Forces Group at Fort Bragg, was part of a unit assigned to Fort Campbell, Ky.)

On the same day Jennett was arrested in South Carolina, authorities in Jacksonville, Fla., arrested a handyman, Stephen Fussell, 26, with a cache of weapons and charged him with possessing destructive devices and unregistered firearms. Fussell told authorities he had known Michael Tubbs and his brother John Tubbs since childhood, and that he had attended white supremacist meetings at the Jacksonville homes of John Tubbs and his parents. Acting on the information provided by Fussell, officers raided several locations in Jacksonville and arrested postal service employee John Tubbs, charging him with possession of an unregistered firearm.

Apprently learning of the Jacksonville arrests, Sgt. Michael Tubbs on Saturday Nov. 17, escaped house detention in Tennessee and disappeared. Ten days later, he turned himself in to BATF agents and was charged with possession of unregistered firearms and explosives devices, in addition to the 1987 armed theft charges.

Weapons seized in the Jacksonville raids included: a Soviet anti-aircraft gun, an automatic M-16, about 40 pounds of C-4 plastic explosives, TNT, Dextroyd explosive, safety fuse, bobby traps, electric blasting caps, detonation fuses, a bottle of chloroform, M-16 rifle parts, and several 40-mm high-explosive cannon rounds.

Also seized were: the base for a mortar launcher, grenade fuse assemblies, AR-15s and other assault rifles, a 40-mm grenade launcher, a case of grenades, claymore mines, silencers, a large quantity of ammunition and a sawed-off shotgun.

At Michael Tubbs' home in Tennessee, authorities seized a 60-mm mortar, mortar rockets, a Chinese anti-aircraft gun and grenade components.

In January 1991, hunters outside Jacksonville discovered another cache of military weapons, and authorities believe they may also be a part of the Tubbs group illegal stash.

The weapons, taken from Fort Campbell, Ky., and Fort Bragg, N.C., were "capable of doing quite a bit of damage and causing a loss of life" said Jacksonville Sheriff Jim McMillan.

In addition to weapons, the residential searches uncovered racist literature and videotapes, military guides explaining the use of explosives and other weapons, a Nazi flag, and pictures of Adolf Hitler.

The white supremacist literature included publications of the Ku Klux Klan, the Aryan Nations, the National Association for the Advancement of White People, the National Democratic Front, the National Alliance, and Identity churches.

At the time of the indictment, the Tubbs brothers were being held without bond, and Stephen Fussell was freed on bond after cooperating with investigators.
New Jersey

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then visited Morales at his job in Cherry Hill and demanded he stop complaining about Siciliano. Stowell reportedly handed Morales a card with the inscription, "You have been visited by the KKK."

A former patrolman of Winslow Township, Stowell is also a former Klansman. He resigned his position with the Winslow Department in May 1987 after serving a 30-day suspension for conduct unbecoming an officer. Stowell was suspended after he and Mayor Norman Tomasello engaged in a shooting match. At the time, Stowell's father was chief of police.

Bail was set at $125,000 for Patterson, $100,000 for each of the Doaks, and $25,000 for Stowell, Busuttil and Siciliano.

Weapons
The investigation also led to multiple arrests of Klansmen on weapons-related charges. Patterson and Klan member Diane Colasanti, 24, of Gloucester City, were charged with the illegal sale of a .32-caliber revolver and .30-caliber rifle to an undercover state trooper on Dec. 17.

On Dec. 7, three Klan members from northern New Jersey were arrested and charged with the illegal sale, purchase and disposition of illegal firearms. Garrett Husveth, 22, of Bernardsville; Walter Eric Reyelt, 20, of Warren Township; and Edward Doyle, 19, of Raritan, are alleged to have illegally sold various weapons, including four handguns, a .44-caliber Magnum loaded with hollow point bullets, AK-47 and AR-15 assault rifles, and a Ruger Mini-14 .22-caliber AR-7 in Middlesex and Somerset Counties over the course of a year. The three allegedly purchased the illegal weapons in Long Island, N.Y., and Pennsylvania for resale in New Jersey.

The Investigation
The investigation stemmed from the November arrest of a Middlesex County juvenile for unlawful possession of a weapon. Seized from the youth's home were items indicating involvement in the National Socialist White People's Party, and in various neo-Nazi, Skinhead, and Klan activities.

With that information, the Middlesex County Prosecutor's Bias Crime section formed a task force with the Somerset County Prosecutor's office and the Intelligence section of the New Jersey State Police. The task force sought to investigate the activities of members and associates of a New Jersey faction of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the KKK under the leadership of Joseph Doak.

All of the arrests hinged on information obtained by a Klan informant, who for approximately two weeks in late November and early December wore a body wire during Klan meetings. The conversations recorded were those of Klan meetings held mostly at the Doak's former home in Clayton before the couple moved to Gloucester City on December 9.

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No Bucks Behind Feds' New Bias Law

The Hate Crimes Statistics Act Asks for Stats on a Shoestring

In a year characterized by escalating hate violence, law enforcement received a mixed message from lawmakers: the passage of a new federal law aimed at monitoring bias crimes — but one backed by no budget or mandate for compliance.

The Hate Crimes Statistics Act (HCSA), passed in April by a vote of 92-4, requires the U.S. Department of Justice to collect statistics on crimes motivated by race, ethnic background, religion or sexual orientation.

The law calls for making hate crimes a new category in the agency's existing process of crime data collection, for a trial period of five years.

The HCSA went into effect January 1.

The Need for Statistics

Law enforcement and public interest groups have widely hailed the mandate as a crucial step toward tackling the nation's rising wave of hate violence. Statistics will provide law enforcement a clearer picture of bias crime — what types of hate violence are occurring across the country, and how local incidents fit into the national scope.

Widespread law enforcement training in hate crime recognition and reporting is planned to encourage compliance with the new reporting system. This training should in turn enhance the overall quality of bias investigations.

Though encouraging, the HCSA is not without encumbrances. Foremost is financial: the law makes no budgetary provisions for collecting the data it demands. In addition, participation in the program is voluntary. While the HCSA requires the Justice Department to collect data from the states, it does not in turn require the states to provide it.

Robert McFall, however, is optimistic about implementation. McFall is Assistant Section Chief of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports section. In July, the U.S. Attorney General's office officially designated the UCR as the agency to collect the data mandated by the Hate Crimes Statistics Act.

Established in the 1930s and sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the UCR receives crime data volunteered from some 16,000 law enforcement agencies representing 97 percent of the American population. Most information comes from local police departments, sheriff's departments, and state police.

"I'm confident that participation in the reporting program will spread rapidly," said McFall. "It's true lack of money may prove a problem. This can mean a big budget item
for local police. But we feel the benefits of this legislation far outweigh the costs to the communities involved.”

Training and Implementation

The FBI and the Community Relations Service of the U.S. Department of Justice will absorb the most expensive phase of the new system: a series of five training conferences with a total price tag of $50,000. A two-day conference in August kicked off the training phase, attracting 30 top-level law enforcement officials and heads of special interest groups to Arlington, Va., to discuss data collection guidelines.

And that initial training is now filtering down from the top, with state UCR representatives attending one of four regional conferences (in Austin, Denver, Chicago, and Boston) held during the first quarter of 1991. Currently 42 states have UCR programs in place. The eight states that do not (New Mexico, Nevada, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio) report crime data directly through other state agencies.

McFall is hopeful the two-day training module presented at the regional conferences will filter down to the local level as planned. “Ideally, every officer will receive some sort of training,” said McFall. “Right down to the beat cop.”

Conference participants will be encouraged to take home training materials for use in their own one- or two-day training sessions. The cost of such training to local departments will be variable, but considerable, says McFall. [see list of resources, p. 29]

Training will focus on the additional criteria involved in accurately reporting bias crimes. Whereas in the past Uniform Crime Reporting collected crime information about the crime committed without regard to motive, the HCSA asks police to identify one.

How to recognize a crime motivated by hate — and the pitfalls of failing to identify such a motive — will be central to local training. The UCR recommends as a model a two-tiered review system for motive evaluation involving (1) the officer on the scene, and, (2) a reviewing official.

New Guidelines for Reporting

Included in the UCR guidelines for data collection are bias crime definitions, information about legislative mandates, and an interim form for reporting. The UCR is in the process of changing from a summary-based reporting system to an incident-based system.

Alabama is the first state to switch to the new method, which takes advantage of new computer technology. Three other states are in a test phase, and most states are expected to be on-line with the new system within five years. States currently collecting hate crime data use the summary system.

Whereas under the summary system aggregate totals for specified crimes are submitted to the national UCR, the incident-based method will allow for detailed reports of individual crimes. Reports will indicate such information as the age, sex, and race of the victim, the type and location of the incident, and the suspected bias motivation. Unlike previous forms of reporting, this information will allow police to establish a probable relationship between the victim and the attacker.

“We hope through the training to make police recognize the benefits of collecting this type of data,” said McFall. “And the benefits go beyond the obvious. We’ve found accurate reporting will benefit departments through improved community relations. Communities tend to have a lot more confidence in their police departments when they know bias crime is being taken seriously.”

The police department of Portland, Ore., is a case in point. Robert Hughes, of the U.S. Justice Department’s Community Relations Service, has credited Portland Police with having the best hate-crime reporting program in the Northwest, in part because of its commitment to community outreach.

Portland’s success, according to Hughes, stems from monthly compilation of hate crime statistics, and an attempt to educate the public on the need to report incidents of harassment. Portland police have monitored bias crimes systematically for about three years.
Building Better Bias Laws
States Battle Hate Violence with Legislation

Currently all but a handful of states have laws relevant to hate crimes. (Massachusetts passed the first anti-bias law in 1979.) However, state laws regarding hate violence are inconsistent at best; only a few states can boast a comprehensive package of laws against crimes of bias. Only 12 states have mandated data collection. More common are hodgepodge collections of laws passed to remedy specific problems. The last few years, however, have seen an encouraging move toward comprehensive legislation.

Most states have one or more of 13 basic models of anti-bias laws. Some of the more common models include:

• Civil Rights Acts — Address offenses that interfere with a person's civil rights where there is force or threat of force.

• Ethnic Intimidation or Malicious Harassment Acts — Increases penalties for certain kinds of personal and property crimes when motivated by bigotry or bias.

• Data Collection Statutes — Direct states to collect data on crimes or incidents motivated by prejudice. Maryland passed the first law of this type in 1981.

• Special Purpose Statutes — Address specific acts, such as cross-burning, wearing of masks or desecration of religious property. Used in many states with anti-bias codes.

• Civil Remedies — Allow civil lawsuits for some bias-motivated acts that had carried only criminal penalties.

In 1990, several states enacted new or stronger hate crime laws. The New Hampshire House of Representatives passed a bill imposing extra sentences for hate crimes.

In California, two bills were passed into law last summer. A bill sponsored by State Senator Daniel E. Boatwright (D-Concord) will require local law enforcement officers to take racial and cultural sensitivity training classes.

And a measure sponsored by Assemblyman Richard E. Floyd (D-Carson) will allow victims of alleged hate violence to sue for monetary damages from private and public groups that violate their civil rights.

Illinois adopted a measure prohibiting hate crimes directed at individuals because of their race, creed, religion, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, or any disability. A first violation carries a penalty of up to one year imprisonment and a $1,000 fine. Subsequent offenses would carry a penalty of two to ten years in prison and a $10,000 fine. The new law took effect January 1.

In addition, the Illinois state attorney's office opened a bias crimes hotline and a bias crimes prosecution council to deal more effectively with reported attacks on minorities.

And a new ordinance in Chicago supplements the state law by protecting women and the elderly. It also requires Chicago police to keep hate crimes statistics, and mandates that more counseling be made available to victims of crimes involving racial bigotry.

"I'm disturbed by a trend of violence and intimidation directed at people because of their lifestyles," said Illinois State Senator William Marovitz, sponsor of the state bill. "Whenever a group of people is targeted, we as a lawmaking body must clearly demonstrate our absolute and utter intolerance of such persecution."

Overcoming the Obstacles
Marovitz' attitude, unfortunately, is not always shared. Like many bias proposals, Marovitz' bill faced stiff opposition from groups that objected to including sexual orientation as a category of protection. A right-to-life organization protested the measure by disseminating a statement claiming the "legislation would further open the flood gates and lead us as a nation close to destruction." The statement went on to liken acceptance of homosexuality to the "collapse" of Greece and Rome.

Such opposition is not unusual. In Connecticut and Washington, laws targeting hate crimes have been opposed by conservatives who take offense at language specifically protecting gays.

Only nine states and the District of Columbia include sexual orientation in collecting hate crime statistics. Most states do not include the category, even though the Justice Department in 1987 declared that "homosexuals are probably the most frequent victims" of hate

Crimes of ethnic intimidation command stiffer penalties under new laws in several states.

Constitutional Issues
Passage of bias legislation does not always ensure smooth implementation. In November, a county judge in Michigan declared unconstitutional the state's hate crime law, which carries a maximum two-year sentence. In that case, the judge refused to charge with ethnic intimidation a 21-year-old white man accused of destroying a black family's home in a fire believed to be racially motivated. The man faces a lesser sentence if convicted of arson.

And in Columbus, Ohio, Com
Pending Legislation

As we go to press, the following bias bills are pending:
- In the state of Washington, state Rep. Calvin Anderson (D-Seattle) will reintroduce the Bigotry and Bias Reporting bill in the coming state session. Requiring data collection on hate crimes and an extension of an existing malicious harassment law to include homosexuals, the bill would also provide training of police officers, dispatchers, prosecutors and record keepers. Doomed last session by a sexual orientation clause deemed offensive by some Republicans, the bill has since gained the support of Governor Booth Gardner.
- The Arizona Attorney General’s office will present a bill this session that would make hate crimes a felony. Presently, bias crimes are classified as misdemeanors carrying only a fine or a county jail sentence; the upgrade to a felony would dictate hard labor in a state prison.
- In Colorado, Democratic Sen. Dennis Gallagher and House Rep. Wilma Webb (D-Denver) have introduced bias legislation. SB54 would increase the felony classification of acts of ethnic intimidation that cause injury, require that the perpetrator make restitution to the victim, and permit civil penalties.

Pulaski, Tennessee — January 12, 1991

About 250 white supremacists gathered January 12, 1991, in Pulaski, Tenn., for the annual march and rally sponsored by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Approximately 50 Skinheads attended. Knights National Director Thom Robb gave a 20-minute speech, after which participants were instructed to disperse and go to a private rally site. There were fewer than 30 spectators. Organizations represented included: Invisible Empire, Royal Confederate Knights, Aryan Nations, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and Southern White Knights. White supremacist leaders Dave Holland, Danny Carver, Richard Butler, Greg Walker, James Coursey Sr. and Jr., Frank Shirley, and Ed Fields were in attendance.
Bias Crime Training Resources

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Section recommends the following agencies for additional information about anti-bias education.

Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith
823 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
212-490-2525

The Asian Society
725 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10021
212-288-6400

Chinese American Planning Council
65 Lispenard Street
New York, NY 10013
212-941-0920

Coalition Against Anti-Asian Violence
c/o Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund
99 Hudson Street
New York, NY 10013
212-966-5932

Council on Interracial Books for Children, Inc.
1841 Broadway
New York, NY 10023
212-757-5339

Equity Institute
Tucker-Taft Building
48 North Pleasant Street
Amherst, MA 01002
413-256-0271

Hetrick-Martin Institute
(Lesbian and Gay Youth Social Services Organization)
401 West Street
New York, NY 10014
212-633-8920

Institute for American Pluralism of the American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, NY 10022
212-751-4000

Japanese American Citizens League
7 West 44th Street
New York, NY 10036
212-921-5168XV

Klanwatch Project
The Southern Poverty Law Center
P.O. Box 548
Montgomery, AL 36101-0548
205-264-0286

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Washington Bureau
1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20035
202-638-2269

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force
1734 14th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
202-332-6483

National Institute Against Prejudice & Violence
31 South Greene Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
301-328-5170

National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
908 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
202-546-8811

Native American Education Program
Room 507
234 West 109th Street
New York, NY 10025
212-663-4040

Uniform Crime Reporting
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue
UCR-GRB
Washington, D.C. 20535
202-324-2614
NEWS RELEASE

CONTACT: DON HESSE/JACQUIE HALE 558-4901
LESTER OLMSTEAD-ROSE 864-3112

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Forum During MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BIRTHDAY Week Searches for Solutions to Prejudice-based Violence

"HATE NO MORE: Toward Ending Prejudice-based Violence," a major forum on hate-motivated violence, will be held January 17 and 18 at the new State Building auditorium, 505 Van Ness Avenue, in San Francisco from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. each night.

The forum, co-sponsored by the San Francisco Human Rights Commission and the San Francisco-based Coalition for Civil Rights, will review the extent of hate violence in San Francisco and will look for solutions to the problem.

"Prejudice-motivated violence is growing in severity across the country, including San Francisco, said San Francisco Mayor Art Agnos, who joined with the City's Board of Supervisors in calling for the hearings. "In our efforts to eradicate hate motivated brutality from our City, we need testimony and participation of residents who have faced prejudice and violence."

(MORE)
"We want to bring experts from around the country and experts from the Bay Area together in one place," said the Coalition for Civil Rights spokesperson Lester Olmstead-Rose. "In so doing, we think we can find ways to respond effectively to the violence targeting this City's minority, religious, lesbian and gay, and disabled peoples."

The forum will consist of three parts:

(1) a review of the extent of hate-motivated violence in San Francisco;
(2) testimony from victims, community organizations and government agencies that are affected by hate violence; and
(3) proposals for how to coordinate the work of different organizations responding to hate violence.

"We must join with community organizations and government agencies in facing this threat," said Human Rights Commission Director Peter Jamero. "Community representatives and Human Rights Commissioners will be present to take testimony and develop a blueprint for a coordinated response to hate violence."

(MORE)
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
HATE VIOLENCE FORUM
PAGE 3

Among the community groups joining with the Human Rights Commission and the Coalition for Civil Rights in organizing the forum are the:

- Jewish Community Relations Council of San Francisco, the Peninsula, and Marin and Sonoma Counties;
- Break the Silence;
- Intergroup Clearinghouse;
- Coalition Against Anti-Asian Violence;
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP);
- Community United Against Violence;
- Chinese for Affirmative Action;
- Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith;
- Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and Services;
- National Gay Rights Advocates; and the State Fair Employment and Housing Commission.

The public is encouraged to attend the forum and public comment will be invited. For more information, contact the Human Rights Commission at 558-4901 (TDD available).

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DH:JHIBM2HRCJLHHCP13
"HATE NO MORE:
Toward Ending Prejudice-based Violence"
COMMUNITY FORUM

January 17-18, 1990 / 6:00 P.M. -- 10:00 P.M.
Co-sponsored by the
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION and the COALITION FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

FACT SHEET

Of all hate crimes committed in the United States:

64% are against lesbian and gay people (of any race)
20% are against black/African-American people
4% are against other minorities
2% are against members of religious organizations

Since 1985: The Community United Against Violence in San Francisco has received reports of approximately 200 anti-lesbian/gay hate violence incidences per year, totalling over 1,000 for the past five years.

