

Name of Teacher- participant: John D'Esposito

EDU 6710 C15- The Enduring Legacy of the American Revolution- Equality

Title: A Persistent, Pernicious Challenge to Equality- Homegrown, Right-Wing Domestic Terrorist Groups and a Novel Approach to Them: Morris Dees and the Southern Poverty Law Center

Date: April 4, 2010

Grade Level: Grades 11-12, Technical HS Public Safety Services – Law Enforcement

Milestone: End of project report

Proposal:

Organized right-wing extremist groups have represented a significant threat to the social fabric of America, and continue to do so. They represent a high level of threat to law enforcement personnel, and those in allied fields (corrections, security). Students who may be going into these fields must have a basic understanding of these groups, their ideologies, and the threats they are. Recently, the world-view of these radicals has been greatly shaken- by the election of an African-American President, by legalization of gay marriage, by immigration of Hispanics, and by a left-ward tilt in the electorate. Feeling increasingly marginalized and desperate, these groups have stepped up recruiting and have been more active. In the last year, we have seen three police officers murdered by a white supremacist in Pittsburgh in April, the assassination (in church) of a physician who provided late-term abortions and the gunning

down of an African-American security guard at the Holocaust Museum. Closer to home, the Sunday, July 25th edition of the Rutland Herald had a story about a plan by Libertarians to move en masse to New Hampshire; one of the classes at the recent “Porcupine Freedom Fair” offered answers to the question “How will you perform when confronted by the police?”

One of the heroes in the struggle against these groups has been Morris Dees and the Southern Poverty Law Center. They have pioneered the use of civil lawsuits against these organizations, holding the organization and its leaders responsible for the actions of their members. These lawsuits have bankrupted elements of the Ku Klux Klan, the Skinheads, and others. These cases have revolutionized tort law and have provided new tools against extremism. These lawsuits have also made Morris Dees loathed by extremists of all stripes and have made him a target.

My class, the Public Safety Services Program, will examine the recent uptick in extremist behaviors, as well as the basic ideologies driving these extremist groups. This project will make for a greater understanding of the threat to officer safety that these groups represent. Students will also gain recognition of the role of public advocacy attorneys and the positive role that civil lawsuits, especially those with significant punitive damages attached, can play in curbing excesses of these criminal groups. Lastly, students will appreciate the heroic steps that Morris Dees and the Southern Poverty Law Center have taken in opposition to these thugs.

Central Questions:

- What are the main right –wing terrorist organizations in the United States today?
- What is the ideology of these groups?

- How do these groups represent a clear and present danger to emergency services workers, particularly law enforcement officers, corrections officers, and security officers?
- How has the use of tort law and civil lawsuits by the Southern Poverty Law Center and others dealt these organizations major blows?

Challenge Questions:

- Does using tort law against organized right-wing terror groups constitute a violation of the groups' First Amendment Rights?
- In what other ways can public advocacy lawyers and law enforcement work together in non-traditional ways to address criminal behaviors?
- In the age of Obama, will these groups see resurgence, and what can be done to control their growth?
- How can we effectively use surveillance, cooperating individuals, and undercover placements against these groups without having the type of "agent provocateur" problems that were common in the peace movements in the Viet Nam war era, and in the Black Power struggle?

Lesson Length:

- Classes will run about 50 minutes each
- 5 classes, over a one week period

- Homework readings
- Classes will include lecture, internet searches, listening to “music” of White Supremacist and other anti-social groups
- Mock trial of a civil case may be an option
- Police training materials (PowerPoint)- “Extremist Groups”

Key Ideas

- There are a multitude of right wing extremist groups in the United States, including the Northeast
- These groups represent a significant threat to the safety of the people of the United States generally, but specifically to the law enforcement officials with whom they will be interacting
- That these groups respond in intensity of action and in the efforts of recruitment in relation to the social, political, and cultural events at the time.
- That it is possible to develop new tools using the civil courts to hamstring these violent groups as well as using the criminal courts to bring these criminals to justice.

Intended Learning Outcomes

- That students will gain an understanding of dangerous, right wing extremist groups, the ideology that drives them, and the threat that they are to emergency services workers.
- That students will gain an understanding of the role of attorneys operating in the public interest, as evidenced by Morris Dees and the Southern Poverty Law Center, and the potential that such groups of attorneys represent as partners with law enforcement
- That students will be gain a greater sense of empathy and understanding towards the victims of these hate groups and that while things have improved, equality has not been arrived at
- That students will gain a greater comprehension of the civil law system, and civil courts

National History Standards

- Era 9 Standard 4- The struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil liberties
- Era 10 Standard 1- Recent developments in foreign and domestic politics
- Era 10 Standard 2- Economic, social and cultural developments in contemporary United States

Vermont Standards

- 6.12 Human Rights- Students identify and evaluate the concept of human rights in various times in their community, in Vermont, in the United States, and in various locations worldwide.