1989: Community United Against Violence received 325 anti-lesbian/gay hate violence reports.

1989: The San Francisco Police Department received 193 incident reports of hate crimes.

1989: A national San Francisco Examiner survey documented approximately 1 million anti-lesbian/gay hate physical assaults. This translates to over 6,000 anti-lesbian/gay hate physical assaults in San Francisco and an additional 4,000-5,000 in the Bay Area.


1984: A National Gay and Lesbian Task Force survey showed that 86% of all lesbian and gay people in the U.S. had been verbally harassed, threatened, or assaulted at one time in their lives.

For more information, please call the Human Rights Commission at 558-4901.

1: Racial Intolerance Task Force, NAACP/Center for Democratic Renewal
2: Community United Against Violence
3: San Francisco Police Department
"HATE NO MORE:
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COMMUNITY FORUM

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GOAL AND PLANS

All of San Francisco needs to be involved in preventing and responding to violence motivated by prejudice and bigotry before it divides the residents of the City and threatens our ability to live in harmony.

GOAL OF THE FORUM:
The goal of this special forum during Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Day week is to determine the extent and degree of violence aimed at racial, religious, ethnic, sexual, gender and other minorities in San Francisco and to explore possible solutions to the problem.

The Mayor and the Board of Supervisors have asked that public hearings be held to respond to this problem.

(DRAFT) HATE VIOLENCE REDUCTION PLAN:
To design a strategy to involve all parts of the City in an integrated effort to prevent and respond to hate violence, the San Francisco Human Rights Commission, under direction from Mayor Art Agnos and the Board of Supervisors, is working with the Coalition for Civil Rights, community based organizations, the San Francisco Police Department and other public agencies.

"HATE NO MORE: Toward Ending Prejudice-based Violence" is the beginning of a process which has two objectives:

(1) PREVENTION:
To prevent hate violence through community and school efforts designed to promote appreciation for people regardless of their race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability or age; and

(2) RESPONSE:
To ensure that incidents of hate violence are reported, that the needs of victims are met, and that action is taken to prevent the recurrence of incidents. This will be done through focused enforcement efforts and programs specifically designed to respond to the causes of the hate violence in a particular community.
The San Francisco Human Rights Commission proposes to work jointly on this ambitious effort with the INTERGROUP CLEARINGHOUSE, a coalition of community based organizations, law enforcement, schools, and other public agencies that agree to work together to prevent and respond to hate violence.

The Human Rights Commission will coordinate the project and act as a central repository for reports of hate violence. The Intergroup Clearinghouse will oversee training and education/prevention efforts. The type and frequency of hate violence incidents will be analyzed, and coordinated responses will be developed in coordination with community groups and public agencies.

Current public agencies now addressing hate violence will continue to play an important role, especially the Police Department, the District Attorney, and the School District, to ensure that there are no gaps in addressing this far-reaching, critical problem.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

For more information on hate violence, the draft hate violence reduction plan, the Human Rights Commission, the Coalition for Civil Rights, or the Intergroup Clearinghouse, please call:

Don Hesse, Human Rights Commission: 558-4901

Lester Olmstead-Rose, Community United Against Violence: 864-3112
August 2, 1989

Mr. Peter Jamero  
Director  
Human Rights Commission  
1095 Market Street #501  
San Francisco, California  94103

Dear Peter:

The Board of Supervisors has passed and I have signed Resolution No. 207-89-6 regarding establishing a special unit for hate crimes within the Police Department.

The Resolution also asks that the Human Rights Commission hold public hearings on the issue of hate violence in the City in order to determine the extent of the problem. It also asks that the Commission design a comprehensive plan of response including possible actions to be taken by various City departments to combat the problem.

Thank you and the Commission for your action on this important issue.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

ART AGNOS

AA/emgla

Enclosure

cc: Members, Human Rights Commission  
   Honorable Doris Ward
URGING THE MAYOR TO URGE THE POLICE COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH A SPECIAL UNIT WITHIN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT TO ADDRESS HATE CRIMES, AND URGING THE MAYOR TO REQUEST THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS ON THE ISSUE OF HATE VIOLENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

WHEREAS, On May 8, 1989, San Francisco's Beth Shalom Synagogue was firebombed, and the San Francisco Holocaust Memorial was desecrated; and

WHEREAS, Recently published reports, including the Attorney General's Task Force on Hate Violence, indicate that incidences of hate violence-related crimes directed at religious, racial, ethnic, gender, sexual minority, and disabled communities are on the rise in San Francisco and California; and

WHEREAS, Many different residents of San Francisco, including but not limited to Asians, Arabs, Blacks, Jews, Latinos, Women, Native Americans, Lesbians, Gay men, Elderly, Disabled, Muslims, et al. are subjected to violence, harassment and discrimination; and

WHEREAS, The Asian Pacific Community, the fastest growing segment of the City's population, has suffered from an increase in attacks, violence and harassment, and would benefit from effective anti-hate violence legislation and enforcement on the broadest level; and

WHEREAS, Historically and currently, the Black and African-American communities have been subjected to harassment, violence and intimidation, and as these incidences are escalating in San Francisco; and,

WHEREAS, The Latino community can document many cases of hate violence against Latino men, women and children, and there is an increase in incidents of anti-immigrant violence, hatred, rape and exploitation; and

SUPERVISORS WARD, ALIOTO, HONGISTO

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
WHEREAS, For the past two years San Francisco has recorded more incidents of hate-motivated physical attacks against lesbians, gays and bisexuals than any other city in the country; and

WHEREAS, The San Francisco Police Department has issued a directive to its officers to look for signs of prejudice while investigating crimes; and

WHEREAS, Maintaining statistics and tracking occurrences of violent crimes is crucial to identifying criminal patterns of behavior, connecting events, and apprehending perpetrators; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors urges the Mayor to request the Human Rights Commission to hold public hearings on the issue of hate violence in San Francisco in order to determine the extent of the problem, and design a comprehensive plan of response including possible actions to be taken by the Police Department, the District Attorney's office, the School District, other government agencies, and various community groups as appropriate; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors urges the Mayor to urge the Police Commission to expand the directive to include tracking, maintaining and disseminating statistical information on crimes involving prejudice based on religion, race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and disability; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors urges the Mayor to urge the Police Commission to designate a special unit within the Police Department for "hate" crimes.
"HATE NO MORE:
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HEARING PANELISTS

Human Rights Commissioners
Karen Kai, Commission Chair
Hearing Co-Chair
Isadore Pivnick, Commission Vice Chair
Adrian Bermudez
Lenore Chinn
Frankie Gillette
Leonard Graff
May Jaber
Lucile Lockhart
Larry Martin
Peter Sammon

Community Members
Mary Dunlap, Attorney at Law
Hearing Co-Chair
Michael Johnson, Member, State Fair Employment & Housing Commission
Deborah Quinn-Carpenter, Director, Regional Office, NAACP
Manuel Romero, General Counsel, Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund
Jeff Santis, Assistant Director, Jewish Community Relations Council
Mike Wong, Break the Silence Coalition
Robin Wu, Chinese For Affirmative Action

For more information, please call the Human Rights Commission at 558-4901.
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The following is a partial list of those who have indicated their plans to testify at the forum:

Joan Weiss, National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence (Baltimore, MD)
Marty Mercado, California Attorney General's Office
LuAnn McGriff, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Lester Olmstead-Rose, Community United Against Violence
Kathy Uhl, Independent Living Resource Center
Esta Soler, Family Violence Project
Lindsey Jang, Break the Silence Coalition
Claude Stern, Anti-Defamation League
Bill Hing, Coalition on Immigrant and Refugee Rights and Services
Dana Cayce, San Francisco Women Against Rape
Vu-Duc Vuong, Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement
Fred Persily, Contra Costa County Human Relations Commission
Richard Hirschhaut, A World of Difference
Florence Stroud, S.F. Department of Public Health, Office of Emergency Services
Ann Noel, California Fair Employment & Housing Commission

Also expected to testify are representatives from the:
San Francisco Police Department
San Francisco District Attorney's Office
San Francisco Unified School District
San Francisco State University

For more information, please call the Human Rights Commission at 558-4901.
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COALITION FOR CIVIL RIGHTS Members

and other Participating Community Based Organizations

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Break the Silence Coalition

California Fair Employment and Housing Commission

Chinese for Affirmative Action

Coalition Against Anti-Asian Violence

Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and Services

Community United Against Violence

Intergroup Clearinghouse

Jewish Community Relations Council of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin and Sonoma Counties

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

National Gay Rights Advocates

For more information, please call the Human Rights Commission at 558-4901.
PREJUDICE, CONFLICT, AND ETHNOVIOLENCE: A National Dilemma by Joan C. Weiss

"There are extraordinary numbers of violent incidents based on someone's race, religion, ethnic background, and sexual orientation occurring around the country.

"The United States Constitution provides us with the tools we need to deal with racism," Pres. Reagan claimed in December 1988 in a speech in which he compared human rights in the U.S. with those in the Soviet Union. While the Constitution is far-reaching and timeless beyond even the vision of its framers, providing us with a legal framework which enables us to attack many racist practices.

"Ms. Weiss is executive director of the National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence, Baltimore, Md."
laws do not solve problems. One of the
great myths in this country is that civil
rights were guaranteed with the passage of
a few laws in the 1960's. Therefore, the
logic proceeds, if people still are suffering
the effects of racism, it is either because
the laws are not being enforced adequately
or because not enough time has passed. In
other words, 25 years is a relatively short
time and, in fact, strides have been made —
we just need to be patient.

It is true that there is not adequate en-
forcement of civil and human rights stat-
utes, and strides have been made. No one
would argue with the fact that blacks and
other minorities have entered mainstream
America in a visible way. The number of
black elected officials in this country is tes-
timony to that, as are the number of mi-
nority-owned businesses, Jesse Jackson's
candidacy, and a host of other measures
one could choose.

However, it is easy to let these facts ob-
scure reality. I recently participated in a
conference in Jackson, Miss., sponsored by
the U.S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development in honor of the 20th
anniversary of the passage of the Fair
Housing Laws. After 20 years, according
to the findings of a variety of recent stud-
ies, we continue to live in a highly segrega-
ted society.

Both institutionalized discrimination
and individual prejudices are still at work.
Government policies virtually have elimi-
nated low-income housing and, since mi-
norities are disproportionately poor, the
impact on them is devastating. Further-
more, minorities still are turned away from
the rental of apartments and the purchase
of homes. The methods of discrimination
are just more subtle, more sophisticated
than they used to be, so much so that black
testers are sometimes unaware that prejud-
ice has been at work until they see the test
results.

The percentage of black high school
graduates who go to college has declined
since 1970, as has the proportion of blacks in
graduate schools, which reached a new
low in 1986. Housing and education are
but two areas in which discrimination and
prejudice are still problems.

Economic disparities between minorities
and non-minorities persist, maintained by
institutionalized discrimination. For ex-
ample, 1986 figures indicate that poverty rates
among blacks and Hispanics are nearly
three times that for whites, according to a
report by the Commission on Minority
Participation in Education and American
Life, which was formed by the American
Council on Education and the Education
Commission of the States. It adds that,
"In education, employment, income,
health, longevity and other basic measures of
individual and social well-being, gaps
persist—and in some cases are widening
—between members of minority groups
and the majority population."

Other factors compound the existing
prejudice and discrimination, creating an
environment ripe for intergroup tension.
There has been a lack of planning with re-
gard to the influx of immigrants, contrib-
uting to misunderstandings and conflict
stemming from cultural differences among
groups. We have seen a backlash to major
social changes such as the women's and
gay rights movement, as well as to the in-
stitution of affirmative action programs.
The elimination of Federally funded social
programs has sent an anti-minority mes-
sage to the community. We also are affec-
ted by political and social events around
the world. In this time of media satellites
and instant news, we should understand
fully that what happens in South Africa,
the Middle East, or Central America has a
profound impact on intergroup relations
in this country.

Bigotry begets violence

These factors have created fertile
ground for violence motivated by bigotry.
There are extraordinary numbers of vio-
 lent incidents based on someone's race, re-
ligion, ethnic background, and sexual ori-
 entation occurring around the country:
harassment of victims day in and day out
as they leave their homes; attacks on chil-
deren as they go to school; bricks and gun-
shots through windows of homes, busi-
nesses, churches, and synagogues; crosses
burned; death threats; racist graffiti; swas-
tika paintings; arson; physical assaults;
and murder. These acts of bigotry are hap-
pening in communities, schools, and
workplaces all across the nation. No area
is immune.

Nobody knows exactly how many crimes
motivated by bigotry are committed be-
cause there is no accurate system of na-
tional data collection. We know from re-
search at the National Institute Against
Prejudice and Violence, however, that the
problem is persistent, pervasive, and seri-
ous. Thousands of ethnovenom incidents
occur each year. In addition to the Insti-
tute's files, a number of other sources con-
firm the seriousness of this matter.

In Maryland, one of only eight states in
the country with data collection legisla-
tion, between 350 and 500 incidents based
on race, religion, and ethnicity were repor-
ted to the State Human Relations Com-
mission each year from 1981 through 1986.
The other states with data collection legis-
lation—Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Min-
nesota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Vir-
ginia—have not had their laws in effect
long enough to have multi-year data avail-
able. However, the police in New York
and Boston both have collected data for
approximately eight years. The New York
City Police documented between 172 and
286 incidents each year from 1981 until
1986. Then, in 1987, in the wake of the
Howard Beach racial attack, they docu-
mented 463 incidents. In Boston, the po-
lice department recorded over 2,700 inci-

Other sources include the Center for
Democratic Renewal, which documented
almost 3,000 incidents in the country from
1980 to 1987; the Anti-Defamation League
of B'nai B'rith, which recorded 1,018 anti-
Semitic incidents in 1987; and the National
Gay and Lesbian Task Force, which docu-
mented over 7,000 instances of anti-gay
violence in 1986. On the local level, human
relations commissions in Montgomery
County, Md., and Los Angeles County,
Calif., as well as citizens' groups such as
the North Carolinians Against Racist and
Religious Violence, consistently have re-
corded dozens, sometimes hundreds, of in-
cidents in their communities in the last few
years. As high as the figures are, we know
that they represent only a portion of the
creatures that occur. Institute research find-
ings show that one-third of victims never
report their incidents to any official agen-
cy.

Campus violence has received consid-
erable attention during the last two years. In
our study of violence on the University
of Maryland's Baltimore County campus, we
learned that one out of five minority stu-
dents had been the victim of some form of
harassment during the academic year.
Based on accounts in the print media
alone, the Institute recorded the occur-
rence of ethnovenom at 155 different in-
istitutions of higher education between

In addition, the white supremacist
groups are alive and well. Though small in
numbers, they have been responsible for a
spate of violent crimes in recent years. Per-
haps even more frightening are the youth
groups which have sprung up. The Aryan
Youth Movement and various Skinhead
factions have been recruiting alienated
teenagers and young adults, capturing their
loyalty, playing on their fears, and fueling
their anger until it erupts into violence,
sometimes murder. However, too much
attention to hate groups diverts us from
the most serious issue: most perpetrators
crimes of prejudice are unaffiliated with
hate groups. They are our neighbors and
our neighbors' children.

I'd like to share with you a few of the
images in my head from interviewing vic-
tims as part of the data-gathering process
for the Institute's seven-state study of the
impact of incidents on victims.

I'm listening to a middle-aged Laotian
woman, talking through a translator, tell
of being attacked at noon while walking to
her English class. She never returned to
school.

I see the face of a young black father,
his wife sitting next to him, his two-year-
old son smiling, making friends with
everyone in the room. The father is speak-
ing fast and angrily about the repeated
attacks on his home since he moved into a
white neighborhood—trash on his lawn, windows broken, arson, and death threats. He finally bought a gun. Quietly, he says, "I'm afraid of what I might do if I catch one of them. I'm damned if I don't protect my family and damned if I do. Either way, I'll lose with the system."

I hear the voice of a 16-year-old son of an interracial couple, victims of harassment over a period of three years and, finally, a cross-burning. He says, wistfully, "My mom used to walk and talk to people. Now she's afraid. She just sits inside and reads all the time."

The effects of incidents on victims are traumatic and long-lasting. The experience fear and isolation, never knowing what future act awaits them. Their sense of personal violation is similar to that of a rape victim. They lose sleep. They fear for their lives and those of their children. Some change jobs. Some move away from communities, looking for a safe place. They can not live in peace.

What can be done?

A reporter came into my office recently to discuss what the National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence does. After I briefly explained its programs, he asked, "What is the solution to the problem? There has been violence based on prejudice since the beginning of time. Do you really think you can do anything which will make any difference?" On one level, his cynicism is understandable. On another level, it is sad, because there are ways in which we can make a difference, and believing otherwise means giving up and giving in.

The Institute has a multifaceted approach to the problem of violence motivated by bigotry. We maintain a clearinghouse of information about incidents, as well as programs to prevent and respond to them. We publish a newsletter, educational materials, and reports of our research. We have a legislative program working to strengthen federal and state civil and criminal remedies, and recently published a report on bigotry and cable TV. This latest publication discusses the legal and community issues involved in the use of cable television by racist and anti-Semitic groups.

We provide consultation and technical assistance on preventing and handling incidents and responding to activities of the Ku Klux Klan, neo-Nazis, and other hate groups. We have been asked for advice and assistance by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Justice, state and local human relations commissions, and community groups.

We conduct original research on the causes and nature of incidents, their impact on victims, and the effectiveness of different methods of response. We are conducting research on ethnoviolence in the workplace and are about to embark on the first major national survey of victimization in the general population.

Our educational efforts include convening national and regional conferences, conducting trainings and seminars, assisting educators in developing programs and curricular materials, and providing information to media.

Over the last few years, a variety of positive responses has emerged around the country. People of good will, responsible state and local agencies, and community organizations have formed coalitions and task forces. States have passed laws which prescribe acrobatic and increase penalties for hate crimes. The Institute increasingly has been asked to train community leaders, police officers, and human rights officials to identify, monitor, and respond to ethnoviolence. Victim assistance programs have been established, and a few creative criminal justice systems are utilizing alternative programs in the adjudication of crimes committed by juveniles.

The needed programs of prevention have been slower in coming, in part because we don't know enough about intervening in the direction of an individual's life to avert a course of violence, let alone violence motivated by prejudice. While we need more research in the area, we do know that intergroup relations and cross-cultural issues need to be addressed from the beginning of kindergarten through high school.

We also know that, until the economic disparities among different groups in our society are rectified and basic needs such as housing and employment are met, it will be impossible for us to deal effectively with intergroup tension. These needs create a barrier to educating youth, to dispelling the ignorance and fear and anger which erupt into violence.

We must educate public officials and citizens that ethnoviolence is not an isolated phenomenon. Laws need to be passed. Law enforcement officials need to be trained. Victims need assistance and treatment. Curriculum materials need to be developed. Research needs to be done. We also must speak out—not to do so is to condone the pain and suffering which is going on all around us.