- 6.14 Forces of Unity and Disunity- Students understand the tensions between the forces of unity and disunity in various times in their local community, in the United States, and in various locations worldwide.
- 6.18- Nature of Conflict- Students analyze the nature of conflicts, how they have been or might have been resolved, and how some have shaped the divisions in various times of their local community, Vermont, the United States, and the world.
- 4.4 Human Diversity/ Effects of Prejudice- Students demonstrate understanding of the concept of prejudice, and of its effects on various groups

Preparation for Teaching

The following items will be necessary for this project:

1. Student textbooks
2. Three student readings, and assigned questions, for homework
 - a) "Skinhead's Spider Web"
 - b) "The KKK Strikes Again"
 - c) "Pop Twerps from Heil Can't Carry a Tune"
3. Wichita Regional Community Policing Institute PowerPoint-Extremists
4. Copies of Berhanu v. Metzger case (Multnomah County, Oregon) Amended Complaint dated 4-2-90, and Judgment for Plaintiff, dated 10-25-90

5. Materials for mock trial of case *Berhanu v. Metzger*, including a synopsis of the case and instructions for each enactor
6. Songs by "Prussian Blue" to be played in class, with lyrics, for review and critique by students
7. PowerPoint by instructor reviewing 2009 major extremist actions- Pittsburgh Police murders, Dr. Tiller assassination, Holocaust Museum
8. Computers with internet capabilities to link with web sites of extremist groups- Stormfront, WAR, Prussian Blue fan site, and SPLC, with SPLC activities
9. Mock trial/role playing script "Beyond a Reasonable Doubt"

Activities

1. Students have read three articles from newspapers and answered prepared questions for homework.
2. They will also be prepared for the mock trial by learning their role and familiarizing themselves with the beliefs and arguments, or testimony that their person would have done. They will be portraying this person in the mock trial.
3. Students took a field trip to Rutland Superior Court, where they familiarized themselves with the court room and court procedures and met with Court Clerk Terri Corsones.
4. The students were provided with a teacher-prepared PowerPoint on Common Courtroom Objections

5. The students, along with some potential 2010-2011 students, performed the legal dramatization and role playing script concerning a case of armed robbery and felony murder (Beyond a Reasonable Doubt)
6. A teacher- prepared PowerPoint, "The Price of Freedom", detailing the murders of police and security officers in 2009 by right wing extremists, was studied.
7. The students were "treated" to the music of "Prussian Blue" an Aryan pop group, and we discussed the music and the message.
8. Students studied the police training PowerPoint "Extremists".
9. Students examined a number of racist and extremist websites, including "Stormfront".
10. Due to special projects this class has undertaken, and other unrelated issues which have delayed the class, we have only completed #9 at this point.
11. The next step will be the study of the Southern Poverty Law Center and of Morris Dees through the teacher-prepared PowerPoint.
12. Students will then undertake the mock trial case of Berhanu v. Metzger.

Assessment

Homework based on the three assigned articles will be based on the standard homework rubric used in the Public Safety Services Program. The reflective essays will be graded, as are all documents in this class, based on grammar and spelling as well as content. The essays will be graded on a 0-5 point system, and these essays will also count as part of a college English course.

Note taking is a key competency in public safety services; note books are graded quarterly based on another rubric; the completeness and accuracy of one's notes is extremely important. Exams in this program usually occur quarterly; questions regarding this unit will be included.

Accommodations

The Public Safety Services Program is located at the College of St. Joseph in Rutland. Students accepted into the program need to be able to do college level work as a prerequisite for entry. We have, of course, in the past, had students regarding special accommodations. If the nature of the need is great enough, an assistant would be provided by the student's sending school. If the student required extra time to do the work, that would be provided. If preferential placement in the classroom would benefit a student with visual or hearing issues, that would be provided. If the student will benefit from additional time on task, a regularly scheduled block at the Stafford Technical Center Learning Lab will be available.

Our school has a percentage of students who qualify for special education or other accommodations. Each student in that classification will have a fully staffed team from his or her sending school and, as well, Stafford Technical Center, to provide the most successful learning environment for the student.

Additionally, the most common area of special needs among my students is in the area of math, specifically in math concepts and math computation. This unit does not involve any math, so that will not be a factor.

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Title: A Persistent, Pernicious Challenge to Equality- Homegrown, Right-Wing Domestic Terrorist Groups and a Novel Approach to Them: Morris Dees and the Southern Poverty Law Center/ Annotated Bibliography

Date: March 4, 2010

Annotated Bibliography

Aho, James, Alfred. *The Politics of Righteousness: Idaho Christian Patriotism*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

The author, a sociologist, has undertaken research to determine why Idaho has become such a haven for right-wing extremists, who he refers to as "Christian patriots". Idaho attracted Mark Fuhrman, the notorious racist cop in the O.J. Simpson case as well as Richard Butler, who developed the Aryan Nations concept. The study here refers to two varieties of extremists, "Identity Christians", who are mostly fundamentalists and are anti-Semitic, and

“Constitutionalists”, who are primarily Mormons and are not anti-Semitic. What is particularly interesting is that Aho’s study explodes, at least in the case of Idaho during the time period that the research was done, of the view of most people that racists and Neo-Nazis are moronic high school dropouts. Aho finds that the 300 or so extremists that he studied were representative of Idaho residents in just about every way except that they were about 10 years older than the norm, and were, on the average, more educated than the average Idaho citizen.

Berhanu v. Metzger. Case A8911-07007, Multnomah County, Oregon. Amended Complaint dated 4-2-90. Judgment for plaintiff dated 10-25-90.

This is 1990 decision in the case that the Southern Poverty Law Center brought against Tom Metzger, the president of White Aryan Resistance (WAR), his son, John Metzger, and other WAR members in the Multnomah County Court in Oregon. Metzger had sent out his best recruiter to organize a “skinhead” gang, and to train them. The Skinheads proved to be enthusiastic learners, and murdered an Ethiopian student, Mulugeta Seraw, Metzger was also thrilled, and praised the Skinheads for “doing their civic duty”.

The plaintiff, Engedaw Berhanu, represented Seraw’s estate, and Metzger lost the case, which he attempted to appeal to the US Supreme Court. After the Supreme Court refused to hear the appeal, Metzger realized that he had lost, and the jury’s \$12.5 million verdict stood. Metzger lost his house, his car, his typewriter, and half of his future earnings.

Brown v. Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. US District Court, Northern District of Alabama. Final Order Approving Consent Decrees, dated 11-21-89.

This is a short synopsis of the order of the US District Court of the Northern District of Alabama. In this case, the Southern Poverty Law Center sued the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan after over 100 of its members ran amok and attacked a peaceful civil rights march in Decatur, Alabama in 1979. The Klansmen shot two of the marchers and attacked the others with clubs and sticks; the marchers ran away.

While no criminal charges were filed in this case against the Klan, the civil suit was finally settled in 1990. Besides restitution, the Klan was also ordered to perform community service. I really loved the other penalty that was assessed- the Klansmen had to take a course on race relations and prejudice. To make that experience more demeaning, their instructors were some of their victims.

"Carnage in Pittsburgh: Deadliest Extremist Attack on Police Officers Since Oklahoma City".
Unity News. <http://www.unitywebring.com/unity/?p=667>. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 16 July 2009. <<http://www.castleton.edu/tah>>.

This is an excellent article covering the murder of three Pittsburgh Police Officers by white supremacist and general low-life Richard "Pop" Poplawski in April of 2009. It does a balanced job of covering Poplawski's heinous crimes, which constitute the deadliest attack on police officers by far-right extremists since Timothy McVeigh blew up the federal building in Oklahoma City.

While this is an excellent, and I felt balanced, article, one should be aware that the Unity News carries a significant amount of bias from the far-left perspective. Most of the articles from

this source tend to be rather negative towards law enforcement generally, but this is clearly not the case here.

Chafe, William H., Sitkoff, Harvard, and Bailey, Beth. *A History of Our Time: Readings on Postwar America*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2008.

This is an enormous compendium of about 500 pages of readings on America after World War II. This book covers just about every major social and political issue facing this country during this time period- the Cold War, the Nixon Years, the Rise of Conservatism, the Civil Rights Struggle, Feminism, and Gender Politics, etc. The authors of the readings also are a diverse group- presidents, political commentators, historians, and radicals, just to name a few. This would be excellent source material for any American History teacher as well as a fountainhead of additional readings for student enrichment. This book was provided as a source material to students in the summer 2009 Teaching American History Course through Castleton State College.

Chafe, William H. *Civilities and Civil Rights*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1980.

This is a definitive work about the Civil Rights struggle and how Greensboro, North Carolina came to deal with the issues of segregation and integration. Greensboro's experience was different than that of most of the other cities in the Deep South, as the whites in the power elite there prided themselves on their genteel nature and their "progressiveness". This worldview both made the Greensboro experience less violent and more gradual than it might have been otherwise.

This book was assigned reading for the summer 2009 "Teaching American History Course" and Chafe was a guest lecturer at the course.

Cole, George F., and Smith, Christopher E. *Criminal Justice in America (4th ed.)*. Thomson Wadsworth, 2005.

This is the textbook for our course, which I chose because it seemed to be an excellent survey of the criminal justice system. It is written as a college textbook, but has grammar and syntax which seem to be at the junior college/community college level, so it was appropriate for my students. The authors intersperse traditional "straight" information with a lot of human interest stories- stories about real world practitioners doing a job in the criminal justice system, and some in-depth coverage of interesting criminal and civil cases. I have been very happy with this text and also the four or so types of questions that are not simply "regurgitation questions", questions dealing with ethics or technology, or other issues.

Connor, Tracy. *"Pop twerps from heil can't carry tune"*. New York Daily News, 30 October 2005.

This is an article on the "Prussian Blue" "music" group, which consists of fraternal twins Lamb and Lynx Gaede, who at the time were thirteen years old. The photo shows two happy, good-looking teens, with blond hair and braces, who are wearing matching T-shirts with the Adolf Hitler smiley face symbol from the Aryan Wear collection. White supremacists are making a concerted effort to show a better face, rather than the archetypal racist one usually thinks of. The Gaede twins gave a "Primetime Live" interview just before this article, which they were surprised to find caused a firestorm of negative comments towards them. Shortly after this

article, the Gaede family moved out of Bakersfield, California, which is not “sufficiently white” and moved to Montana.

The Gaedes come from a long line of racists, their mother April Gaede, proudly admits that she taught them everything they know. Her father has registered a swastika as his ranch’s cattle brand. April is an activist in the neo-Nazi National Vanguard. This article suggests a discussion on whether homeschooling your kids to be racists is child abuse and whether the state should have removed them earlier on. Their praises of Rudolf Hess, and William Pierce, who wrote the racist manifesto, *The Turner Diaries*, are sung in a style that ranges from bubblegum pop to folk rock. Students will have an opportunity to see videos of the twins in action, to evaluate them both as musicians and thinkers.

Dees, Morris, and Fiffer, Steve. *A Lawyer’s Journey-The Morris Dees Story*. Chicago, Illinois: American Bar Association, 2001.

This is an updated version of Morris Dees’ autobiography, which was originally published in 1991 as *A Season for Justice*. This version is part of the ABA Biography Series and was used, apparently, by the Southern Poverty Law Center as a thank you gift to donors, judging from the sticker in the front of the book. I was unaware that they were the same book, and bought both editions. What I really got from this was a much greater understanding of who Morris Dees is. I always thought for some reason that he was a transplant from New York City and a Jew, but, instead, he is a native of Alabama, raised as a Baptist, who grew up dirt poor.