I shared all of these thoughts with the cynical reporter, but there is more. Underlying all that we do should be a commitment to social justice and human equality, and the realization that the inequities, injustice, and pain resulting from prejudice in our society hurt us all and sap the strength that we need as a nation to build a better future.

William Schwartz, a professor of social work, wrote of the importance of "lending a vision" to a group. In order to find solutions, we all must have a vision and lend it to those we meet in our communities, schools, and workplaces. This vision is one which gives rise to activism that changes what is. It is a vision that can see beyond the injustices of today to the possibility of a more just society tomorrow. Such a vision requires not only a depth of commitment to a set of ideals, but also the conviction that one's efforts can make a difference and the belief that even small changes can be important.

Bigotry and Ethnoviolence in the Workplace

San Francisco, Calif.—A former employee of the Board of Public Utilities testified in Federal court that a one-time president and current member of the board had made disparaging remarks about black workers. When discussing giving employees a holiday on Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, he had joked, "Shoot four of them and give them a week off."

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—"Nigger Squad" was spray-painted on the window of the Police Department's executive office, to which four black officers were assigned.

Annapolis, Md.—Alderman Carl Snowden, an outspoken black community leader, received hate mail at his City Hall office, including a photograph of a black man hanging from a tree with a caption warning Snowden of a similar fate.

Portland, Ore.—An employee of a transport company was harassed racially and fired. His supervisor called him a "fat Mexican," a "taco bender," a "wetback," and a "spic."

Seattle, Wash.—A black head janitor of an elementary school found dead animals, including a cat, opossum, squirrel, and raccoon, near her office.

Bensalem, Pa.—In a Federal court suit, a Jewish man claimed that a supervisor in the company where he worked made anti-Semitic remarks, including one in which he said the owner was "going to manufacture a special microwave oven just to put you in."

Lima, Ohio.—A black foreman in a General Dynamics weapons plant found a burning cross suspended from one of his work cranes.

New York City.—A white supervisor who supported black workers' demands for equal promotions received threatening letters addressed to "Race Traitor."

Chicago III.—A U.S. District Court judge ruled that a black employee at an industrial tape plant was a victim of racial discrimination when, on separate occasions, he found a dead rat with its neck slit on his desk, oil in his shoes, worms near his lunch, and garbage on his desk.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The president of a branch of the NAACP found "Kill Niggers" scribbled on a doorknob of his headquarters.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Dressed in mock Ku Klux Klan robes, a group of workers assaulted a black employee at a cross of paper, set it on fire, and attempted to put it between his legs.
Record Number of Hate Groups Active Across U.S. in 1991

A record number of white supremacist groups were active from coast to coast in 1991 with the most significant increases coming in the number of traditional Ku Klux Klan and neo-Nazi organizations.

Hate group totals surged from 275 in 1990 to 346 in 1991, a 27 percent increase. (See the map at the center of this issue and the detailed listing of hate groups on pages 16-19).

Klanwatch Director Danny Welch said that the growth in the number of hate groups is closely tied to the atmosphere of increasing racial tension in the country and to the upsurge in hate crimes.

“Hate groups feed on strife and violence,” Welch explained. “Although most hate crimes are not committed by organized white supremacists, the ranks of hate groups tend to swell as violent acts increase.”

In recent years, the traditional Klan has been stagnant as Skinhead groups have multiplied. But in 1991, Klan groups increased from 69 to 97. Neo-Nazi organizations—a category that includes certain Skinhead groups as well as other organizations that believe in the supremacy of the so-called “Aryan race” and often wear Nazi uniforms and symbols—increased from 160 to 203.

“With people like David Duke moving into the mainstream, many have come to think that old-style hate groups, such as the Klan, are declining,” Welch said. “Actually the reverse is true.” Skinheads still remain the largest faction within the white supremacist movement.

(continued on page 2)

CONFRONTING AMERICA’S HATE CRIME CRISIS
Increased awareness, training in 1991

In 1991 America started taking hate crime seriously.

During the past 12 months, the Federal Bureau of Investigation implemented nationwide law enforcement bias crime training; law enforcement agencies standardized procedures for identifying and reporting hate crimes; and human relations groups developed more comprehensive pro-grams for responding to hate crime. These efforts — the result of a year-old federal law requiring data collection on hate crime — have not yet begun to reduce racist violence. But they have increased awareness and understanding of the overwhelming challenges hate crimes present.

“One of our biggest prob-
1991, 144 Skinhead groups were active, up 12 percent from 1990. These young white supremacists are among the most dangerous and violent hate group members in the United States.

Most hate group activity continues to be clustered in heavily-populated areas on the east and west coasts. But no region of the country was immune from the presence of hate groups.

North Georgia and Florida had the heaviest concentrations of Klan activity while most neo-Nazi and Skinhead activity was in the east coast corridor, southern California and the areas in the midwest around Chicago and Detroit.

New Klan groups sprang up in 19 states representing every region of the country. The nation’s two largest Klan groups—the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, headquartered in Gulf, N.C., and the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, based in Harrison, Ark.—accounted for most of the growth within the Klan.

Welch cautioned that the group totals compiled by Klanwatch represent a “modest count at best. Alarming as the figures are, they actually understate the true level of white supremacist activity in the United States.”

The Klanwatch hate group census does not count the various chapters or klaverns of each group in individual states as separate groups. A group is counted only once per state even if it has several chapters or klaverns in that state.

Hate groups were counted in the census only if they were known to be active in 1991. The recent activities of scores of previously identified hate groups may have escaped detection.

The Klanwatch census does not count the numerous Identity “churches” that operate in the country. Identity is a movement that couches its anti-Semitism and its belief in Aryan superiority in quasi-religious terms.

The census also does not take into account the activity of prominent figures in the white supremacist world like Louis Beam and Ed Fields. Although both Beam and Fields publish widely disseminated hate tabloids, neither is currently affiliated with a particular hate group.

Traditional hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan increased in 1991 after years of modest growth. Shown are Klansmen who served as security guards for the annual Knights of the Ku Klux Klan rally in Pulaski, Tn. in January.

“The increase in the number of hate groups is a sobering reminder that the law enforcement community must continue to focus attention on hate crimes,” Welch said.

“It is also a reminder that civic leaders and our schools must do their part to create an atmosphere in which these groups will not flourish.”
Hate groups in bitter struggle over public image

Militants call for violence; old-style groups claim to condemn it

The white supremacy movement developed a distinct split personality in 1991 as militant groups spouted more violent rhetoric than ever while the more traditional groups claimed to be non-violent and pursued mainstream respectability.

The rift puts the organized hate movement at a crossroads during a time of escalating hate violence in the United States.

In 1991, Klanwatch data showed that hate-motivated murders and assaults surpassed the previous year’s record totals while bias-related vandalism tripled and cross burnings doubled.

Although the majority of these crimes were committed by people who do not belong to organized hate groups, observers of the white supremacist movement fear the trend toward increasingly violent rhetoric will ignite an already explosive situation as groups try to exploit the climate of hate violence and racial tensions.

Confederate Knights Imperial Wizard Terry Boyce and White Knights leader Dennis Mahon spewed some of 1991’s most violent rhetoric. Both urged followers to prepare for race war and promised death to white traitors as well as to enemies of whites. Boyce spoke of the need to learn to “kill 1,000 ways.” Mahon wrote in 1991 that “hanging by the neck” would be the fate of the “corporate elitists and Jews” who, he alleged, run the United States government, or ZOG, the white supremacist acronym for Zionist Occupation Government.

“Violent talk often precedes violence,” Klanwatch Director Danny Welch said. “This incredibly violent rhetoric that some of the groups and leaders have adopted is very disturbing. There’s no doubt that it has an influence on many of the young people who commit many of these crimes.”

Meanwhile, the organized hate groups that claimed to be non-violent are dominated by the same blatant racists who have always been behind the scenes, Welch said. “Out of the spotlight, they are not what they purport to be,” he said. “They are terrorist organizations and they haven’t changed at all.”

The militant and more conservative factions were often bitterly critical of each other in 1991 and tried to distance themselves from each other at every turn.

OLD-STYLE KLANS TRY TO POLISH THEIR IMAGE

In the more conservative factions, top leaders of the nation’s two largest Klan groups toned down their rhetoric last year and tried to polish their tarnished public image. Successful lawsuits filed against white supremacist groups during the past decade by the Southern Poverty Law Center crippled some organizations and made others wary of public pronouncements of hate and violence.

“We don’t hate anybody,” Knights of the Ku Klux Klan national director Thom Robb asserted in numerous speeches in 1991. “We just love the white race.”

John Baumgardner, Florida Grand Dragon of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, deplored hate as “a negative emotion” in a 1991 editorial in The Klansman. He urged his followers to become “a group known for hating evil, instead of being a group known for hating (N)egroes.”

James Farrands, Imperial Wizard of the North Carolina-based Invisible Empire, announced a policy last year banning neo-Nazis from his group’s public and private gatherings. In contrast, Robb’s Knights continued to openly associate with neo-Nazi Skinheads.

TROUBLE IN THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE

The Invisible Empire—the largest of the traditional Klan groups—had enough problems within its own ranks in 1991 without fighting with other white supremacist organizations.

In Louisiana, Invisible Empire Grand Dragon Wayne Pierce orchestrated a series of cross burnings in
Hate groups in bitter struggle

(continued from page 3)

Shreveport in May. By December, Pierce and 13 Louisiana Invisible Empire members and their associates had pleaded guilty in federal court and face lengthy prison terms.

In Georgia—once an Invisible Empire stronghold—the group remained in disarray in 1991 because of a lack of strong leadership at all levels in the state organization.

Bitter infighting also continued last year between Georgia Invisible Empire Grand Dragon James Spivey and Danny Carver, the state’s more militant former Grand Dragon. Carver, whose son is a Skinhead, reportedly favors close ties with the younger white supremacists, while Klan traditionalist Spivey supports Farrands’ ban on neo-Nazi groups.

Spivey remained untested as a leader in 1991 and was unable to marshal the support he needed from his members to be effective. Georgia’s Invisible Empire still had a large membership in 1991, although many were defecting to other Klan groups in the absence of viable leadership.

MILITANTS COURT SKINHEADS AND NEO-NAZIS

The more openly militant groups actively courted neo-Nazi Skinheads in 1991, tailoring their rhetoric to attract the young white supremacists.


The Aryan Nations sent recruiter Floyd Cochran to Murphysboro, Tenn., in late 1991 to recruit and organize Skinheads in the Southeast. In Alabama, former Klansman Bill Riccio organized a WAR chapter, and on Nov. 2 presided over one of the largest Skinhead rallies ever held in the United States. Thom Robb began grooming former Skinhead leader Shawn Slater of Aurora, Colo., last year for a leadership role in the Knights.

In the six years since the Skinhead movement began in the United States, many former members, now young adults like Slater, joined more traditional hate groups. Others left the movement completely.

Like their older counterparts in the more conservative groups, Skinheads worked on their image in 1991. Some adopted a new look to prevent their easy identification by law enforcement and rival groups, letting their hair grow and shedding their trademark bomber jackets and suspenders.

While the neo-Nazi Skinhead movement did not appear to grow significantly in 1991, groups were active in most states. As in the past, Skinheads were organized at the local level, but relatively unorganized nationally.

MILITANTS MOCK “KU KLUX KLOOWNS”

Many leaders of the militant groups mocked expressions of a kinder, gentler white supremacy offered by the old-line Klan groups. Some called for a race war and violence against white traitors.

Terry Boyce, Imperial Wizard of the Confederate Knights of America, urged followers to “learn to kill not one way, but 1,000 ways” during a 1991 speech at an annual gathering of white supremacists at Stone Mountain, Georgia. Boyce’s group is closely linked to the North Carolina-based SS of America, a Skinhead group.

White Knights ambassador-at-large Dennis Mahon of Tulsa, Okla., charged in his group’s publication, The White Beret, that conservative Klan groups’ written disavowals of violence and sedition were aimed only at avoiding lawsuits and appeasing the government.

Mahon described “a defined gulf” between “flag-waving, conservative Klans and the front line militant Klans.” He slammed Robb for talking openly about his proposed Klan camp in Arkansas, mocked Klansmen who wear ceremonial robes in public as “Ku Klux Klowws,” and ridiculed the Invisible Empire for the Shreveport cross burnings.

Mahon, whose group is a division of Boyce’s Confederate Knights, is noted for his violent, inflammatory talk. Last year he urged formation of an underground white separatist movement, and in The White Beret offered for sale a publication detailing the use of explosives, poison and other methods of “do it yourself mayhem.”

Last fall, Mahon went on a much-publicized trip to Germany to meet and help organize Klan members and neo-Nazis.

Hateful rhetoric appeared frequently in 1991 in Racial Loyalty, the Church of the Creator’s tabloid. The publication liberally used racial slurs to refer to blacks, Jews and other minorities while printing lurid details of alleged black on white crimes.

Last year, a Florida law enforcement official said the tabloid used “all the words that you would use to describe war. You’d have to be a total moron to not figure out they’re advocating violence,” he said.

COTC was linked in 1991 to at least one murder. George Loeb, a COTC “minister” from Jacksonville, Fla., was charged with the shooting death in May of a black Persian Gulf naval veteran, Petty Officer 3rd Class Harold Mansfield Jr.

The next month, Racial Loyalty commended “activists” in the Jacksonville COTC chapter for “exceptional efforts in promoting Creativity in their area.”

RETURN TO STABILITY PREDICTED

“More and more groups will try to capitalize this year on the escalation of hate crimes in the United States,” Welch said. “Possibly 1992 will show more clearly the direction the white supremacy movement as a whole will take.”

While the movement appeared to be in transition in 1991, Welch predicted the conflict will stabilize—possibly this year—as new leaders emerge and the two warring factions find their place among white supremacists.
Confronting America’s Hate Crime Crisis

The lack of information available to law enforcement has been a significant problem in combating hate crime, as explained by Klanwatch Chief Investigator Joseph Roy. "In many cases, police didn't have any idea how frequently hate crimes occur, or even what constitutes a hate crime. The Hate Crimes Statistics Act (HCSA) has helped turn that situation around. Now law enforcement agencies everywhere are getting the message: We have to take hate crime seriously."

**STEEPED-UP TRAINING; NEW RESOURCES**

In the 12 months since the HCSA went into effect:

- The FBI implemented a major national training program aimed at teaching law enforcement officers the specialized skills needed to effectively deal with hate-motivated violence. So far, the FBI has trained nearly 1,000 officers in all 50 states, reaching representatives from law enforcement agencies in all 315 U.S. cities and counties with a population greater than 100,000, the sites of most hate crimes. After attending the seminars, participants become "certified trainers," qualified to teach their colleagues the skills they learn. Seminars will continue until all 16,000 law enforcement agencies in the U.S. have received training.

- Police departments designated special units to serve as the first line of defense against the growing menace of hate crime. In addition to conducting follow-up investigations of suspected hate crimes, officers assigned to hate crime units help victims find support groups, emergency services and child care. They provide timely information to the media, work with community leaders to make sure bias incidents do not escalate, and educate the public about hate crime prevention and the importance of reporting hate crime.

- Greater community resources than ever became available to law enforcement in combating hate crime and helping victims. Government agencies, human relations commissions, community groups and other organizations have proliferated (See resource list, page 9). Among the services they provide in addition to hate crime monitoring are psychological counseling, legal assistance, community and youth education and outreach, hate crime prevention programs, racial/ethnic relations seminars and speakers bureaus.

- County prosecutors nationwide have established human relations commissions to guide communities in their efforts to combat hate crime in local schools and workplaces — two settings where hate-motivated violence often occurs. Each commission involves diverse racial, ethnic, cultural, religious and neighborhood groups as well as schools, governments and law enforcement agencies, and focuses on education and problem-solving. Human rights and human relations groups also act as liaisons between community groups and police departments and help develop hate crime policies and education programs.

**HATE CRIME ESCALATES**

These efforts come in response to a hate crime crisis that has escalated dramatically over the past four years. Although complete statistics will not be available until all police agencies comply with the federal law, groups that monitor hate crime through informal reporting procedures have documented a significant rise in violence motivated by bias.

- Klanwatch received reports of
Confronting America's Hate Crime Crisis

101 cross burnings in 1991, compared with 50 the previous year. The 1991 reports included the highly publicized multiple incidents in Dubuque, Iowa and a night-long cross burning rampage orchestrated from prison by Wayne Pierce, Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Louisiana Grand Dragon. Black families moving into mostly white neighborhoods and inter-racial couples continue to be prime targets of cross burnings generally.

- For 1991 New York police reported 1,110 hate-motivated attacks against blacks and Jews statewide.

- Hate crime in Oregon increased 60 percent during the first six months of 1991. Police reported 249 incidents from January to June 1991, compared with 170 incidents during the same period last year.

- The 1991 annual Anti-Defamation League audit of anti-Semitic hate crime shows nearly 2,000 incidents reported, an 18 percent increase over 1990.

- Hate crimes in Orange County, California increased from 20 in 1988 to 96 in 1991.

"Passage of the Hate Crime Statistics Act sends a clear message to the citizens of this country that violence motivated by prejudice will not be condoned."

Better reporting accounts for some of the higher hate crime numbers, but most groups that keep up with hate crimes believe that more incidents are actually taking place.

HATE CRIME LAW SENDS MESSAGE

The HCSA is a first step toward combating hate crime, according to Joan Weiss, former executive director of the National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence.

"Much needs to be done, beginning with convincing public officials and citizens that the problem of ethnovenience in not an isolated phenomenon," she says. "In order to do that, we need accurate national data ... The Hate Crime Statistics Act will provide federal and state government officials with the information they need to allocate resources to educate children and adults, ... to conduct training for law enforcement officials, to provide victim assistance, and to do research which will lead to effective solutions.

"(Also) passage of the Hate Crime Statistics Act sends a clear message to the citizens of this country that violence motivated by prejudice will not be condoned." 

Common questions about hate crimes
No simple answers

- "Is hate crime up?" is one of the most common questions we hear at Klanwatch — and one of the hardest to answer. Hate crime: violence and intimidation motivated by the victim's race, religion, ethnic background or sexual orientation — is a complex issue that has only recently been given the attention that it deserves. Although much is still unknown, the following information should provide at least some insight into the recent rise in hate violence. It comes from a variety of sources, including newspapers, magazines, special reports by groups that monitor hate crime and interviews with law enforcement and human relations personnel.

Q: Is hate crime up? How much? How do you know?
A: Yes, for the fourth consecutive year, hate crime increased in 1991. But how much depends on who you ask. Even though the 1990 Hate Crime Statistics Act requires the Department of Justice to start keeping nationwide hate crime statistics by state, that effort has just started, and not all states are participating yet. (See "Confronting America's Hate Crime Crisis," page 1.) It will probably be several years before accurate, comprehensive statistics are available.

Until then, Klanwatch will continue to rely on information from the thousands of newspaper stories about hate crime we receive annually and information provided by law enforcement contacts and agencies like the Anti-Defamation League, the National Gay & Lesbian Task Force, the National Victim Center, human relations commissions, and human rights groups across the country. Even though these groups may track crimes against different minorities or only monitor hate crime in certain areas, most report higher numbers than last year. Even though nobody has precise, comprehensive statistics yet, we believe that hate crime is increasing.