Dees' father was a sharecropper and farm overseer, and he and his family toiled the cotton fields with African-Americans. His uncles were Klan members; one of them had a general store where items all had a "white price" and a "black price" I was also amazed to find that Dees was a self-made millionaire businessman and a genius in selling items through direct mail. His conversion into a public interest lawyer came after he represented a Klan member successfully in a criminal case and an African-American man asked Dees if this is what he wanted to do with his life. While like most autobiographies, the book was somewhat self-serving, it was a worthwhile read.

"Domestic terrorism outnumbered foreign acts against U.S. by 7 to 1". DHS Student & Alumni Network, December 2007. <http://www.DHSNetwork.org>, excerpt, Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 16 July 2009. <<http://www.castleton.edu/tah>>.

This is a document from an article that appears in the Department of Homeland Security's official newsletter, which is aimed at former and present security students in the DHS. The article looks at the research that three fellows in the DHS Center for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism have been doing. The first finding that these scholars have made is that incidents involving domestic terrorism are 7 times more likely to occur than incidents involving foreigners. Again, the finger is pointed at the right-wing extremist as those people who will be most likely to be involved. Shockingly, the researchers have found that 92% of states have Neo-Nazis, 89% have Racist Skinheads, 89% have Militias or Patriot Groups, 87% have Freemen or Sovereign Citizen Members, and 73% have KKK members.

Donald v. United Klans of America. US District Court, Southern District of Alabama. Composite complaint dated 8-19-85, Final judgment and order dated 2-12-87.

This is the case that started the practice of suing hate groups civilly for the actions of individual members of an organization, in this case, the United Klans of America. The United Klans of America, a virulent group of hatemongers with a lengthy and despicable history of hate crimes including lynching and murder, was wiped out in this lawsuit. The case stemmed from the local Klan leaders exhortation of his members to stand up to the system and to show their displeasure for a criminal case in which a Black man was found not guilty of murdering a police officer.

The local Klan members responded by randomly kidnapping and murdering Michael Donald, a 19 year old black student, and then lynching his corpse and lighting a cross. The action points to a conspiracy between the parties; the lead plaintiff was Donald's mother, Beulah Mae. The \$7 million judgment bankrupted the organization, which deeded their national headquarters to Mrs. Donald as partial settlement of the judgment.

Edwards, Desire. "*Decentralizing Hate: The Use of Tort Litigation in Combating Organized Hate*". North Carolina Law Review, 82N.C.L.Rev.1132, March 2004. Lexis Nexis, Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 29 July 2009. <<http://www.castleton.edu/tah>>).

This is an article which appeared in the North Carolina Law Review and deals with the use of tort litigation to combat organized hate groups. The author makes a strong case on why civil litigation is not only possible as a means of punishing hate crimes, but that it might actually

have a number of strategic benefits over a criminal prosecution. The author points out that organized hate groups actually only are responsible for about 5% of all hate crimes in the U.S. she also points out that hate crimes generally are more violent than most other crimes and are more likely to involve physical injury than most crimes.

For those crimes where a link between those committing the crime and the organized hate group, the civil lawsuit can be perfect. Ms. Edwards points to a number of these cases where the meeting places, national headquarters, or other property of the hate group was forfeited to satisfy the judgment. In the case of Tom Metzger and his group WAR, which exhorted skinheads to violence, Metzger not only lost his home and personal property, but also lost the right to monitor his own mail, which has to be opened by a court-appointed master, who removes half of any money being sent to Metzger, which goes against his judgment. This has caused Metzger to become in Ms. Edwards' terms, a "pariah" in racist circles, further emasculating him and his hate speech. Edwards also examines and rejects all of the counterarguments to using civil lawsuits.

Fletcher, Holly. "*Militant Extremists in the United States*". Council on Foreign Relations, 21 April 2008. <http://www.cfr.org/publication/9236/>, Full Text, Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 16 July 2009. <<http://castleton.edu/tah>>.

This is an article that serves as an overview of the problems with domestic militants and terrorists in the United States. Unlike most of the other works cited, this article addresses problems stemming from both left-wing and right wing terrorists in the United States. Ms. Fletcher answers the questions of whether these terrorists still exist and whether or not they

are still active for both the left-wing and right-wing terrorist groups. She also deals with the phenomenon of single-issue terrorists like animal liberation and "ecoterrorists". At the conclusion of her article, Ms. Fletcher quotes the FBI as saying that the right-wing terrorists are, at this point in time, a much greater threat than the left-wing domestic terrorists in the United States.

Geller, Adam. *Libertarians Seeking a Place in New Hampshire*. The Rutland Herald, 26 July 2009, p.B8.

This article deals with the Free State Project, a project to bring together libertarians and to have as many of them as possible move to New Hampshire. The Free Staters have an annual get-together and training festival called the Porcupine Freedom Festival. Courses offered at the festival include one which asks the question, "How will you perform when confronted by the police?" "You'll know once you practice." The group has already begun to be involved in behaviors that will bring them into conflict with police- carrying handguns while picking up garbage at a Manchester, N.H. playground (to test the Second Amendment) and videotaping judges on the bench and police officers on patrol.

This behavior will escalate, and will result in an armed confrontation between the Free Staters and the police. This article is frightening given this is happening in our neighboring state, the state where in 1997, right-wing fanatic Carl Drega murdered Troopers Leslie Lord and Scott Phillips.

Goodrick-Clarke, Nicholas. *Black Sun: Aryan Cults, Esoteric Nazism, and the Politics of Identity*. New York: New York University Press, 2002.

This is a definitive work on the esoteric beliefs of the Nazis and their successors. Most of us knew that the Nazis had more than a passing interest in all sorts of legendary objects, as portrayed in the three "Indiana Jones" movies, where the intrepid Dr. Jones has to beat the Nazis to some biblical artifact. In reality, their interest in the occult ran far deeper than that. The latter day Nazis and "wannabe" Nazis go much further- UFOs are secret Nazi Air Force planes which are hidden in secret bases in Antarctica/the Arctic, Hitler is a reincarnation of Jesus Christ and/ or Buddha, the original Aryans were spacemen, Mayans, Norsemen, etc., etc. This is a totally fascinating book- just when you think they've espoused every idiotic idea, out comes one more bizarre than the others. Almost equally funny is the extremists constant drive for ideological purity- they spend a lot of time purging each other and forming splinter groups over some arcane point in their belief system or because they find someone else more deserving of the mantle of "Führer".

Hakim, Joy. *A History of US All the People 1945-2001*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2003.

This is an easy to read, extremely enjoyable "textbook" of United States history from 1945-2001. Hakim has a breezy, engaging style of storytelling that makes it great reading. She focuses on small snippets of history, such as breaking the color line in baseball to highlight the topic at hand. The book includes all sorts of interesting diversions- pieces of popular culture from the day (hoola hoops, Howdy Doody, etc.) and is richly appointed with photos, cartoons and charts.

This is the tenth volume in her monumental history of the US. The only fault I can find with this is that she sometimes may cover topics in a shallow fashion.

This was an assigned reading in the Teaching American History course offered through Castleton State College, and is clearly the most enjoyable history textbook that I ever read. I read it in one sitting.

Hofstadter, Richard, and Hofstadter, Beatrice. *Great Issues in American History, Volume III, From Reconstruction to the Present Day, 1864-1981*. New York: Vintage Books, 1982.

An outstanding compendium of original source materials- speeches, party platforms and other historical documents covering 127 years of U.S. history (1864-1981), it is an excellent companion piece to any textbook on U.S. history, this book covers almost 600 pages, and has a small introductory section by the editors for each topic and reading.

This book was distributed as part of the resource materials with the summer 2009 Teaching American History course.

Home Box Office in association with the Southern Poverty Law Center. *Hate.com/Extremists on the Internet (video recording)*. Films for the Humanities, 2000.

I watched this film a couple of times when it was first presented on HBO, and found it to be an outstanding documentary on how right wing extremists, hate groups and other marginal, disenfranchised persons are brought together by the use of modern technology- the internet, you-tube videos, short-wave radio, etc. The hate groups, by using websites like Stormfront, can

reach potential converts or members across the street or across the globe. There are also possibilities for fundraising, and to get technical assistance from others via the web.

I had intended to purchase this video to use in my project, but it is "out of print". I have made numerous attempts to get the video on the internet through EBay and Amazon.com, but my attempts were unsuccessful.

"House gone, Aryan Nations Reputation Lingers". The Asbury Park Press, 3 August 2009, p.A6.

This article deals with Hayden Lake, Idaho, a former hotbed of Aryan Nations activity, and the former home of Aryan Nations founder Richard Butler, now that the Aryan Nations people have left the area. The beginning of the end for them occurred in the late 1980's, when they were involved in a struggle with neighbors who wanted them evicted. The final blow was a 1988 case when Aryan Nations security guards at Butler's 200 acre compound mistook an auto backfire for gunfire, and chased a car with two occupants, shooting at them. This resulted in a \$6.3 million judgment by SPLC which bankrupted Butler, forcing him to sell the enclave. Hayden Lake is now a resort town, purged of Nazis.

I found this article in the local paper shortly after choosing this topic, while vacationing on the Jersey Shore.

"In this Issue: ASB Volunteer Lawyers Program; 16 year Anniversary: Public Interest Group Profile: Southern Poverty Law Center". The Alabama Lawyer, 68 Ala. Law.63, January 2007.

LexisNexis, Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 27 July 2009.

<<http://www.castleton.edu/tah>>.

This is a short article which appeared in The Alabama Lawyer, a magazine produced by the Alabama State Bar Association. The article celebrates the sixteenth anniversary of the founding of the Southern Poverty Law Center by Morris Dees and Joe Levin. It recognizes the SPLC's leadership in their tolerance education programs, legal victories against white supremacist and other hate groups, the tracking and reporting of hate group activities, and the sponsorship of the Civil Rights memorial. The article references the newest initiative of the SPLC, the Immigrant Justice Project, which deals with the exploitation of immigrant workers in southeastern states in the farming, forestry and hospitality industries.

" *The Intelligence Project*". Southern Poverty Law Center. <http://splcenter.org/intel/history.jsp>
Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 16 July 2009. <<http://www.castleton.edu/tah>>.

This Southern Poverty Law Center website is dedicated to assisting law enforcement officers by providing training, either through the SPLC itself, or through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's hate and bias crime "train the trainer" courses. The Intelligence Project collaborates with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center both in the development of courses and course materials and in the actual delivery of training. The Intelligence Project was formerly called Klanwatch and also monitors hate groups and extremists.

This seems like a great resource for law enforcement officers and, if I were still one, I would investigate this training opportunity more fully. I found this site by searching the Castleton State College's collection.

Knight, Danielle. " *National Security Watch: 60 right wing terror plots foiled*". 12 July 2005.

<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/news/articles/050712/12natsec.htm>.