Q: Why is hate crime rising?
A: Historically, immigration and economic hardship have inspired racial tension and violence. Klan membership soared during the massive immigration of the 1920s, and at least one 1930s study shows that lynchings increased as unemployment climbed during the Depression. Over the past decade, America's racial and ethnic diversity have increased faster than at any other time in history, much faster than many people can adapt. This increasing diversity, combined with the current recession, widespread unemployment and population growth, means more competition for fewer resources, a situation which fosters fear and frustration and, sometimes, the need to blame someone. More and more often, those feelings lead to violence against whatever minority group the perpetrator believes poses the greatest threat to his security.

Q: Who commits hate crimes?
A: A few years ago, hate crime was literally a black-and-white issue, usually involving white perpetrators and black victims. Today, black-on-white crime is becoming more common. Other contemporary conflicts reflect the growing friction generated by the increasing diversity of our society.

- This summer riots erupted in Brooklyn's Crown Heights neighborhood when a Hasidic Jew accidentally ran over and killed a black youth. Over the next few weeks, a Jewish rabbinical student was stabbed to death, apparently in retaliation; rocks and bottles were hurled at Mayor David Dinkins' police car was overturned and set on fire in the New York City's first hate crime.

Q: How do you know?
A: The Hate Crime Statistics Act requires the Department of Justice to start keeping nationwide hate crime statistics by state, that effort has just started, and not all states are participating yet. (See "Confronting America's Hate Crime Crisis," page 1.) It will probably be several years before accurate, comprehensive statistics are available.

Until then, Klanwatch will continue to rely on information from the thousands of newspaper stories about hate crime we receive annually and information provided by law enforcement contacts and agencies like the Anti-Defamation League, the National Gay & Lesbian Task Force, the National Victim Center, human relations commissions, and human rights groups across the country. Even though these groups may track crimes against different minorities or only monitor hate crime in certain areas, most report higher numbers than last year. Even though nobody has precise, comprehensive statistics yet, we believe that hate crime is increasing.
FBI takes lead in hate crime training
Puts teeth in 1990 legislation

The key to the success of the new national hate crime reporting system (See "Confronting America's Hate Crime Crisis, page 1") is the proper identification of hate crimes, a skill emphasized in FBI hate crime training. Trainers stress that suspected or confirmed hate-related incidents should be considered serious and investigated in a timely manner, with careful attention to identifying suspects and determining their motives.

For the first time, the line officer is being asked to determine whether a crime should be reported as a hate crime. The criteria used to make that decision are relatively straightforward. Were any racial, religious, ethnic or sexual orientation bias remarks made by the offender? Is there no other clear motivation for the incident? Does the victim or a substantial portion of the community where the crime occurred perceive the offender’s action to be motivated by bias? Were there offensive symbols, words or acts known to represent a hate group or other evidence of bias against the victim’s group?

COMPLEX ISSUES AND CONCERNS

If the answer to any of these questions is "yes," the incident should be designated a suspected hate crime and referred to the police department investigative unit for follow-up. But making that initial decision isn’t always as simple as it sounds. Complex interpersonal issues and conflicting

on fire and a bullet was fired into a synagogue.

- Longtime tensions between Korean grocers and black customers in Los Angeles turned to tragedy when a grocer shot and killed a young black woman she believed was trying to steal some orange juice. After the shooting, the store was picketed, vandalized and set on fire. Since then, two Korean merchants and two blacks have been killed in markets in the same neighborhood.

- Since 1989, 113 people have been wounded in the intense turf wars between Cambodian and Latino gang members in Long Beach, California. Ten people, including bystanders, have died.

Contrary to popular belief, most hate crimes are not committed by organized white supremacist groups like the Ku Klux Klan. Studies indicate that more than half of all hate crimes are committed by teenagers and young adults under age 25, almost always acting in informal groups. Some incidents are premeditated — the recent cross burnings in Dubuque, Iowa, for instance. (The group responsible burned 12 crosses in protest of a controversial plan to attract minorities to the virtually all-white city.) But most are spontaneous, sparked by chance conflicts with homosexuals or members of other racial, ethnic or religious groups and fueled by ignorance about people from different cultural backgrounds.

The decline of the nuclear family is partly responsible for this phenomenon. A Texas psychiatrist who interviewed 75 Skinheads found that only two lived in stable homes with both parents. The rest came from single-parent homes where the remaining divorced parent didn’t have the time or desire to provide attention, affection and supervision. Belonging to Skinhead groups fills the void. As one former Atlanta Skinhead observed: "Give these kids some attention, and they’ll do anything you tell them. Harassing or assaulting minorities becomes an outlet for the intense anger and insecurity parental abandonment causes, whether or not the perpetrator has Skinhead ties. Alcohol and drug abuse often ignite these volatile feelings, precipitating acts of hate violence."

Many perpetrators come from homes where they regularly experience domestic violence; according to Lieutenant Detective Bill Johnston, commander of the Boston Police Department Community Disorders Unit. "Most haters come from homes where they see someone being attacked because they’re different," he explains. "They watch the father beat the mother and see that nothing happens to the father." According to Johnston, it is not surprising that those young men, motivated by racism and prejudice, learn to use violence to express anger and frustration, deal with conflict and "earn" respect.

Q: Where do hate crimes happen most often?
A: In the workplace, neighborhoods and schools, where people from different cultural groups come together. For the past few years, for instance, colleges have recorded startling increases in hate violence along with attempts to establish "white student unions," groups allegedly formed to promote European-American (white) culture, but in reality inspired by neo-Nazi philosophy. American Civil Liberties Union executive director Ira Glasser explained the increase in campus violence in a recent issue of Civil Liberties magazine: "Most white students come to college campuses today from segmented communities, where they’ve had no substantial interracial contacts, and they’ve grown up hearing our major political leaders state that equality is here and affirmative action is reverse discrimination. Then we throw them together with minorities in college dorms and call it integration. And we’re surprised when seemingly mundane conflicts erupt into racial confrontations."
be affected by the outcome of the investigation.

* The mayor is up for re-election in two weeks; the last thing she wants is a racial controversy.

**A SECOND OPINION**

The two-tiered investigative program, developed and taught by the FBI, provides a safeguard against letting emotional and political considerations unduly affect such important decisions. In essence, it requires investigating officers to get a “second opinion” before a crime can be upgraded from a suspected hate crime.

“The line officer is the first tier,” says Bob McFall, Assistant Section Chief of the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting section. “The line officer needs to be trained to recognize hate crime indicators, so that when he or she arrives at the crime scene, they’re equipped to differentiate between an ordinary broken window and a window broken by someone harboring bias against the victim based on race, religion, ethnic background or sexual orientation.

“We’re not necessarily asking the line officer to make a judgment about whether an incident is a hate crime, but if it’s a suspected hate crime. If it is, the investigation goes to the second tier, a second officer who will follow up on the investigation, using specific criteria we outline in our training manuals to determine whether or not the incident is a hate crime.”

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS TRAINING**

How the investigating officer handles a hate crime can make the difference between a victim who internalizes blame for the incident and one who is able to put the event in perspective and the blame where it belongs — on the offender. But, hate crimes are not just crimes against the targeted victim, they also threaten the victim’s racial, religious, ethnic or sexual orientation group as a whole. Part of effectively handling hate crime involves addressing the fears of the others in the victim’s community as well as preventing retaliation and related incidents, discouraging counter-violence and providing safety, security and crime prevention information.

Community relations training teaches police officers these skills. Officers learn to be supportive and sensitive to the needs and fears of victims and alert for community tension that may follow a hate crime.

**VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

Another important result of the increased awareness fostered by the Hate Crimes Statistics Act is a special emphasis on victim assistance by law enforcement agencies. Training stresses letting the victim express the intense feelings aroused by a hate crime, letting the victim know what to expect over the course of the investigation, and provid-

ing a contact the victim can call for information and assistance. Police officers visit hate crime victims, refer them to appropriate community groups, keep them posted about the investigation and educate them about the criminal justice process, among other things. They may also offer crime scene services, such as emergency referrals for medical care and relocation, child care, crisis intervention, hot lines and emergency psychiatric services.

Through community-based prevention programs, law enforcement agencies provide educational programs about the nature and causes of bias crime and its impact on individual victims and the community. These programs also assist community members in developing neighborhood watch programs and offer up-to-date information about security, personal protection and crime prevention.

**THE HATE CRIME STATISTICS ACT: A BEGINNING**

Compared with the overwhelming problems associated with the crack epidemic and gang-related violence, hate crime may seem relatively insignificant. But, even incidents that don’t involve violence, such as harassment and vandalism, have the potential to disrupt entire communities and spark violence.

At present, as significant as it is, the Hate Crimes Statistics Act offers only a partial answer to the difficult questions raised by hate crime. The law is not backed by a budget or a mandate for compliance. That is, the Department of Justice Uniform Crime Reporting section is required to collect data from states, but the law does not require states to provide it. Participation is still voluntary and, right now, only 11 states provide hate crime data to the FBI. Until the act is fully implemented, America’s hate crime crisis will continue to make headlines. But, by providing a foundation on which to build, the federal mandate gives us something we desperately need in the fight against hate crime — a place to begin.
For More Information on Hate Crimes and Hate Crime Training

Klanwatch Project, Southern Poverty Law Center
P.O. Box 548, Montgomery, AL 36101-0548
205-264-0286
Monitors white supremacist groups and hate crime activity throughout the nation. Publishes bimonthly newsletter for law enforcement authorities with updates on such activities and individuals.
[Law Enforcement Contact: Joe Roy]

Asian Law Caucus
468 Bush St., Third Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108
415-391-1655
Provides legal help for low-income citizens, focusing on areas of housing and immigration, and occasionally handles civil rights and hate crime cases. Also offers some education talks.
[Law Enforcement Contact: Dennis Hayashi]

Break the Silence (Coalition Against Anti-Asian Violence)
P.O. Box 2165, San Francisco, CA 94126
415-982-2959
Educates community and advocates prevention of anti-Asian hate crimes. Also working on honoring community response to the various types of anti-Asian crimes.

Community United Against Violence
514 Castro St., San Francisco, CA 94114
415-864-3112
Involved in the education/prevention of anti-Latino/gay/bisexual/bashing and provides counseling for victims of such incidents. Also works with other anti-hate, minority agencies.

Center for Democratic Renewal
P.O. Box 30469, Atlanta, GA 30302
404-221-0025
A national coalition of civil rights and religious groups which works to find nonviolent responses to hate/extremist groups. Also involved in community organization, education and victim assistance.

Neighbors Network
1544 Piedmont Ave., Atlanta, GA 30324
404-874-5171
An Atlanta-based volunteer organization working to counter hate crime and hate group activity in the state of Georgia. Aids individuals and communities using legal, non-violent means and direct action such as education and organizing and regional networking. Also helps people who want help in leaving hate groups or gangs. Currently focusing on the recruitment attempts by Klan and Nazi groups targeting Georgia high schools.

Louisiana Coalition
Against Nazism & Racism
2234 Loyola Ave., Suite 915, New Orleans, LA 70112
504-523-2811
Provides research and accurate information about the impact of the Holocaust on those who advocate Nazism, racism and religious and ethnic intolerance. Currently focusing on David Duke.

National Institute
Against Prejudice & Violence
31 South Greene St., Baltimore, MD 21201
301-527-5170
Collects, analyzes, publishes and distributes the public information and materials on ethnic violence. Also holds training workshops.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
1300 W. Richey Ave., Arteisma, NM 88210
505-748-8015
(Law Enforcement Contact: Bruce Brown)

Anti-Defamation
League Of B’nai B’rith
823 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017
212-490-2525
Monitors anti-Semitic activity and publishes an annual report of such incidents, along with background and updates on extremist groups. Involved in community response to anti-Semitic violence.

Regional organization formed to address bigotry, motivated harassment and violence in the northwestern United States. Monitors hate crimes in the Northwest and offers methods of dealing with such incidents to educational and law enforcement groups. Also involved in community organization.

National Association of Human Rights Workers
Contact for 1992: President, Jim Slowey
North Carolina Human Relations Council, Dept. of Administration
121 W. Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27603
919-733-7996
Encourages collection and sharing of ideas and information on the improvement of inter-group relations and standards and the exchange of knowledge and research on dealing with racial, religious and ethnic cultural relations.

Coalition for Human Dignity
P.O. Box 40344, Portland, OR 97240
503-322-5070
Formed to deal with hate groups and promote diversity in Portland after an Ethiopian man was murdered in 1988 by White Aryan Resistance Skinheads. Covers hate groups in the state of Oregon, especially white supremacists and racist Skinheads. Operates youth outreach programs. Currently organizing against proposed anti-gay state legislation.

National Victims Center
307 W. 7th St., Ft. Worth, TX 76102
817-677-3355
Promotes rights and needs of victims of violent crime and violates victim referral services. Has extensive resource library, operates Crime Victims’ Litigation Project with 5,000 cases and authorities to assist victim’s attorneys in civil litigation cases, and a legislative data base containing 17,500 victims’ rights statutes in all 50 states. Also offers public awareness program and National Speakers Bureau.

Northwest Coalition
Against Malicious
Harassment
P.O. Box 167757, Seattle, WA 98116
206-233-9136
Regional organization formed to address bigotry, motivated harassment and violence in the northwestern United States. Monitors hate crimes in the Northwest and offers methods of dealing with such incidents to educational and law enforcement groups. Also involved in community organization.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
1025 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
202-638-2269
Founded in 1909, this civil rights organization fights discrimination against black people and expands opportunities available to blacks.

National Gay & Lesbian Task Force
1734 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009
202-332-6643
Promotes freedom and equality for lesbians and gay men by working to erase prejudice, discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and HIV status. Also offers educational and organizational programs, including an anti-violence project.

National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
908 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003
202-546-8811
(Law Enforcement Contact: Cassandra E. Johnson)

Uniform Crime Reporting, Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Ave., UCR/GRB, Washington, DC 20535
202-324-2614
(Law Enforcement Contact: Bob McFall)

U.S. Dept. of Justice Community Relations Service
Suite 330, Chevy Chase, MD 20815
301-492-5969
(Law Enforcement Contact: Gail Padgett)

Regional Offices
-Region I (New England: ME, VT, NH, MA, CT, RI)
Room 1192
10 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02222-1032
617-565-6830

-Region II (Northeast-NY, NJ, VI, PR)
Room 3402
26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278
212-264-0700

-Region III (Mid-Atlantic PA, WV, VA, MD, DE, DC)
Room 309, Custom House
2nd and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, PA 19106
215-597-2344

-Region IV (Southeast-NC, SC, KY, TN, MS, AL, GA, FL)
Room 900
75 Piedmont Ave., Atlanta, GA 30303
404-331-6883

-Region V (Midwest-NI, OH, IN, WI, MI)
Room 113
175 West Jackson St., Chicago, IL 60604
312-353-4391

-Region VI (Southwest-TX, OK, AR, LA, NM)
Room 18335
1100 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242
214-677-0824

-Region VII (Central-MO, KS, NE, IA)
Room 2411
911 Walnut St., Kansas City, MO 64106
816-426-2022

-Region VIII (Rocky Mtns.-CO, WY, UT, SD, ND)
Room 6560
1244 Speer Blvd., Denver, CO 80204-3584
303-844-2973

-Region IX (Western-CA, HI, AZ, NV, Pacific Territories)
Room 1040
211 Main St., San Francisco, CA 94105
415-744-6565

-Region X (Northwest-WA, OR, ID, AK)
Room 1989
915 Second Ave., Seattle, WA 98174
206-442-4465

HOTLINES
- Housing Discrimination Hotline, Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
  1-800-424-8599
- Hate Crime Hotline, U.S. Justice Dept.
  1-800-347-HATE (4283)
Metzger began the new year in jail
Financial losses mounted and WAR empire crumbled in 1991

White Aryan Resistance leader Tom Metzger began the new year serving his first jail term after spending much of 1991 watching his losses mount and his support dwindle.

Last year, Metzger's property was seized to help satisfy a court judgment, he was convicted in a cross burning case and he grew more isolated than ever from other white supremacists.

Metzger published only two issues of his WAR newsletter last year instead of the usual six. The newsletter has been Metzger's most effective recruiting tool in the past. Cutsbacks in its production has crippled WAR recruiting.

The newsletter and Metzger's WAR hotline were filled with increasingly bitter attacks against white supremacist leaders and groups. The attacks further alienated Metzger from many leaders in the movement who, for some time, have considered him ineffective and too radical.

Metzger characteristically did not take his legal and financial losses in silence. In the November issue of WAR, Metzger claimed his conviction in October for a 1983 cross burning was a victory because the jury had convicted him only on a misdemeanor charge of unlawful assembly, not on felony charges of conspiracy and unlawful burning. He also claimed victory because the lengthy trial was costly for the government.

In a rare interview in the November/December issue of The Klansman, a publication of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Metzger criticized the Klan, but claimed he was not bitter about his lack of support from white supremacist leaders.

But on his WAR hotline, Metzger lashed out at those who have distanced themselves from him since he and his son, John, were found liable for the 1988 murder of an Ethiopian student by Skinheads in Portland. That conviction dealt a crushing blow to Metzger's WAR organization. Metzger's house, truck and many of his possessions were seized last year to help satisfy the $125 million judgment awarded the victim's family in 1990 in a civil lawsuit filed by Southern Poverty Law Center-Klanwatch.

Metzger lost not only his personal property and the tools of his hate business, but also the confidence and support of his youthful followers. Skinheads who were once attracted to WAR were disillusioned by revelations at the trial that Metzger used their contributions to pay personal expenses. Most WAR Skinheads have since aligned themselves with other groups. No rallies were held for Metzger last year, another sign of his dwindling support.

White supremacists singled out last year by Metzger for harsh criticism were Ed Fields, David Duke, Willis Carto and Bill Riccio. He praised only Southern White Knights leader Dave Holland of Georgia and White Knights ambassador-at-large Dennis Mahon of Oklahoma, a WAR organizer, according to Metzger.

Metzger said Duke was a womanizer and a political opportunist and branded longtime white supremacist Fields and Liberty Lobby founder Carto as establishment pawns. He accused former Klansman Riccio of
A former federal informant.

Without Metzger’s blessing, Riccio organized a WAR group in Alabama and has been actively recruiting Skinheads in the Southeast. Metzger was stung last year when his son, John, was not allowed to speak at the annual white supremacist rally in Stone Mountain, Ga. on Labor Day weekend, while Riccio was given an opportunity to address the crowd.

Fields, a long-time Metzger critic, struck back in a recent edition of The Truth At Last, the white supremacist tabloid he publishes. Fields accused Metzger of trying to sabotage Duke’s Louisiana gubernatorial campaign by suggesting Duke once used illegal drugs. Metzger later claimed he had been misquoted.

Fields termed WAR “screwball and nonsensical,” and called Metzger a “renegade” whose “outrageous ravings have done more harm to the movement than any other malcontent who has ever come along.”