This short article references the 60 unsuccessful plots foiled by the police and other governmental agencies that right-wing anti-governmental militias and other groups have tried to bring forward since the Oklahoma City bombing. The article also references the need that DHS has to do further investigation into these groups and their plots and calls for closer collaboration between DHS and the FBI. The author also highlights three failed plots, two of which involve purchases or sales of bombs, weapons or bomb-making materials to undercover officers.

Krajicek, David J. " *The KKK Strikes Again*". New York Daily News, 26 March 2009, p.44.

This article is part of the Justice Story series that appears every week in the Sunday New York Daily News. Many of these articles serve as excellent jumping off points to discuss points of criminal or Constitutional Law. They are high interest, relatively easy to read for students, and they like them, and actually look forward to these homework assignments.

This case involves the United Klans of America's Klavern 900's (the Mobile, Alabama chapter) response to what they felt was a travesty of justice, a black man being found not guilty in the killing of a white police officer. Grand Dragon Bennie Hays decided they weren't going to take this lying down, and after burning a cross on the Mobile courthouse lawn, dispatched his son, Exalted Dragon Henry Hays, and a 17 year confederate, to randomly brutalize and lynch a black man. They found 19 year old Michael Donald, a trade student, beat him, slit his throat, brought his body back to show off to the other Klan members, and then lynched him, and transported his body to where they hung him from a tree across from the Hays residence. Donald's mother,

Beulah Mae, aggressively pushed for the resolution of this case, which baffled the Mobile PD. The FBI got involved, solved the case in two weeks, and Hays and his buddy were convicted. Mrs. Donald sued the United Klans, holding them financially responsible for her son's death. The Southern Poverty Law Center got a \$7 million judgment, bankrupted the United Klans, and took their assets, including their national headquarters. This case started the use of tort law to achieve civil rights goals.

Krajicek, David J. " *Skinhead's Spider Web*". New York Daily News, 13 January 2008, p.42.

Another in the Justice Story series, an excellent story about Jimmy Burmeister, a congenital loser who is attracted to the skinhead life and finds himself among a skinhead subculture in the 82nd Airborne Division in Fort Bragg, North Carolina in 1995. After Burmeister gets to the point where bragging to his fellow racists is not enough, he decides that his goal in life is to "earn" a spider web tattoo on his elbow, which in racist lore means that the wearer has killed a person of another race. Burmeister and some associates randomly murder a couple going for a walk.

This article gives an excellent view into skinhead life and values. It also offers great discussion on why the Army allowed a skinhead subculture to flourish, and the effects on the careers of the officers in charge of this renegade group. It also provides an opportunity for students to discuss the conflict between the racists' rights to free expression, free speech, and assembly as opposed to the Army's needs to have a well-ordered, cohesive group, and the rights of others not to be harassed.

Leavitt, Michael F, *"Keenan v. Aryan Nations: Making Hate Groups Liable for the Torts of Their Members"*. Idaho Law Review, 37 Idaho L. Rev. 603, 2001, Lexis Nexis, Full Text. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 29 July 2009. <<http://castleton.edu/tah>>.

This is a law review brief for The Idaho Law Review that deals with the case Keenan v. Aryan Nations, an Idaho case that deals with a lawsuit stemming from the actions of three security guards at the Aryan Nations compound. The security guards mistakenly thought a backfiring car was shooting at them, so they chased, shot at, and beat Victoria and Jason Keenan, a mother and son. The article deals with the issue of whether using civil lawsuits to hold hate groups accountable for their actions is legitimate. The author finds that it is.

This case is more than just a hate speech case, as these were employees of the defendant in the performance of their duty. Their actions and their personal histories make a case of vicarious liability warranted in this case. This kind of action was completely foreseeable given who the employees were, opening the door to a claim of gross negligence on the part of the Aryan Nations group, and their leadership. The author agrees with the plaintiff's claims of negligent hiring, training, retention and supervision. He also agrees that the \$6.3 million judgment is warranted; that the \$6 million in punitive damages makes sense given the actions of the guards and the Aryan Nations.

Lee, Martin A. *The Beast Awakens*. New York: Little, Brown and Co., 1997.

Lee's premise is that the United States made a number of blunders after World War II by failing to de-Nazify Europe generally, but most specifically Germany. By putting these

committed Nazis and other fascists back in power, we set the stage for more and more hate crimes, and protected war criminals like Klaus Barbie, the “butcher of Lyon” from the death penalties or lengthy prison sentences that many of them had already earned.

The Nazis masqueraded as anti-Communists, and the CIA, under Allen Dulles, used them to gain information, much, of which, according to Lee, was bogus. The Nazis used the roles we placed them in to protect other war criminals and to work towards their goal of reinstating the Third Reich. Worse than that, they manipulated the CIA into a deeper paranoia regarding the Communists, which, according to Lee, resulted in the Berlin Wall and the Cold War. The Nazis migrated to other countries, where they exported terror, and imported weapons, and the involvement of former SS officers lead to genocide, torture and political instability in Egypt, Chile, South Africa, and other nations.

I really liked this book and, as one of the reviews of the book stated, I also found it to be “hard to put down”.

Levine, Suzanne Braun, and Thom, Mary. *Bella Abzug*. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 2007.

This is an interesting biography of Bella Abzug, Congresswoman and activist that is a work of oral history written in a style where “speakers” have a “conversation”. The speakers are Abzug’s family, her staff, her colleagues, and friends. Abzug always opposed the topics that were espoused by extremists from the right. She crossed swords with the Ku Klux Klan when they packed one southern state’s delegation to the National Women’s Conference. Of course,

Abzug was everything that right-wing extremists hate- a woman, a lawyer, a Jew, a New Yorker, and an activist.