During the past year, Metzger repeatedly characterized himself as a radical, while describing other hate movement leaders as mere conservatives. He was also more critical than ever last year of the “traditional” Klan and such tactics as cross burnings, rallies and marches, labeling them outdated and ineffective.

Ironically, it was one of those tactics that Metzger disavows that landed him in the Los Angeles County Jail on Jan. 6 to serve a six-month sentence for the 1983 cross burning in the San Fernando Valley. His sentence included three years of probation and 200 hours of community service. Metzger was also ordered not to associate with organized white supremacist groups as a condition of his probation.

Metzger said at his sentencing in December that he accepted probation and community service instead of additional jail time so he could care for his wife Kathy, who he said has been diagnosed with cancer.

By year’s end, Metzger began advertising his services as an electronics repairman. Over the years, the hate business has brought in the bulk of his livelihood. But, with WAR in shambles and his finances seriously depleted, Metzger may have to rely more heavily than ever on the repair trade to earn a living once his jail sentence ends.

Skinhead rally in Alabama draws large crowd

Former Klansman Bill Riccio organized the event

One of the largest Skinhead gatherings ever held in the United States was staged November 2 at the farm of former Invisible Empire Grand Dragon Roger Handley near Fultondale, Ala.

An estimated 160 neo-Nazi Skinheads and a handful of robed Klansmen from Indiana, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina and Alabama attended the Aryan Unity Rally, billed as a fundraiser for Nelson P. “Pat” Bates, a Skinhead serving time in a Birmingham jail for burglary.

The rally was organized by Klansman-turned-Skinhead leader Bill Riccio, alias William Davidson, who has served time for federal weapons charges and claims to be head of White Aryan Resistance (WAR) in Alabama. WAR founder Tom Metzger has denied that Riccio is part of his group and has accused him of being a federal informant.

Riccio, once chaplain and state organizer of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, has been actively organizing Skinhead groups in the Southeast for the past several months. Law enforcement officials interpreted the rally’s large turnout as a sign that Riccio’s efforts have been successful.

Speakers included John Newton, a WAR organizer from Tampa, Florida; Micah Phillips of the Aryan Defense League, Montgomery, Ala.; WAR member Cecil Bradley of Hueytown, Ala.; Casey Bushnell, a WAR organizer from Montgomery, Ala. and leader of the Aryan Defense League; Frank O’Neill of Hueytown, Ala.; and Miles Dowling and Michael Sexton of SS of America, based in North Carolina. Dave Holland, leader of the Southern White Knights, was introduced as the Georgia organizer for WAR.

Jefferson County Sheriff’s Office deputies who monitored the rally from a nearby public highway said the Skinheads were armed with a variety of pistols, shotguns and assault rifles.

The rally climaxed with the Skinheads, many of whom were drinking heavily, firing their weapons into the air following cross and swastika lighting ceremonies.
No Surprises at 4K Pulaski Rally

The annual Pulaski, Tenn. commemoration of the birth of the Ku Klux Klan generated little more than dissension among the Klansmen and Skinheads who gathered for the event on Jan. 11, 1992. The Homecoming march and rally is sponsored each year by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

After a morning meeting at a Pulaski recreation center that drew approximately 160 supporters, an estimated 145 marchers managed a few chants as they circled the courthouse square. Skinhead shouts of "Sieg Heil" quickly were quelled by one of the march's leaders, Texas Grand Dragon Michael Lowe. After a 30-minute speech by National Director Thomas Robb that drew only sporadic responses from the crowd, the marchers left for a cross burning at a private rally site.

Along with Robb and Lowe, white supremacist leaders Danny Carver, Ed Novak, Richard Butler, Ed Fields, Stanley McCollum, Dave Holland, Floyd Cochran, Frank Shirley, Bobby Norton and Shawn Slater attended the rally. Organizations represented included Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Aryan Nations, the Invisible Empire, U.S. Klans of America, Southern White Knights and various Skinhead groups.
# Potential Trouble Dates
## A Radical Right Calendar for 1992

### January
- 11: Knights of the Ku Klux Klan annual rally, Pulaski, TN
- 15: Martin Luther King's birthday
- 19: Robert E. Lee's birthday, John Singer Remembrance Day (Aryan observance)
- 20: Martin Luther King Day observed, Robert Mathews National Holiday (Aryan observance)

### February
- Black History Month
- 3: Start of White History Week (Aryan observance)

### March
- 9: George Lincoln Rockwell's birthday (Aryan observance)
- 15: Andrew Jackson's birthday (Odinist observance)
- 25: Anniversary of Selma to Montgomery march

### April
- 4: Martin Luther King's birthday
- 13: Thomas Jefferson's birthday (Odinist observance)
- 18 & 19: Aryan Youth Congress rally (weekend closest to Hitler's birthday), Hayden Lake, ID
- 20: Hitler's birthday

### May
- 1: White Workers' Day (Aryan observance)

### June
- National Gay & Lesbian Pride Month
- 3: Gordon Kahl's death
- 30: Klanswoman Kathy Ainsworth's death

### July
- 11 & 12: Aryan Nations World Congress, Hayden Lake, ID (second weekend in July)

### September
- 7: Labor Day, Stone Mountain, GA
- 28: First day of Rosh Hashanah (Jewish holiday)

### October
- 7: Yom Kippur (Jewish holiday)
- 9: Leif Erikson's Day (Odinist observance)
- 11: National Coming Out Day (lesbian/gay pride day observed on most college campuses)
- 12: Columbus Day (problems experienced by Native Americans)
- 31: Halloween (vandalism of cemeteries, accompanied by racial/religious slurs is widespread)

### November
- 9 & 10: Anniversary of Kristallnacht (start of Nazis' campaign against the Jews)
- 26: Thanksgiving (problems experienced by Native Americans)

### December
- 1: World AIDS Day
- 7: Bombing of Pearl Harbor
- 8: Robert Mathews' death, National Martyr's Day (Aryan observance)

### Upcoming Events
- March 28: 4K rally near Tallahassee, FL
- May 9: 4K rally, northern Alabama
- May 23 & 24: 4K Patriot Day Picnic, Harrison, AR
- June 27: 4K rally, Texas
- July 19: 4K rally, Colorado
- Oct. 9-11: 4K National Congress, Harrison, AR
White Supremacist Groups
In the United States — 1991-1992

Although many of the organizations shown on the map have numerous chapters in various states, only one symbol is shown per state for each separate organization. A state may have more than one of the same symbol because more than one organization of a given type may be operating in the state. For example, a state may have two Klan symbols to signify the fact that the Invisible Empire and its chapters as well as the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and its chapters operate within the state. For the names and exact locations of the groups, see listing on the following pages.
The following partial listing of active white supremacist groups in 1991 is based on reports received by Klanwatch. Activities may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or participating in rallies or marches, publishing newsletters or distributing literature, as well as criminal activity.

KLANT
Alabama Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
Decatur, AL
America Klan Knights of the KKK
Modesto, CA
Aryan Christian Knights of the KKK
Browns Summit, NC
Calvary White Knights of the KKK
Poplarville, MS
Falls Mills, VA
Pagetown, WV
Christian Knights of the KKK
Mount Ulla, NC
Pikeville, KY
Campden, MO
Beaufort, SC
Christiansburg, VA
Confederate Forces Knights of the KKK
Conyers, GA
Confederate Knights of America
Tylertown, MS
Fayetteville, NC
South Vineland, NJ
Greenville, SC
Fairfax, VA
Confederate Knights of the KKK
Harperville, MS
Henderson, NC
Garland, TX
Confederate White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
Newberry, SC
Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
Auburndale, FL
Tucson, AZ
Albemarle, NC
Belpre, OH
Minden, IA
Nashville, TN
Parkersburg, WV
Gibbsboro, NJ
Flaming Sword Knights of the KKK
South Vineland, NJ
Claymont, DE
Grand Empire Club,
Beecher, IL
Portland, ME
Lincoln, NE
Exeter, NH
Millville, NJ
Rochester, NY
Yukon, OK
Lancaster, PA
Cross Anchor, SC
Clark Co., VA
Crawfordsville, IN
Iron Riders Motorcycle Club
Greeneville, TN
KKK 87
Apopka, FL
Knights of the KKK
Harrison, AR
Chicago, IL
Belpre, OH
Tuscaumbia, AL
Fresno, CA
Denver, CO
Stroodburg, PA
National Knights of the KKK
Stone Mountain, GA
New Order Knights of the KKK
Overland, MO
North Eastern Klans
Waterbury, CT
Northwest Knights of the KKK
Spokane, WA
Northwest Territory Knights of the KKK
Vevay, IN
Righteous Knights Klan
Fayetteville, NC
Royal Confederate Knights of the KKK
Lindale, GA
Southern Confederate Knights of the KKK
Palmetto, FL
Southern White Knights of the KKK
Lawrenceville, GA
US Klans Knights of the KKK
Stockbridge, GA
Hamilton, OH
Laurel Co., KY
White Camellia Knights of the KKK
Cleveland, TX
White Knights of Pennsylvania
White Knights of the KKK
Catoosa, OK
Buhler, KS
Lincoln, NE
White Knights of West Virginia
Mason, WV
White Knights of Wisconsin
Madison, WI
Winder Knights
Winder, GA
OTHER
American Nationalist Party
Charleston, IL
American White Supremacist Party
Aurora, CO
East Peoria, IL
Louisville, KY
Asylum of Satan
Portland, OR
Canoga Park Alabama Gang
Simi Valley, CA
Central Connecticut Crusaders
Hartford, CT
Christian Patriots Defense
League
Flora, IL
Bay St. Louis, MS
Church of the Creator
Otto, NC
Mobile, AL
Jacksonville, FL
Tifton, GA
Chicago, IL
Baltimore, MD
Detroit, MI
Superior, MT
Dyer, NV
Brooklyn, NY
Lancaster, OH
Medford, OR
Fairfax Station, VA
Milwaukee, WI
Confederate Federation of America
Los Angeles, CA
Cosmotheist Community
Marlinton, WV
Crusade Against Corruption
Marietta, GA
Emergency Committee of Alabama
Hartselle, AL
Freight Train Riders of America
Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN
Golden Mean Team
Missoula, MT
Metal Militia
San Diego, CA
National Association for the Advancement of White People
New Orleans, LA
Dubuque, IA
Playa del Ray, CA
Melbourne, FL
Peoria, IL
Baltimore, MD
Dearborn Heights, MI
Syracuse, NY
New Kensington, PA
Houston, TX
Germantown, WI
Aryan Worker Organization
Science Hill, KY
Church of the Swastika
Monterey, CA
Euro-American Alliance
Milwaukee, WI
Florida National Socialist Party
Florida
League of Aryan Workers
Poulsbo, WA
Minnesota White Mans Association
East St. Paul, MN
National Democratic Front
Knoxville, TN
National Socialist German Workers Party
Lincoln, NE
National Socialist Party of Florida
Tampa, FL
National Socialist Vanguard
Omaha, NE
Dallas, OR
National Socialist Viking Front
Chicago, IL
Worchester, MA
National Socialist White Action Party
Pacific Palisades, CA
Marietta, GA
Grand Rapids, MI
West Carrollton, OH
Reading, PA
Austin, TX
National Socialist White Workers Party
Nokomis, FL
National Socialists for Anglo Aryans
Gwinnett Co., GA
National White Resistance
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Nazi Party of Gerhard Lauch
Lincoln, NE
New National Socialist Party
Tampa, FL
New Order
Lincoln, NE
Milwaukee, WI
New White Working Youth
Jacksonville, FL
Oklahoma White Man's Association
Catoosa, OK
Sieg Heil
Huntsville, AL
Skeewer Services
Aurora, CO
SS Action Group
Sacramento, CA
Alden, KS
Dearborn Heights, MI
East Northport, NY
Columbus, OH
Havertown, PA
Victoria, TX
Texas White Man's Association
Austin, TX
United White Workers
Salt Lake City, UT
White American Freedom Fighters
Overland, MO
White Aryan Resistance
Fallbrook, CA
Birmingham, AL
Ocala, FL
Lawrenceville, GA
St. Paul, MN
White City, OR
SKINHEADS
American Front
San Jose, CA
West Palm Beach, FL
Atlanta, GA
Drayton Plains, MI
Portland, OR
Pittsburgh, PA
Seattle, WA
Franksville, WI
American Front Confederate Unit
Port St. Lucie, FL
American Front Vikings
Modesto, CA
Columbus, OH
American Liberty Skins
Fairbanks, AK
American Skins
Portland, ME
Aryan Alliance
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Deadly hatred on American streets
Murders and assaults at record levels

A record 25 hate-motivated murders were documented by Klanwatch in 1991, making the year the deadliest in the 11 years the project has tracked hate crimes. The total surpassed 1990’s record of 20 hate murders nationwide.

The number of hate-inspired assaults increased significantly in 1991. Bias-related vandalism tripled and cross burnings doubled last year.

As alarming as the numbers are, they tell only part of the hate violence story.

Klanwatch Director Danny Welch said the totals represent “the tip of the iceberg.”

“Many crimes that are clearly hate crimes are simply not reported as such,” Welch said. “At best, the numbers we have are just a fraction of those actually committed.”

Klanwatch documented hate slayings in 18 states. Texas and California led the nation with five hate murders each. New York had four, Minnesota two and the remaining nine states where hate slayings were confirmed had one each.

Last year the federal government started logging bias incidents nationally, and that system should partially remedy the problems of tracking hate crime. Even so, the primary responsibility for accurately and uniformly tracking hate crimes will remain with law enforcement officials and others who keep records at the local and state levels.

DEADLY TRENDS

If victims of hate murders committed in 1991 had anything in common with their suspected killers it was youth. Of the 51 known suspects in 1991’s hate murders, 41 were teenagers. More than half of the victims were in their teens or 20s.

Almost two-thirds of the hate murders committed in 1991 were based solely on racial hatred. Eight of the victims were black; the same number were white.

One of the most alarming trends reflected in 1991’s hate murder total was the dramatic increase in the number of gay-bashing incidents that ended with deadly violence. Klanwatch recorded the slayings of seven men who were gay or thought to be gay by their assailants. Only one gay murder was recorded in 1990.

The victims of gay-bashing were often chosen at random in areas where gays were known to gather; the attacks were swift and brutal; the suspected assailants young and, in some cases, remorseless. “They don’t seem like they’re human,” one teenage suspect in a gay assault told police last year. “What they’re doing is wrong, so it’s not wrong to hurt them,” he said.

Although it cannot be called a trend, one Jew, a rabbinical student in New York, was killed in 1991 in a hate slaying. Klanwatch recorded no hate murders targeting Jewish victims in 1990.

Members of organized white supremacist groups were charged in three of the 25 killings. All the white supremacist group members charged with murder were Skinheads, with the exception of a Church of the Creator “minister” charged with the shooting death of a black Persian Gulf veteran. One former neo-Nazi Skinhead was a victim of hate murder in 1991.

The 25 murders tracked by Klanwatch in 1991 represent no more than a sampling of the deadly hate fury that has been on the upsurge in the United States since 1988.

Until a uniform method of identifying and reporting hate crime is in place, the numbers compiled by Klanwatch and other such organizations will not accurately reflect the scope of this violence.

But the numbers, inadequate as they are, show that hate violence—buoyed by hard economic times, heightened racial tensions and a troubling intolerance for diversity in American society—is increasing significantly nationwide.
Bias Incidents Reported During 1991
Incidents listed here are drawn from Klanwatch reports and are only a sampling of hate crimes committed in the United States.

MURDERS
La Habra, CA (Oct. 18) — A black youth was stabbed to death by white gang members who shouted racial slurs during the attack; three teenagers arrested.
Ontario, CA (Oct. 25) — A black man was shot to death by a white man.
San Diego, CA (Dec. 15) — White teenager stabbed to death by Skinheads who called the victim and his companions "faggots."
San Pedro, CA (Aug. 31) — White youth killed by a Hispanic gang.
San Francisco, CA (April 20) — Black man shot to death by an Arab in a dispute over 75 cents.
Dover, DE (May 25) — A white man was killed by a black teenager.
Neptune Beach, FL (May 17) — Church of the Creator member charged in the shooting death of a black Persian Gulf veteran.
Atlanta, GA (July 2) — White man shot to death and three others seriously wounded by a black man.
Waikuku, HI (Nov. 22) — A man was drowned after allegedly suggesting gay sex to two male companions.
Minneapolis, MN (August) — A gay man was shot to death.
Minneapolis, MN (Aug. 12) — One man was shot to death and another seriously injured at a beach frequented by gays.
Castaic, NC (Aug. 15) — A white high school student shot to death during a fight between white and black teenagers.
Las Vegas, NV (Aug. 11) — A black youth was arrested for the murder of a reputed ex-Skinhead.
Queens, NY (March 30) — Hispanic youth beaten to death by a group of white teenagers.
Brooklyn, NY (Aug. 21) — A rabbinical student was stabbed to death during street clashes between blacks and Hasidic Jews.
New York, NY (Dec. 28) — On Long Island, a man was run off a road and killed by an assailant who believed the victim was gay; one suspect charged.
Ozone Park, NY (Dec. 28) — A black man was beaten to death by group of white men.
Medford, OR (June 26) — A black ex-Marine died of a heart attack after being beaten by a white man.
Philadelphia, PA (Aug. 5) — White teen stabbed to death in fight between white and Asian youths; four Asians arrested.
Clarkeville, TN (Aug. 16) — A white male shot to death by a black man.
Arlington, TX (June 7) — A black man was shot to death; three Skinheads arrested.
Houston, TX (Nov. 3) — A gay man shot to death by a youth who told police he hated homosexuals.
Houston, TX (July 12) — One gay man was killed and two injured; 10 suspects arrested.
Houston, TX (June 6) — A black Marine shot to death; four white teens charged.
Port Arthur, TX (Oct. 5) — Two Skinheads were charged with killing a man as part of a Skinhead gang initiation ritual.

BOMBINGS
Oakland, CA (Dec. 5) — A black socialist leader's home was firebombed.
Alameda, CA (Nov. 20) — A bomb exploded at the home of an NAACP member.
Lancaster, PA (June 24) — A gay bookstore was bombed.

ARSONS
Oceanside, CA (Nov. 11) — A black-owned restaurant was destroyed by fire.
Sacramento, CA (Oct. 11) — A black family's home was damaged by arson.