This book was an assigned reading for the Teaching American History Course.

Lord, Rich, and Ward, Paula Reed. *"A portrait of contrasts emerges from those who knew Poplawski"*. Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, 12 April 2009.

<http://www.postgazette.com/pg/09102/962297-53.stm>, Full Text. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 16 July 2009. <<http://www.castleton.edu/tah>>.

This is an excellent newspaper investigation into the path that led cop-killer and racist Richard Poplawski from being "a good kid" to what he has become today. The article refers to Poplawski's unfortunate upbringing- he was the product of a disastrous marriage between a 32 year old man and a 17 year old girl that unraveled into domestic violence almost immediately. Both parents had problems with alcohol abuse and both were arrested for DUI.

He still tried to do the right thing, and joined the Marines, but was thrown out after only three weeks of boot camp. From there, and after his breakup with his girlfriend, he became racist and failed repeatedly at his attempts to better himself in his employment and career. The authors draw from Poplawski's writings on MySpace and elsewhere to illustrate his descent into racism.

"Major Prison Gangs". Florida Department of Corrections. 29 July 2009.

<http://dc.state.fl.us/pub/gangs/prison.html> .

Succinct and comprehensive, this article deals with the six major prison gangs that are found in the Florida prison system. Of these six major gangs, this three-page article deals almost exclusively with the

two largest gangs in their prisons, Neta, a Puerto Rican-American gang , and the Aryan Brotherhood, a notorious white supremacist gang. For each of these gangs, the authors explain the gender and racial makeup of gang members, the gang's origins, the characteristics, identifiers, and symbols of the gang, the enemies and allies of the gang, and the gang's propensity for disruptive behavior. For the Aryan Brotherhood gang, the recruitment and initiation requirements are all given, also.

If anyone wanted a quick thumbnail sketch of these two major criminal and prison gangs, this article would be superlative.

The National Alliance. <http://natvan.com/>. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 16 July 2009. <<http://castleton.edu/tah>>.

This is the website home of the National Alliance, a racist, neo- Nazi group formerly known as the National Vanguard. The site is the work of Erich Gliebe, the group's chairman, and includes a link to an explanation of the group's ideology and programs. Visitors are also treated to opportunities to listen to or read speeches by Dr, William Pierce, the author of *The Turner Diaries*, a racist fantasy. Others can choose to buy back issues of *National Vanguard* and *Resistance* magazines, selected books, audio and video materials, or items related to their yellow ribbon campaign, "Bring Our Troops Home & Put Them on the Mexican Border".

The organization is floundering due to a variety of causes, but the website still provides an insight into racist organizations. This one is not as in-your-face and not as offensive as some others, so may be more appropriate for students.

*"Neo-Nazi Group Resurfaces, Citing Obama(National Desk)".*The Associated Press, The New York Times, 158.54657, April 26,2009, Full Text. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 29 July 2009. <<http://www.castleton.edu/tah>>.

This is a short article that deals with two men who are attempting to rebuild an Aryan Nations group after the Southern Poverty Law Center wiped out the previous one in a lawsuit which culminated in the loss of their 20 acre compound and the bulldozing of their swastika-emblazoned clubhouse. These two men are apparently energized by the recent election of Barack Obama, which they feel will bring others running to their cause. Their initial public relations foray was a flier that they distributed with a young girl asking "Why did those dark men take Mommy away? Most local residents roundly denounced the flier. The article contains a great quote from Heidi Beirich of the Southern Poverty Law Center dismissing the Aryan nations group, stating "We stomped the Aryan Nations pretty seriously."

" Obituary of Richard Butler; American white supremacist who founded the neo-Nazi Aryan Nations, the center of an international network of racist groups". Daily Telegraph (London, England), September 10, 2004, Full Text. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 29 July 2009. <<http://www.castleton.edu/tah>>.

This is an article from the London, England "Daily Telegraph" newspaper which is an obituary for Richard Butler, the founder of the Aryan Nations cult, and the high priest and spiritual leader of its religious wing, the Church of Jesus Christ Christian. Butler, a former aviation engineer, developed his theories about racial separatism after he observed the Indian caste system while he was serving in the US Army Air Corps during World War II. Unlike just about

everyone else who saw the caste system, Butler thought that the way that higher caste individuals, who tended to have lighter skins, had more status than those of lower castes, who tended to be darker-skinned, was a great idea.

Butler soon came to the realization that the only one who was standing up for the white race was Adolf Hitler, and became an ardent neo-Nazi. His views became more and more out of the mainstream, and Butler finally devised a plan to make a white homeland in five western states, and to form a new white nation there (the Aryan Nation). Butler purchased a 20 acre compound in Hayden Lake, Idaho, where he preached his religion of hatred until his security guards mistakenly shot at a vehicle passing by the compound and assaulted the occupants, thinking that they were attacking the Aryan Nations. A civil suit brought by the Southern Poverty Law Center resulted in Butler's losing the seat of his empire.

"Officer Down: Police Officer Paul Sciuлло III". PoliceOne.Com, 4 April 2009.

<http://www.policeone.com/officer-down/1808058-Police-OfficerPa...>, Full Text. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 16 July 2009. <<http://castleton.edu/tah>>.