Panorama City, CA (Sept. 19) — The front door of an apartment belonging to Ugandan immigrants was set ablaze.
Sacramento, CA (June 12) — A black couple's home was set on fire.
Thousand Oaks, CA (March 31) — Temple Adat Elohim was damaged by arson.
Los Angeles, CA (Jan. 23) — Fire destroyed a market owned by an Iranian-Jewish immigrant.
North Hollywood, CA (Jan. 10) — Firebombs gutted Yeshiva Aish HaTorah Institute.
Fort Walton, FL (Aug. 1) — A black family's mobile home was firebombed.
Tampa, FL (July 22) — A house rented by a black family was gutted by fire.
Winter Haven, FL (March 31) — A black man's home was damaged by fire.
Atlanta, GA (Dec. 8) — A hut in a settlement of homeless men was spray-painted with a swastika and burned.
Coushatta, LA (Nov. 16) — A black man's home was destroyed by fire.
Lincoln, NE (October) — A black family's home was firebombed; four men were arrested.
Las Vegas, NV (April 9) — A black family's home was heavily damaged by fire.
Babolon, NY (Sept. 21) — A black family's rental home was damaged by arson.
Brooklyn, NY (July 3) — A Jewish synagogue and school were heavily damaged by arson fires.
Brooklyn, NY (July 16) — A real estate agency was torched after being warned not to show homes to minorities.
New York, NY (July 12) — Two fire bombs were thrown on a Hispanic family's porch.
Arlington, TX (June 14) — An arson fire at a Middle Eastern grocery killed a Jordanian citizen.

ASSAULTS
Anchorage, AK (April 22) — A female Skinhead was charged with assault after a brawl involving 20 teenagers.
Selma, AL (Aug. 30) — A man was charged with assault in connection with a series of attacks on white students by black youth.
Tempe, AZ (Aug. 24) — Two white men were charged with assaulting a black man at a video store.
San Jose, CA (Jan. 20) — A white student at San Jose University was attacked and called racial slurs by four men.
San Rafael, CA (Oct. 31) — A white high school student was beaten by black students.
Castro Valley, CA (Nov. 2) — A white man was arrested for chasing and attacking a black man.
Hawthorne, CA (Nov. 20) — A white man was arrested for assaulting a black mechanic at an automotive shop.
Shingle Springs, CA (Sept. 11) — A 15-year-old was arrested for stabbing a 17-year-old white supremacist.
Santa Cruz, CA (September) — A gay man was hit with a baseball bat, threatened and urinated on by two men.
San Francisco, CA (Oct. 15) — Police charged two men with assault for attacking a man they believed was gay.
Los Angeles, CA (Oct. 15) — A black high school student was hit by a Skinhead who yelled racial slurs at him.
Wheatfield, CA (Oct. 11) — A black student was assaulted by three white students.
San Francisco, CA (Aug. 10) — Two gay men were attacked by about five men.
San Francisco, CA (Aug. 25) — A gay man was attacked and called an anti-gay slur by an Asian man.
Hollywood, CA (Sept. 29) — A man was arrested for shooting at two transvestite prostitutes.
Woodland Hills, CA (Aug. 29) — A black woman was beaten and called racial slurs by a group of Hispanic teenagers.
Coronado, CA (July 3) — A gay
BIAS INCIDENTS

man was chocked and beaten by three men. Bakersfield, CA (July 29) — A black man was attacked by four white men.

Stockton, CA (Aug. 14) — Two men were arrested for ramming the car of a black man and a white man and yelling racial slurs. Berkeley, CA (Aug. 1) — Four Skinheads were arrested for assaulting two Hispanic men.

Huntington Beach, CA (June 15) — Three Japanese women were attacked and called racial slurs by a group of women.

San Diego, CA (June 9) — Latino men were shot with paint pellets; four teenagers were arrested.

West Hollywood, CA (June 26) — A teenager assaulted a gay couple.

Los Angeles, CA (July 17) — Skinheads beat a Chinese-American-senior and two white friends in a park.

Mission Viejo, CA (July 2) — A white man chased four youths with his car and attacked a black teen with the group.

Los Angeles, CA (June 24) — Two gay men were attacked; eight teens were arrested.

San Jose, CA (June 11) — A gay man was beaten by a teenage neighbor.

Redding, CA (March 29) — A black man was beaten; four white teenagers were arrested.

Pico Rivera, CA (April 28) — A Skinhead was arrested for kicking a teenager girl in the head.

Los Angeles, CA (April) — Two Vietnamese-American high school students were arrested for attacking two white students.

Santa Margarita, CA (April 6) — Two Skinheads were arrested for shooting a 13-year-old boy in the arm.

Laguna Beach, CA (Jan. 15) — A man was beaten and shot by assailants who believed he was gay.

Wheat Ridge, CO (Aug. 1) — A black man was shot in the leg during a fight with a Hispanic man.

Aurora, CO (April 10) — Two black men were stabbed by Skinheads.

Denver, CO (Feb. 4) — A University of Denver student wearing an Arabic-language shirt was brutally beaten on campus.

Thornton, CO (Jan. 21) — Five white youths attacked a black youth.

Washington, DC (Sept. 22) — A Marine was charged with attacking a gay man.

Detroit, MI (July) — White women were attacked by blacks during a fireworks display.

Cape Coral, FL (Nov. 9) — A black man was assaulted by two white men.

Miami, FL (Oct. 31) — A woman was struck in the mouth with a glass and called an anti-gay slur.

Naples, FL (Sept. 15) — A black woman was attacked by three white men who hit her and called her a racial slur.

Cambridge, MA (July 15) — A black teenager stabbed a white man.

Boston, MA (June 19) — Four Skinheads attacked a black man.

Attleboro, MA (June 30) — A black high school student was assaulted by three white youths described as Skinheads.

Baltimore, MD (Sept. 27) — A group of white teenagers attacked two black teenagers.

Staten Island, NY (Sept. 17) — A white youth was attacked by a black and a Hispanic youth who yelled racial slurs.

New York, NY (Sept. 7) — A teenager was arrested for hitting a man in the head with a bottle and calling him anti-gay slurs.

Staten Island, NY (Aug. 23) — A group of more than 20 white males assaulted a black family.

Brooklyn, NY (Aug. 7) — A black man was attacked by two white men.

Brooklyn, NY (Aug. 18) — A white man was attacked by two black youths who called him a racial slur.

Brooklyn, NY (Aug. 3) — A black man was assaulted by three white men.

New York, NY (Aug. 5) — An interracial couple was attacked by a Hispanic man.

Staten Island, NY (July 18) — An interracial couple was attacked by four white men.

New York, NY (Aug. 4) — A man was beaten and taunted with anti-gay slurs by three teenagers.

Brooklyn, NY (Aug. 1) — A black man carrying his two-year-old daughter was stabbed by a group of white men.

Far Rockaway, NY (July 27) — A black woman was attacked outside a bar by four white women.

Brooklyn, NY (Aug. 2) — Two white teens were beaten by a group of black men.

Staten Island, NY (July 18) — An interracial couple was attacked by four white youths who yelled racial slurs.

New York, NY (July 21) — A white man waiting for a subway train was beaten by two black teens and one Hispanic teen.

Hewlett, NY (June 5) — Three white youths attacked a black student for talking to a white female.

Buffalo, NY (April 1) — A black student was slashed by a Skinhead who yelled racial slurs at him.

Cincinnati, OH (June 14) — A 13-year-old white youth was attacked by a group of black men.

Eugene, OR (July 14) — A man and a woman attacked a gay man and made anti-gay remarks.

Salem, OR (July 28) — A group of Skinheads assaulted a black man walking with white companions.

Portland, OR (May 25) — A Skinhead hit a black man in the eye with a beer bottle.

Portland, OR (June 12) — A group of black men shouted racial slurs at a white man and hit him with a sledgehammer.

Gresham, OR (April 14) — A black man was beaten by a group of white men.

Portland, OR (April 21) — Skinheads stabbed two black teenagers.

Portland, OR (April 8) — Skinheads attacked three high school students.

Memphis, TN (Aug. 2) — Three white youths were charged with beating a black pedestrian.

Oak Ridge North, TX (Nov. 13) — A white man was beaten with shovels by two black men.

Houston, TX (Aug. 23) — A white man with Ku Klux Klan tattoos attacked and attempted to rape a black woman.

San Antonio, TX (Oct. 20) — White supremacists shot a man in the head with an arrow.

Houston, TX (July) — Three police officers posing as gay men were attacked during a sting operation to catch gaybashers.

Salt Lake City, UT (June 30) — Two white men beat seven people they thought were Hispanic.

Orem, UT (Jan. 12) — Two white men assaulted a Hispanic man and his wife and a man they believed was Hispanic.

Charlottesville, VA (Aug. 19) — Former Invisible Empire Grand Dragon Dennis Snellings arrested for assault on a black student.

Brattleboro, VT (Nov. 1) — Two juveniles were charged with assaulting two men and making anti-gay remarks.

Brattleboro, VT (July 21) — One woman struck another woman and called her an anti-gay slur.

Montpelier, VT (July 14) — A white man attacked a black man.

Seattle, WA (Oct. 14) — A gay man was attacked by a black man.

Seattle, WA (August) — A woman was abducted and raped near a bar patronized mainly by lesbians.

Longview, WA (Aug. 11) — A gay man was beaten by two men.

Federal Way, WA (Aug. 20) — A black youth was struck by a car occupied by four white youths.

Renton, WA (Aug. 4) — A white man was shot after exchanging racial slurs with a black man.

Tukwila, WA (June 28) — A group of Asian youths stabbed and beat a white man who was attempting to defend a black man.

Redmond, WA (May 22) — Three white high school students assaulted two black males.

Seattle, WA (Jan. 30) — A gay teenager was attacked by two men.

Seattle, WA (Jan. 29) — A gay
A man was attacked by three men at a bus stop.

Seattle, WA (Jan. 11) — A 17-year-old Korean was attacked by three white men who yelled racial slurs.

CROSS BURNINGS

Montgomery, AL (July) — A cross was burned in the front yard of a black police officer’s house.

Wellborn, AL (April 3) — A cross was burned on a black woman’s lawn.

Anniston, AL (May 3) — A cross was burned in a black woman’s yard.

Albertville, AL (March 24) — A cross was burned in a black couple’s yard.

Elberta, CA (Nov. 9) — A black family found a cross burned into their lawn.

Arcadia, CA (Oct. 6) — A five-foot cross was burned at a synagogue.

Corona, CA (Oct. 2) — A cross was burned on the front steps of a black man’s apartment.

Torrance, CA (Sept. 2) — A three-foot cross was burned on a Hispanic family’s lawn.

Garden Grove, CA (July 19) — A cross was burned at a black man’s home.

Riverside, CA (April 9) — A cross was burned in the yard of a black man’s house.

Lancaster, CA (Feb. 5) — A cross was burned on a black man’s lawn in a mostly white neighborhood.

Stockton, CA (Jan. 8) — A cross was burned in a black family’s yard.

Washington, DC (Dec. 11) — A cross was burned in the yard of a black woman.

Lakeland, FL (Oct. 27) — Two hooded figures wearing sheets burned a cross in a black woman’s yard.

Miami, FL (Oct. 17) — A cross was burned on the lawn of a Nicaraguan-Italian couple.

Seminole, FL (Oct. 2) — A cross was burned in an Indian-American man’s yard.

Tampa, FL (June 26) — A cross was burned in a black couple’s yard.

Kathleen, FL (March 25) — Crosses were burned at a black family’s home and the home of a white family visited by blacks.

Winter Haven, FL (March 13) — Crosses were burned in the front yards of three black families.

Forest Park, GA (Aug. 8) — A cross was burned at the home of a white teenage girl who was visited by a black male friend.

Cedar Rapids, IA (Dec. 13) — A cross was burned at a country club golf course.

Des Moines, IA (Dec. 11) — A cross was burned on a railroad overpass.

Dubuque, IA (Dec. 7) — Two burned crosses were found near highways and an unlit one near a college.

Waterloo, IA (Nov. 9) — A cross was burned at a golf course.

Dubuque, IA (Nov. 12) — A cross marked with racial epithets was burned outside a black family’s home.

Dubuque, IA (Nov. 10) — Five burned crosses were found near downtown.

Dubuque, IA (Oct. 15) — An eight-foot cross was burned in a city park.

Waterloo, IA (Sept. 9) — A seven-foot cross was burned at a park in a primarily black neighborhood.

Dubuque, IA (Aug. 19) — A cross was burned on private property.

Council Bluffs, IA (July 14) — A cross was burned at the home of a white woman who was visited by black friends.

Des Moines, IA (July 3) — A burning cross was found at a high school.

St. Elmo, IL (September) — A cross was burned at a home shared by a black woman and a white woman.

Chicago, IL (July) — Two teenagers were charged with attempting to burn a cross in front of a black family’s home.

Ossian, IN (Oct. 20) — A cross was burned in the yard of an interracial couple.

Indianapolis, IN (July 29) — A cross was burned in front of a halfway house for homeless veterans.

Kansas City, KS (Sept. 6) — A cross was burned at a black man’s home.

Bowling Green, KY (Oct. 7) — A cross was burned near an interracial couple’s apartment.

Houma, LA (Oct. 31) — A cross was burned in an interracial couple’s yard.

Shreveport, LA (May 7) — Five crosses were burned within an hour in predominantly black neighborhoods.

Upper Marlboro, MD (Nov. 15) — A cross was burned across from a racially-mixed church.

Springfield, MO (Oct. 17) — A cross was burned in a black family’s yard.

Madison, ME (Nov. 2) — Three teenagers were charged with an attempted cross burning at an interracial family’s home.

Liberty, MO (Oct. 24) — A cross was burned at the home of a black man.

St. Louis, MO (July) — Two white youths were arrested for burning a cross in a black family’s yard.

Shelby, NC (July 21) — A burning cross was placed in the yard of a black couple.

Mocksville, NC (July 9) — A cross was burned in a white man’s yard.

Shelby, NC (July 2) — A cross was burned in the backyard of a black couple’s home.

Hickory, NC (May 29) — A burning cross was pushed against the front door of an interracial couple.

Cumberland Co., NC (May 25) — A cross was burned at the home of a black woman.

Hickory, NC (May 21) — An interracial couple found a cross burning in their yard.

Manchester, NH (Dec. 12) — A cross was burned in a black family’s yard.

Cherry Hill, NJ (Oct. 27) — A cross was placed on the lawn of a Jewish family’s home.

Tuckerton, NJ (Oct. 13) — A cross was burned in front of a racially-mixed apartment complex.

Jersey City, NJ (April 3) — A cross was burned on the porch of a black woman.

Rochester, NY (June 19) — A cross was burned at a black family’s home.

Piqua, OH (Oct. 27) — A black man found a burned cross in his yard.

Beaverton, OR (April 21) — A cross was burned at a park.

Portland, OR (Jan. 25) — Three crosses were burned at an elementary school.

Pittsburgh, PA (Sept. 1) — A burning cross was discovered at a college several days after a racial brawl.

Tobyhanna, PA (Aug. 15) — A cross was burned at a black family’s home.

New Castle, PA (April 28) — A cross was burned at a black couple’s home.

Upper Uwchlan, PA (March 11) — Two crosses were burned in a neighborhood.

Foster, RI (November) — A cross was burned in the driveway at an interracial couple’s home.

Georgetown, SC (Aug. 21) — A cross was burned in front of a black couple’s home.

York, SC (March 22) — A cross was burned in a predominantly black neighborhood.

Knoxville, TN (June 13) — A cross was burned into the lawn of a black family.

Lancaster, TX (Nov. 22) — A cross was burned on a black family’s lawn.

Arlington, TX (June 21) — A cross was burned at a black family’s home and a swastika was scratched on their car.

Dale City, VA (Aug. 28) — A cross was burned at a black man’s home.

Seattle, WA (Oct. 13) — Two crosses were burned at an apartment shared by a black man and a white man.

Seatac, WA (Sept. 28) — A black family found a cross in the front yard of their new home.

Seattle, WA (Aug. 9) — A black man found a cross burned into the carpet in front of his door.

Bothell, WA (April 16) — A cross was burned at a black family’s home.

Seattle, WA (April) — A cross was burned in a neighborhood where an interracial couple looked at a home for sale.
THREATS

Millbrook, AL (Sept. 22) — A Klansman was arrested for threatening a teen with a sledgehammer.

Conway, AR (Oct. 19) — Two black professors at the University of Central Arkansas received racist, threatening letters.

Torrance, CA (Oct. 10) — A rock with a racist, threatening note was thrown into a home shared by two black families.

Bakersfield, CA (Aug. 3) — A group of white people yelling racial slurs threatened to burn down a black family’s home.

San Rafael, CA (May) — An Asian family received threatening phone calls and their tires were slashed.

Santa Rosa, CA (January) — Residents received letters warning them to stop associating with Arab-American neighbors.

Orange Park, FL (February) — Two black high school officials and 11 black students received death threats.

Latona, IL (October) — A white couple who adopted two black children were threatened with arson.

Kansas City, KS (Nov. 19) — Death threats to Jews were faxed to a radio talk show host.

Boston, MA (April 3) — A Skinhead was arrested for threatening to kill a Jewish realtor and bomb a gay group’s offices.

Whitmore Lake, MI (July 4) — Two men, one a Klansman, were arrested for threatening to kill a black teenager.

Omaha, NE (July 22) — A white man married to a Filipino woman received a threatening letter on Ku Klux Klan stationery.

Linden, NJ (August) — A white man received letters threatening to harm his family if he sold his house to a black family.

State Island, NY (Aug. 31) — Several men shouted anti-Semitic remarks and threatened to kill a Jewish man.

Brooklyn, NY (Aug. 9) — A real estate office in Canarsie received a letter warning it not to sell homes to blacks.

Claremore, OK (September) — Two black students at Rogers State College were threatened and chased by a group of whites.

Portland, OR (July 5) — A group of white men threatened Hispanic transients and destroyed their campsite.

Hanover, PA (July 18) — An interracial couple received death threats and arson threats.

Monongahela, PA (May 16) — A black teacher received a threatening letter that included racial slurs.

Puyallup, WA (Nov. 19) — Ten black high school students received anonymous telephone calls threatening their lives.

Seattle, WA (Aug. 9) — A man yelled an anti-gay slur and threatened a group of men.

Seattle, WA (Sept. 13) — Schools received bomb threats demanding an end to desegregation and affirmative action policies.

Everett, WA (July 28) — A black man and his son were threatened by a white man.

Woodinville, WA (July 23) — Five teenagers were arrested for making a death threat to a black family.

Pullman, WA (January) — A Middle Eastern student at Washington State University received a telephone threat.

VANDALISM

Fairbanks, AK (Oct. 8) — Vandals broke car windows and spray-painted a cross at a black family’s home.

Machinville, AL (October) — Markers in one of the state’s oldest cemeteries were painted with swastikas and “KKK.”

Montgomery, AL (July) — Vandals slashed four sets of tires and painted racial slurs and threats on a black woman’s home.

Montgomery, AL (Aug. 21) — Swastikas were painted on a Jewish synagogue.

Birmingham, AL (June 15) — Vandals painted swastikas and “white power” across the front of a black-owned bookstore.

Moreno Valley, CA (Nov. 22) — A racial slogan was spray-painted on a black family’s garage.

Loomis, CA (November) — A swastika was etched on a church sidewalk.

San Diego, CA (November) — Artwork by a black student group was defaced and “WAR” was written on a mural.

Poway, CA (Nov. 17) — White supremacist graffiti was spray-painted on walls and sidewalks at a high school.

Riverside, CA (Nov. 18) — Vandals drew a swastika and racial slurs on a black family’s car.

Laguna Beach, CA (Nov. 25) — Vandals spray-painted swastikas and racist graffiti inside an Asian man’s home.

Los Angeles, CA (Nov. 7) — Vandals drew racial slurs in the dorm room of a Hispanic student.

Los Angeles, CA (Nov. 6) — Swastikas and “KKK” were spray-painted on a nursery school owned by a black woman.

Pleasanton, CA (November) — A swastika and racial graffiti were found at a plutonium facility.

Mission Viejo, CA (Nov. 18) — Swastikas and Skinhead slogans were spray-painted at Trabuco Hills High School.

Norwalk, CA (Nov. 8) — Vandals broke windows and painted racial graffiti at a Japanese community center.

Ventura, CA (October) — Vandals spray-painted a swastika and “KKK” on the walls of a school.

Pasadena, CA (Oct. 16) — Vandals painted swastikas and racial epithets inside city hall.

Sylmar, CA (Oct. 16) — Burglars left anti-Semitic graffiti in a home they robbed.

Oxnard, CA (Oct. 7) — Vandals painted racist graffiti at a post office in front of the president of the Ventura County NAACP.

Los Angeles, CA (October) — Anti-Semitic symbols and remarks were scrawled on the walls of a synagogue and a house.

Visalia, CA (September) — Vandals spray-painted symbols similar to swastikas on campaign signs for a city council candidate.

Northridge, CA (Sept. 23) — Anti-Semitic slurs and swastikas were left on a hut used for a Jewish holiday at California State.

Rancho Cordova, CA (Sept. 13) — Vandals painted swastikas and white power messages on buildings, street signs and fences.

Simi Valley, CA (Aug. 17) — Ethnic slurs and swastikas were painted on a Hindu couple’s home and a Jewish woman’s car.

Pomona, CA (July 24) — Vandals extensively damaged the interior of an interracial couple’s home.

Bloomington, CA (July 4) — A teenager was arrested for burglary and for writing racial slogans inside a neighbor’s house.

Arden, CA (July 13) — “White Power” and “666” were scrawled on the garage door of a black family’s home.

Rancho Santa Margarita, CA (July 3) — A Jewish family found “Jew” spray-painted on their lawn with shaving cream.

Fairfield, CA (June 11) — Vandals spray-painted fire extinguishers inside the Korean Baptist Church.

Los Angeles, CA (June 6) — Vandals knocked down tombstones and wrote anti-Semitic graffiti in a Jewish cemetery.

San Jose, CA (May) — Vandals smashed windows and lights in the San Jose Islamic Center.

Lakeview, CA (May 13) — A swastika was painted on the front door of Temple Beth Zion-Sinai.

Thousand Oaks, CA (April 14) — Windows were broken and graffiti was spray-painted at a black family’s home.

Castro Valley, CA (March 19) — Racial graffiti was painted on a school.

San Leandro, CA (March 21) — Racial graffiti was painted on a church.

Thousand Oaks, CA (February) — A synagogue was vandalized.

Lomita, CA (Feb. 1) — Vandals painted a swastika and “white power” on the garage door of a Jewish couple.

Sacramento, CA (February) —
“KKK” was burned into the lawn of a black couple.

Santa Monica, CA (Feb. 2) — A swastika was painted on an art gallery window displaying the work of a Holocaust survivor.

Hayward, CA (Jan. 10) — White supremacist graffiti was painted on two schools.

Aurora, CO (July 21) — Vandals toppled 36 tombstones in a Jewish cemetery.

Colorado Springs, CO (March 17) — Vandals spray-painted a swastika and “White Power” on a black church.

Middletown, CT (Nov. 7) — Swastikas and anti-gay graffiti were painted on buildings at Wesleyan University.

Middletown, CT (Nov. 15) — Racist, Nazi and satanic graffiti was spray-painted at Wesleyan University’s fine arts center.

Middletown, CT (Oct. 22) — Racial slurs were spray-painted on a tree at a school.

Norwich, CT (Aug. 12) — A racial slur was painted on the home of an interracial couple.

Bridgeport, CT (June 14) — A woman turned herself in to police for spray-painting anti-Semitic graffiti on a synagogue.

West Hartford, CT (May 1) — Anti-Semitic graffiti was found on a wall at Hall High School.

Glastonbury, CT (Feb. 12) — Vandals shot the glass front door of a synagogue with a BB gun.

New Hartford, CT (Jan. 26) — Vandals painted “Jew” on a supermarket owned by a man whose wife is Jewish.

Coconut Creek, FL (November) — A racial slur was written on the walls of a restroom at Coconut Creek High School.

Coral Springs, FL (Nov. 19) — Racial slurs were spray-painted on the walls of a classroom at Taravella High School.

Lady Lake, FL (Sept. 25) — Vandals wrote “KKK” and racial slurs in wet cement outside a black family’s home.

Tampa, FL (Oct. 17) — Racist slurs were spray-painted on University of South Florida buildings.

Titusville, FL (August) — Anti-Semitic slurs were painted on the home of a staffer for a pro-Israel Christian organization.

Orlando, FL (July 4) — Vandals spray-painted a racial slur on a black family’s home.

Tampa, FL (June 27) — A cross and the words “white power” were spray-painted on a driveway.

Davie, FL (April 19) — Racial epithets were spray-painted on a driveway.

Leesburg, FL (April 9) — Racial slurs and death threats were spray-painted on the walls of a black man’s home.

Oldsmar, FL (Jan. 26) — The letters “KKK” were spray-painted across the home of a Somoan man.

Carrollwood, FL (Jan. 3) — A gold Star of David was spray-painted on the front door of a synagogue.

Georgia (July 26) — A racial slur was spray-painted on a black woman’s driveway.

Dubuque, IA (Oct. 26) — Three schools were spray-painted with racial slurs.

Des Moines, IA (November) — Swastikas were spray-painted on a Jewish student’s dorm room.

Des Moines, IA (May 16) — Walls, vehicles, bus benches and businesses were spray-painted.

Boise, ID (August) — Vandals used a chemical weed killer to draw swastikas on a black woman’s driveway.

Sun Valley, ID (May 11) — Vandals spray-painted a swastika on a black woman’s driveway.

Idaho Falls, ID (April 21) — Vandals spray-painted “white power” on a senior citizen housing complex.

Milton, MA (Sept. 17) — Swastikas were spray-painted on a Jewish family’s home.

Boston, MA (Sept. 19) — Swastikas were spray-painted on a Jewish family’s home.

Bellingham, MA (Oct. 11) — Vandals spray-painted swastikas on a Jewish family’s home.

Champaign, IL (Nov. 21) — Anti-Semitic slurs were spray-painted on garages, fences and vehicles.

Lexington, MA (Sept. 6) — Vandals spray-painted swastikas on a Jewish family’s home.

Milford, MA (Sept. 10) — Swastikas and white power slogans were spray-painted on a road.

Norwood, MA (Sept. 14) — Swastikas and white power slogans were spray-painted on a railroad bridge.

Medway, MA (Aug. 21) — Racist and Skinhead graffiti was spray-painted on a road.

Boston, MA (Aug. 21) — Swastikas and white power slogans were spray-painted on a road.

Mayor Raymond Flynn was spray-painted on a house.

Whitman, MA (Aug. 16) — Swastikas and white power slogans were spray-painted on a house.

Plymouth, MA (Aug. 13) — Swastikas and white power slogans were spray-painted on a house.

Newton, MA (Aug. 15) — Swastikas were spray-painted on a public library.

Westwood, MA (July 2) — The shape of a cross was spray-painted on a black family’s home.

Milton, MA (May 22) — A black woman’s home was burglarized.

Hyattsville, MD (Sept. 12) — Swastikas and white power slogans were spray-painted on a Jewish family’s home.

Wheaton, MD (July 20) — Vandals spray-painted swastikas on a black family’s home.

Westminster, MD (May 5) — Vandals spray-painted white power slogans on a black family’s home.

Rockland, ME (April 11) — Vandals spray-painted swastikas on a black family’s home.

Duluth, MN (Feb. 3) — Graffiti promoting the Ku Klux Klan and David Duke was spray-painted on a black family’s home.

Titusville, FL (August) — Anti-Semitic slurs were spray-painted on a black family’s home.

Lexington, MA (Sept. 6) — Vandals spray-painted swastikas on a black family’s home.

Milford, MA (Sept. 10) — Swastikas and white power slogans were spray-painted on a road.
racial slur was spray-painted on the home of a black woman. Thomasville, NC (August) — An obscene racial slur was painted on a black woman’s car. Eden, NC (June 25) — Vandals painted racial slurs and slurs on Good News Holy Church. Greensboro, NC (May 26) — The Socialist Workers Party campaign headquarters was plastered with racist stickers. Nashua, NH (August) — Vandals painted a swastika on Temple Beth Abraham. Paterson, NJ (Dec. 3) — Anti-Semitic graffiti was spray-painted on pillars along Route 20. Bridgewater, NJ (Nov. 8) — Vandals spray-painted swastikas inside a Jewish community center. Millville, NJ (Oct. 22) — “KKK” was painted on a car. East Brunswick, NJ (Sept. 17) — A juvenile was detained by police for painting racial slurs on a black family’s home. Linden, NJ (August) — Racial slurs were written on tennis courts, bathroom doors and the handball wall at Memorial Park. Elizabeth, NJ (Aug. 26) — Vandals slashed tires on the cars of nine Russian immigrant families. Lakewood, NJ (Aug. 3) — Swastikas and “KKK” were painted on utility poles in a predominantly Jewish neighborhood. Sayreville, NJ (July 20) — A racial slur was painted on the garage door of a black family’s new home. Newark, NJ (May 29) — “KKK” was painted on three cars at Rutgers University. Edison, NJ (May 26) — Vandals painted anti-Indian slurs inside an Indian family’s new home. Millburn, NJ (Jan. 12) — Swastikas and the words “White Power” were painted on two businesses. Binghamton, NY (Nov. 23) — Racial slurs and “KKK” were etched into the vehicle of two black Hartwick College students. Bellmore, NY (Dec. 7) — Two swastikas were painted on a menorah.

Albany, NY (Oct. 14) — Anti-Semitic and anti-Masonic graffiti was painted on a Masonic temple and a doctor’s office. Brooklyn, NY (Sept. 24) — Vandals broke a window and threw a powerful firecracker into a Canarsie real estate office. Yonkers, NY (Sept. 6) — Vandals painted swastikas and anti-Semitic slurs inside a building. Long Island, NY (Sept. 10) — Swastikas and anti-Semitic graffiti were painted on an elementary school. Tarrytown, NY (Aug. 17) — Vandals spray-painted anti-Semitic slurs on a drugstore owned by a Jewish man. Brooklyn, NY (Sept. 8) — A bullet was fired through a window in a Jewish synagogue in Crown Heights. Queens, NY (Sept. 7) — Vandals toppled at least 14 monuments at two Jewish cemeteries on the eve of the High Holy Days. Staten Island, NY (Aug. 25) — Anti-Semitic slurs were scrawled on walls of three Jewish-owned businesses. Mahopac, NY (July 20) — Vandals spray-painted an anti-Semitic slur on the home of a Jewish family. Cincinnati, OH (Oct. 5) — Vandals spray-painted a swastika on a sidewalk in the hilltop Village. Warren, OH (June 4) — “KKK” was painted on a black man’s house. Camp Washington, OH (April 7) — A black woman found “KKK” and other racist graffiti painted on her new home. Eugene, OR (December) — Racist graffiti was drawn on the lockers of black students and in a restroom at a high school. Portland, OR (Sept. 9) — Vandals painted racial slurs inside an Indian family’s home. Klamath Falls, OR (July 7) — “KKK” was spray-painted on a black church. Portland, OR (April 16) — A swastika was painted at the gathering site for Black United Front’s march against racial violence. Rockwood, OR (March 4) — A Skinhead was arrested while painting white supremacist graffiti in his neighborhood. Ashland, OR (Jan. 20) — Red paint was thrown on the front of Temple Emek Shalom. Allentown, PA (Nov. 17) — A 3-foot-high swastika was drawn on a wall of the Muhlenberg College student union. Philadelphia, PA (October) — Swastikas were painted on an Indian grocery, a Jain temple and a “welcome” sign. Mifflin, PA (September) — Vandals heavily damaged a black elementary school teacher’s car. York, PA (Sept. 23) — Vandals spray-painted “KKK” on a car. Austin, TX (November) — White supremacist graffiti was scrawled near an entrance to Westlake High School. Groveton, VA (Dec. 3) — A swastika and the letters “KKK” were painted on a black family’s car. Harrisonburg, VA (Nov. 23) — Racial slurs were painted on a church bus. Fairfax, VA (June 29) — A Jewish family found the word “jew” burned into their lawn. Richmond, VA (April 21) — Vandals painted references to the Palestine Liberation Organization on a synagogue and a school. Springfield, VA (Jan. 2) — A black man found the letters “KKK” painted on the front door of his house. Castleton, VT (August) — Anti-Semitic symbols and words were spray-painted on a bridge. Auburn, WA (Sept. 27) — White supremacist symbols and slogans were painted on the First Church of Christ-Scientist. Poulbo, WA (August) — Vandals painted “KKK” on a high school’s parking lot. Seattle, WA (Aug. 6) — Vandals wrote racial and anti-Semitic slurs inside a black woman’s home. Marysville, WA (July 27) — Vandals painted racial slurs on homes and businesses on the Tulalip Indian Reservation. Bellevue, WA (June 8) — Vandals defaced Temple de Hirsch Sinai with anti-Semitic death threats. Mercer Island, WA (March 2) — A Jamaican family found “KKK” written on their apartment building. Kent, WA (Feb. 25) — A swastika and white power symbols were painted on a sign at The Community Synagogue.

HARASSMENT

Lancaster, CA (November) — A letter praising black people for killing each other was left at a beauty school. Santa Clara, CA (October) — Black students at Santa Clara University were called “nigger” by white students. Monrovia, CA (Oct. 24) — A card with “KKK” written on it was taped to the porch of the home of two black families. Woodland Hills, CA (Aug. 20) — An apartment manager hung a black doll at a black tenant’s door and wrote a racial slur. Upland, CA (June) — An organizer of meetings between Christians and Jews received anti-Semitic mail. Hayward, CA (May 10) — Civil rights activists and educators received anonymous letters containing slurs against blacks. New Britain, CT (November) — A black city firefighter received a racist letter. Bristol, CT (November) — Klansman William E. Dodge sent a letter critical of minorities to a homeowner. New Haven, CT (Sept. 14) — Skinhead Blaine Daniels was charged with making anti-Semitic remarks to two Jewish women. Washington, DC (Nov. 5) — A burning book, “The Jewish World,” was thrown on the front lawn of a Jewish family. Alexandria, LA (Oct. 25) — A black man received harassing telephone calls warning him about the Klan. Atteboro, MA (July 27) — A woman who converted from Judaism to Christianity received an anti-Semitic letter.
Ann Arbor, MI (Aug. 7) — A black man was arrested for making racial and sexual slurs to two white women.

Inver Grove Heights, MN (November) — Minority students were harassed at school and on the telephone at home.

Minneapolis, MN (July 3) — Two white men were suspended from work for using Klan symbols to taunt a black man.

Kansas City, MO (September) — A Jewish couple received a phone call taunting them about a Nazi concentration camp.

Omaha, NE (November) — Racist calls were received by the Multicultural Students Office at the University of Nebraska.

Concord, NH (June) — Anti-Semitic postcards were received by two organizers of a Holocaust program.

Franklin, NJ (July) — Three white men harassed a black man at a bar and at his home.

Parsippany, NJ (April 1) — Jewish, Catholic and Hispanic residents found Ku Klux Klan cards on their windshields.

New York, NY (Oct. 9) — A white teen was arrested for chasing two Hispanic girls with a baseball bat and yelling racial slurs.

Elmira, NY (Sept. 2) — A white man was charged with a bias crime for making racist remarks to a black woman and her son.

Portland, OR (March 30) — Two Skinheads chased a 13-year-old boy, yelling racial epithets at him.

Portland, OR (April 2) — Four youths dressed like Skinheads chased an 11-year-old boy, yelling racial epithets at him.

Eugene, OR (Feb. 15) — A white man was arrested for poking a Hispanic man in the chest and making racial remarks.

Eugene, OR (March 5) — Anti-Semitic slurs were shouted at a Jewish man.

Seattle, WA (Oct. 25) — A brawl involving as many as 100 people erupted when five men harassed patrons of a gay disco.

Des Moines, WA (Sept. 28) — A black couple found a cross on their lawn.

Seattle, WA (September) — Members of the Winslow Committee Against Malicious Harassment received racist phone calls.

Kent, WA (Aug. 18) — A man was arrested for yelling racial slurs at three black children and pulling a handgun.

Olympia, WA (Aug. 15) — A noose was found draped across a black bus mechanic’s tool box.

Seattle, WA (July) — A 14-year-old girl chased a Ukrainian family with a stick and yelled “Go back to Russia!”

Bellevue, WA (June 2) — A man was charged with harassment for yelling racial slurs at a black woman and her son.

Seattle, WA (June 24) — A white man was arrested for throwing firecrackers and yelling racial slurs at a black family.

John Baumgardner, G and Dragon of the Invisible Empire Knights of the KKK, led a “Meet the Klan” gathering in Okeechobee Park.

LEAFLETING

Birmingham, AL (Nov. 14, 1991) — White Aryan Resistance fliers were left on vehicles at two shopping centers in Hoover.

Santa Rosa, CA (Nov. 1991) — Racist literature and cartoons, signed by the White Aryan Resistance, were put on windows and stuffed into lockers at Filer High School on Thanksgiving weekend.

Hayward, CA (Dec. 1991) — About two dozen black youths were handed racist literature, allegedly produced by the KKK, by a white woman at a downtown Hayward BART station.

Bakersfield, CA (Nov. 13, 1991) — Copies of The New Order were distributed.

CA (Oct. 1991) — A group called Whites Against Mexicans distributed fliers in Woodland and Davis.

Woodland Hills, CA (Oct. 25, 1991) — Posters depicting swastikas and KKK symbols and urging homosexuals to “go back to your closet” were discovered at California State University, Northridge. Four days earlier, advertisements were posted around the campus for a “gay-bashing night.”

Hartford, CT (Oct. 1991) — A homeowner whose house is for sale received a letter signed by the Invisible Empire Knights of the KKK, Central Connecticut Crusaders. The letter blamed the nation’s problems on blacks, Jews and other minorities.

Washington, DC (Dec. 1991) — Letters praising blacks for killing each other were circulated.

Dover, DE (Nov. 2, 1991) — About 20 members of the First Northern Knights of the KKK handed out anti-drug literature.

FT. Pierce, FL (Nov. 1991) —
The White Patriot, Racial Loyalty and an American Nazi Party publication were left on lawns and car windshield wipers.

Moscow, ID (Dec. 1, 1991) — Aryan Nations fliers were posted on the University of Idaho campus.

ID (Oct. 1991) — Nearly 100,000 copies of an anti-Catholic booklet written by A. Jan Marcussen were mailed to Ada and Canyon County residents.

MD (Oct. 1991) — KKK business cards were found on cars in the Briarwood area. A patron of Denny’s restaurant in Waldorf reportedly received one along with a bill.

Upper Marlboro, MD (Nov. 7, 1991) — KKK membership applications were put in mailboxes.

Jackson, MS (Nov. 1991) — Fliers praising blacks for killing each other were distributed.

Trenton, NJ (Nov. 1991) — Two private city schools with predominantly black enrollment received a letter praising blacks for killing each other.

Niskayuna, NY (Nov. 14, 1991) — Copies of a KKK newsletter were found in mailboxes of some Morrow Avenue residences.

Schenectady, NY (Nov. 14, 1991) — Copies of The Klansman were left on doorsteps.

Saratoga Springs, NY (Nov. 12, 1991) — Copies of The Klansman were found in newspaper vending boxes.

OH (Nov. 1991) — KKK signs were posted on utility poles in Olmstead Falls and North Ridgeville.

Woodward, OK (Nov. 26, 1991) — KKK recruiting posters were placed in stores.

Catasaqua, PA (Nov. 24, 1991) — About 40 members of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the KKK, more than half robbed and hooded, distributed literature at an intersection.

Verona, PA (Nov. 11, 1991) — Klan literature was left in mailboxes.

Newton, PA (Dec. 1991) — Neo-Nazi Skinheads were handing out National Socialist White Action Party (NSWAP) flyers at a convenience store. The address on the flyer was a post office box in Reading, PA.

Laurens, SC (Nov. 2, 1991) — About 21 Klansmen distributed literature.

Greer, SC (Oct. 19, 1991) — About 26 Klan members handed out literature.

Kent, WA (Dec. 10, 1991) — Aryan Nations pamphlets were left at an apartment complex.

Federal Way, WA (Nov. 20, 1991) — White supremacist fliers were posted on doors at an apartment complex.

Vancouver, WA (Oct. 20, 1991) — White supremacist pamphlets from a group called Southern Justice were stuffed in newspaper delivery tubes.

Janesville, WI (Dec. 7, 1991) — A man was given a Knights of the KKK recruiting flyer in a parking lot.

Oshkosh, WI (Nov. 1991) — Racist literature inviting people to join the White Cause was found on bulletin boards at the University of Wisconsin.

PROTEST

West Palm Beach, FL (Nov. 9, 1991) — Members of the Dixie Knights of the KKK, led by National Wizard Richard Ford, held a protest at the Palm Beach County Sheriff’s headquarters over the arrest of a Klan leader’s son.

INTELLIGENCE

Loxahatchee, FL (Oct. 27, 1991) — Mike Farrell, son of Grand Dragon J.J. Farrell, was arrested for assaulting an undercover police officer at a cross burning.

Montreal, CANADA (Nov. 16, 1991) — Three men from Quebec were apprehended trying to smuggle 1,250 copies of The Klansman into Canada. If they are charged under a 1970 law against making hateful statements about an identifiable group, it will be the first application of the law.

Otto, NC (Nov. 7, 1991) — The Church of the Creator lost its tax-exempt status after its leader, Ben Klassen, failed to appear before the state Property Tax Commission.

Murphysboro, TN (Jan. 1992) — Aryan Nations spokesman Floyd Cochran has been recruiting Skinheads in the area and reportedly is developing a Skinhead newsletter. Cochran is working with AN southern leader Bobby Joe Norton of Murphysboro.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Los Angeles, CA (Nov. 26, 1991) — The trial of four police officers charged in the videotaped beating of Rodney King was moved to Ventura County, after an appeals court ordered a change of venue. The trial originally was to be held in Los Angeles County, where the beating took place.

Alameda, CA (Oct. 1991) — A random audit of messages sent from police car computers found seven transmissions containing racial slurs about blacks. Police Chief Robert Shills recommended suspension of four white officers involved.

Indianapolis, IN (Nov. 20, 1991) — A grand jury cleared white police officer Wayne R. Sharp of criminal wrongdoing in last summer’s fatal shooting of Edmund R. Powell, a black shoplifting suspect.

LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

Mechanicsville, AL (Nov. 1991) — A juvenile was arrested for spray-painting Klan and Nazi symbols on grave markers and a sign at Mechanicsville Cemetery in October.

San Francisco, CA (Nov. 1991) — Leonard L. Miller of San Francisco was charged with aggravated assault, possession of a loaded handgun, carrying a concealed weapon, hate crime violations and terrorist threats in connection with an Oct. 30 attack of a gay man.

Los Angeles, CA (Dec. 1991) — Keovan Thompson, who is black, pleaded no contest to battery and was placed on two years’ probation after allegedly attacking a white woman in November over the racist name of her cat.

Los Angeles, CA (Dec. 23, 1991) — Walid Ali Fahred-dine, 19, of Sun Valley, was convicted of assault with a deadly weapon and felony civil rights violations for an attack on two gay men after the Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Pride Parade June 23.

Berkeley, CA (Dec. 16, 1991) — A 15-year-old black youth was arrested on charges of battery for beating and kicking two white boys near Berkeley High School. The black teen and four other black suspects thought the white youths were distributing leaflets praising blacks for killing each other.

Fullerton, CA (Nov. 15, 1991) — Skinhead David Richman was sentenced to three years after pleading guilty to charges he and fellow Confederate Front of America members assaulted a Chinese-American youth on July 7.

La Habra, CA (Nov. 27, 1991) — Three gang members were arrested in connection with the October stabbing death of a 16-year-old. The incident was classified as a hate crime because the assailants shouted racial slurs during the murder.

Los Angeles, CA (Dec. 2, 1991) — White Aryan Resistance leader Tom Metzger and co-defendants Stanley Witek and Brad Kelly were sentenced to six months in jail on charges stemming from a 1983 cross burning in the San Fernando Valley. Metzger’s jail term began Jan. 6. He was also sentenced to 200 hours of community service. Witek and Kelly were sentenced to 300 hours. The three were ordered not to associate with organized white supremacist groups.

Vista, CA (Nov. 25, 1991) — A black Marine, Derick Branch, 20, and another black man, Kevin Smith, 27, were convicted of battery for an attack on two white Marines, Cory Williams and Brady Wimmer, last August outside a liquor store that catered primarily to blacks.
Branch was also convicted of civil rights violations, while Smith was acquitted of that charge.

Point Loma, CA (Nov. 20, 1991) — Instead of facing a second trial on hate crime charges, sailors Todd Dabreo and Murry Murphy pleaded guilty to assaulting gay men July 1. A jury had already found the two guilty of misdemeanor battery.

Sacramento, CA (Nov. 13, 1991) — Christopher Hayes Placa, reputed leader of the Sacramento Skinheads, was convicted of assaulting two black members of Skinheads Against Racial Prejudice in 1990.

Santa Ana, CA (Oct. 1991) — A Skinhead sentenced to nine months in juvenile hall for beating a Chinese-American youth was resented to 52 months after escaping from a youth jail camp. The youth was one of ten Confederate Front of America members who participated in the attack.

San Francisco, CA (Oct. 1991) — Brian Banks, a Skinhead sailor, pleaded guilty to attacking a gay couple in December 1989 and was sentenced to 45 days in jail.

San Diego, CA (Nov. 13, 1991) — Three white teenagers involved in the June 3 drive-by BB gun shooting of a Mexican were ordered to undergo counseling and perform 100 hours of community service in an ethnically diverse neighborhood.

Gaston, CA (Dec. 1991) — Todd Hunter, 20, of Manchester, was sentenced to 100 hours of community service and must attend classes on prejudice, religion and the Jewish people. He pleaded guilty to spray-painting anti-Semitic, satanic and Nazi graffiti on the walls of a synagogue Oct. 30, 1990. A companion, Andrea Harden, 22, pleaded not guilty to desecrating the synagogue.

Washington, DC (Oct. 28, 1991) — President Bush signed into law a bill requiring the Justice Department Community Relations Service to respond more aggressively to gay-bashings and religiously motivated crimes.

Bartow, FL (Dec. 6, 1991) — KKK leader Donald Lloyd Spivey, 42, of Kathleen, was found guilty of sexual battery with slight force of a 16-year-old Klan recruit in April 1990.

Waterloo, IA (Dec. 3, 1991) — James Henry Lindner Jr., 20, of Sioux City was charged with two counts of criminal mischief and two counts of criminal trespass after he allegedly spray-painted racial hate words on a wall and a playground slide in November.

Jefferson, IA (Nov. 21, 1991) — Michael Lee Packard, 27, and Randy William Roper, 32, were charged with an attempted cross-burning Nov. 15.

Dubuque, IA (Nov. 1991) — Andrew John Roth, 16, and Paul David Lorenz, 15, were charged with possession of incendiary materials in connection with a cross-burning Oct. 15 in Flora Park.

Dubuque, IA (Nov. 1991) — Two juveniles, ages 15 and 16, were charged with possession of an incendiary device in connection with the burning of an eight-foot cross at Flora Park.

Dubuque, IA (Nov. 15, 1991) — James Simpson, 19, and William Allen, 30, were charged with possession of incendiary devices in connection with the burning of five crosses Nov. 10 near downtown.

Dubuque, IA (Oct. 22, 1991) — Michael L. Lightfoot Jr., 19, and Russell J. Thomas, 18, pleaded guilty to an attempted cross-burning in July. Each received a two-year suspended jail sentence and two years' probation. Police said the two also admitted burning two crosses in July.

Chicago, IL (Oct. 1991) — Three men were convicted of an Aug. 15, 1990 cross burning and window-smashing attack on a black family's home. Kevin O'Brien, Brian Emberton and Christopher Stephens were found guilty of misdemeanor level ethnic intimidation last week. They were given two years' probation and ordered to perform 100 hours of community service.

Chicagio, IL (Oct. 30, 1991) — William Krause Jr. was sentenced to 12 years and nine months for a 1989 cross burning in Keeneville and for intimidating a witness with a gun.

Peoria, IL (Oct. 30, 1991) — White supremacist Matt Hale was found guilty of supplying police with false information about a May incident involving Hale, his brother David and three black men.

Upper Marlboro, MD (Oct. 1991) — John Boyd, 31, and Brandon Sheldon, 18, were charged with burning a cross Oct. 17. Investigators said the pair had distributed Klan literature a week before the incident.

Kansas City, MO (Dec. 20, 1991) — Herbert L. Conroy, 15, of Kansas City, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for assault and three years for ethnic intimidation after admitting to shooting at a black student from a car and yelling racial slurs at blacks near Northeast High School March 21. Robert C. Snow, 18, who drove the car and swung at the student, pleaded guilty earlier and received the same sentence as Conroy. Both are white.

Tylertown, MS (Nov. 8, 1991) — Luther Neal Roden Jr., 26, and Olin Kyle McKenzie, 21, were sentenced to life in prison, plus 10 years, for the beating death of their drinking buddy, Klansman Jeffery Smith, on Oct. 5. Police said they stole about $700 in Klan money from Smith, a member of the Confederate Knights of the KKK.

Jackson, MS (Nov. 12, 1991) — Byron De La Beckwith, 71, was denied bond and will remain in jail pending his third trial, set for June 1, for the 1963 murder of civil rights leader Medgar Evers.

NC (Oct. 15, 1991) — A judge sentenced Lloyd Ray Piche to four years in prison for the July 28, 1989 killing of Ming Hui "Jim" Loo.

Salisbury, NC (Oct. 22, 1991) — The Reverend Virginia Her-
ance company.
New York, NY (Nov. 20, 1991) — Skinheads Erik Brown and Esat Bici were found guilty of murder in the July 2, 1990 stabbing death of Julio Rivera, a gay man. Daniel Doyle, who admitted he instigated the attack and delivered the fatal wound, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and testified against Brown and Bici.

Albany, NY (Nov. 18, 1991) — Christopher Sheffield, 19, of Albany, was arrested and charged with five counts of aggravated harassment in connection with plastering anti-Semitic posters and literature at a Jewish community center, two synagogues, the office of a Jewish doctor and a Masonic temple in October. Sheffield reportedly is affiliated with “The Northern Hammer” Skinhead group.

Hamilton, OH (Dec. 18, 1991) — Dana W. Buetsche, 24, of Hamilton, was arrested on a felony charge of complicity to vandalism in connection with the May 27 desecration of the grave of a black teenager who was shot to death by a Klan leader’s son in May 1990. Michael D. Adkins, 19, pleaded guilty Nov. 27.

Middletown, OH (Dec. 1991) — The 12th District Ohio Court of Appeals affirmed the murder conviction and sentence of 15 years to life in prison of Tarvie J. Collins, 30, of Hamilton. Collins, son of a former KKK leader, was found guilty of the May 1990 shooting death of black teen Roy Lee Printup. In November, Printup’s family was awarded more than $1 million in a wrongful death suit against Collins.

Dover, PA (Nov. 21, 1991) — Scott Kessler, 18, and a 17-year-old, both of Dover, were charged with ethnic intimidation, criminal conspiracy and harassment in connection with a Nov. 4 cross burning at a black family’s home.

West Gosben, PA (Nov. 1991) — Two Skinheads were arrested on charges of rioting, recklessly endangering another person and other charges relating to an Oct. 24 fight between Skinheads and the Family Unity group, made up of of blacks and Hispanics. Four other men, between the ages of 18 and 19, were arrested earlier in connection with the fight.

Williamsport, PA (Nov. 1991) — Chester Drake, Grand Cyclops of the Lycoming Knight Hawks, has expanded his $1 million lawsuit against the mayor and police chief to include two fire investigators. Drake said he was harassed by the officials when he attempted to obtain a demonstration permit.

Swarthmore, PA (Nov. 25, 1991) — Skinhead Thomas Powell Jr., 20, was sentenced to three weekends in jail for assaulting rival Skinhead Mikel Caliri last January.

Irwin, PA (Oct. 17, 1991) — Danny J. Lambert, 26, pleaded guilty and received a year of probation and 50 hours of community service for his part in an Oct. 25, 1989 cross burning.

TN (Dec. 20, 1991) — Leonard W. Armstrong, Grand Dragon of the Tennessee KKK, and Jonathan D. Brown, associated with the KKK and Aryan Nations, were arrested by the U.S. Justice Department on weapons and conspiracy charges. Armstrong, arrested near Knoxville, and Brown, arrested in Columbia, TN, are accused of firing a gun at an empty Nashville synagogue June 9, 1990.

Springfield, TN (Dec. 11, 1991) — Aryan Brotherhood member William Edward Rice, who escaped from the Solano County Jail in California Nov. 2, was arrested on a federal warrant for bank robbery and unlawful flight from California to avoid prosecution. Another Aryan Brotherhood member, Jeffrey Paul Horsman, who escaped with Rice, was arrested in San Pablo, CA.

Beaumont, TX (Nov. 14, 1991) — Darrel Ray Hughes and Arron Lee Malone, both 17-year-old neo-Nazi Skinheads, were indicted in the October 7 stabbing death of Charles E. Sides, 36, a white transient.

Fort Worth, TX (Oct. 28, 1991) — William George "Trey" Roberts and Christopher Brosky were indicted on murder charges for the June 7 shooting death of Donald Thomas, a black man. The two teenagers have ties to the Confederate Hammer Skins.

Issaquah, WA (Nov. 22, 1991) — Donald Bruce McNeechan was sentenced to 30 months in federal prison after pleading guilty to harassing and threatening multiracial couples and civil rights activists through the mail.

Wausau, WI (Dec. 3, 1991) — The 3rd District Court of Appeals sentenced former Posse Comitatus leader Donald Minniecheske to two years in prison for destroying a Shawano County barley field in a 1988 land dispute involving the Federal Land Bank.
Police deal with white supremacists in a variety of circumstances during the year.
DEPARTMENT SPECIAL ORDER
88-06

Subject: Prejudice-based Incidents
Ralph Civil Rights Act Implementation

Termination Date: 02/22/89

This order sets forth policies and procedures for recognizing, responding to, and uniformly reporting criminal and non-criminal incidents motivated by hatred or prejudice which are directed against identifiable individuals or groups, and for supporting community efforts to prevent the occurrence of these incidents.

I. POLICY

By enacting the Ralph Civil Rights Act, which added Section 51.7 to the Civil Code, the legislature sought to discourage criminal and non-criminal incidents motivated by hatred or prejudice by creating a civil penalty for such conduct:

"All persons within the jurisdiction of this state have the right to be free from any violence, or intimidation by threat of violence, committed against their person or property because of their race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, political affiliation, sex, sexual orientation, age, disability, or position in a labor dispute. The identification in this subdivision of particular types of discrimination is illustrative rather than restrictive."

A. It is the policy of the San Francisco Police Department:

1. To ensure that rights guaranteed by the constitutions and laws of the State of California and the United States are protected for all citizens regardless of any personal
D. "Prejudice-based incidents" include acts directed at the person or property of any listed or similar individual or group, acts of which include but are not limited to:

Criminal acts such as threatening phone calls, physical assaults, destruction of property, bomb threats, and disturbing religious meetings, as well as, non-criminal acts, such as name calling or news articles, done with the apparent motive to harass, intimidate, threaten, retaliate, or create conflict between groups having different personal characteristics such as race, religion, ethnicity or sexual orientation.

E. The motivation behind the act determines whether an incident is prejudice-based. The following criteria, applied singly and in combination, should be used to determine if an incident was motivated all or in part by hatred of, or animosity to, the personal characteristics of the victim(s):

1. Were words, symbols, or acts which are or may be offensive to an identifiable group used by the perpetrator, or are they present as evidence? For example, is a burning cross, a painted swastika, or words directed at a particular ethnic or minority group?

2. Is there a prior history of similar crimes in the same area against the same victim group?

3. Does a meaningful portion of the community perceive and respond to the incident as a prejudice-based one?

4. Were there any statements/actions of the victim, suspect or other involved parties?

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Patrol Officer

1. When the responding officer arrives at the scene and determines that the incident may be prejudice-based, the officer shall:

   a. Render necessary assistance, as needed, to the victim(s)

   b. Identify and arrest the perpetrator(s) if possible.
b. Notify the station commander or, if the station commander is not available, Operations Center, when there is a potential for escalation or retaliation.

2. Review all incident reports.

3. For criminal incidents, conduct surveillances and other appropriate patrol activities to identify suspects and to ensure that the public peace is maintained.

D. Investigations Bureau

1. Receive copies of all prejudice-based criminal complaints.

2. Coordinate the investigation with other law enforcement agencies where appropriate.

3. Prepare felony cases for prosecution in court and provide testimony.

4. Keep the victim(s) informed of the status of the case.

5. Make factual information available for the Public Affairs Office upon request.

E. Intelligence Division

1. Receive copies of all reports of prejudice-based incidents.

2. Assist in investigations when requested.

3. Maintain liaison with federal, state and adjoining agencies for the exchange of intelligence information about potential criminal incidents.

4. Notify the District Captain and the Chief of Police of patterns of anticipated movement of any group(s) involved, or likely to be involved, in prejudice-based criminal activity.

F. Community Services Division

1. Meet with neighborhood groups, residents in target communities and other groups to allay fears, reduce the potential for counter-violence, and provide safety and protection information.