In police culture, any time an officer dies in the line of duty, all other officers grieve the loss. PoliceOne.com runs a web-based police virtual magazine, an important part of which is the officer down section, which explains how the officer met his or her demise. The Officer Down section is designed for quick, business-like awareness of what happened, usually in a page or less. There would be similar pages dedicated to the two officers who fell with Sciuлло, Eric Kelly and Stephen Mayhle.

Olson, Lynne. *Freedom's Daughters: the Unsung Heroines of the Civil Rights Movement from 1830 to 1970*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2001.

This book represents a look into the Civil Rights movement with an emphasis on a group whose contributions to the cause have been largely overlooked- female activists, both white and black. Overshadowed by the male leaders of the struggle, hampered by the rampant chauvinism and sexism of their peers, their opponents, and the media, these women continued to fight. They continued on through incarceration and humiliation, and did so when the males wanted to give up, as in Mississippi.

Their lives, their careers, their homes and their futures were often sacrificed in carrying out the battle, often to a greater level than their male partners. I found this book to be very well written, and extremely readable. I recommend it highly, and it made me think a lot of the sexism of the anti-Viet Nam War movement of my teens and early twenties. This course was a required reading for high school teachers in the 2009 Teaching American History Course.

Potok, Mark, ed. "*Intelligence Report: Fall 2009*". Montgomery, Ala: Southern Poverty Law Center, 2009.

This magazine is the quarterly magazine put out by the Southern Poverty Law Center's Intelligence Project (formerly known as Klanwatch). The magazine is distributed without charge to law enforcement, scholars and journalists. In addition to articles dedicated to specific topics, the magazine has a number of "departments", Intelligence Briefs, International Briefs, Books on the Right, Legal Brief, and For the Record (an overview of hate crimes from the preceding

quarter on a state by state basis). This is simply an outstanding magazine; I picked it up at the Rutland County Sheriff's Department. I found it so enthralling that I read the entire magazine, picked up the next issue at the Sheriff's Department, and ordered myself a subscription to it.

Potok, Mark, ed. *Terror from the Right*. Montgomery, Ala.: Southern Poverty Law Center, 2009.

This is a comprehensive listing of 75 conspiracies and racist rampages since the Oklahoma City Bombing. The 40 page booklet has thumbnail sketches of these criminal acts as well as the criminals that committed them. Whenever possible, the case disposition is given. This document was prepared by the Southern Poverty Law Center for law enforcement officials in America. The last page is a memorial to the 28 police officers killed by these extremists since Oklahoma City.

I picked this booklet up at the Rutland County Sheriff's Department, where it had been mailed; this one was addressed to a Lieutenant. What is especially scary is the map of active extremist groups of 2008; Vermont is listed with two Ku Klux Klan groups. One is in the Northeast Kingdom area; the other seems to be in Rutland.

Prine, Carl. *"Friends describe accused shooter as an angry man"*. Pittsburgh Tribune-Review, 5 April 2009, Full Text. <http://www.pittsburghlive.com:8000/x/pittsburghtrib/news/cityregion> . 16 July 2009, Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library. <<http://castleton.edu/tah>>

This is an investigative news article written the day after Richard A. Poplawski ambushed and murdered three Pittsburgh police officers who responded to the house he shared with his mother and grandmother. The article attempts to understand the workings of Poplawski's mind

and gives a bit of his history that led up to his heinous act. It appears balanced, and has a source, Poplawski's best friend, who appears to be a dangerous extremist himself.

Public Broadcasting System. *Citizen King*. DVD. Social Studies School Service, 2004.

This is an in-depth, comprehensive video biography of Martin Luther King, the man and the myth. Part of the American Experience series on PBS, this almost 2 hour long video pieces together news footage and interviews with King's associates, family members, and other public and private figures. I found the part about King's relationship with Presidents Johnson and Kennedy to be particularly interesting. I also enjoyed the portrayal of King at the end as a reluctant warrior, tired and disillusioned by rejection by other African- Americans, who rose to the occasion when he had to.

This video was a required assignment for the 2009 Teaching American History Course.

Roddy, Dennis B. "*Suspect in officers' shooting was into conspiracy theories*". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Full Text, 5 April 2009. <http://post-gazette.com/pg/09095/960750-53.stm>. 16 July 2009, Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library. <http://castleton.edu/tah>).

This is also an article that follows up on the April 4th, 2009, murder of three Pittsburgh police officers by Richard Poplawski, who the article describes as a conspiracy theorist. Poplawski, in the article, fulfills every stereotypical vision of the right-wing extremist as a pathetic loser and loner whose beliefs boggle the imagination. Poplawski, according to article, discovered "that 30 states had recently declared sovereignty", and was upset that these major events were not being reported in the media.

Ruane, Michael E, Duggan, Paul, and Williams, Clarence. *"At a Monument of Sorrow, A Burst of Deadly Violence"*. The Washington Post, 11 June 2009. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/06/10...> , Full Text. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 16 July 2009. <<http://www.castleton.edu/tah>>.

This is an excellent "morning after" article which appeared in The Washington Post the day after the shooting at the Holocaust Museum. The team of three journalists who authored the article covered just about all the facets of this incident that one would expect: what happened in the incident, a medical update on the criminal and his victims, a biography of the shooter, James von Brunn, his involvements with racist and Nazi groups, and interviews with witnesses at the scene and people who knew von Brunn.

Saccuzzo, Jason Paul. *"Bankrupting the First Amendment: Using Tort Litigation to Silence Hate Groups"*. California Western Law Review, 37 Cal. W.L. Rev. 395, Spring, 2001, Lexis Nexis, Full Text. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 29 July 2009. <<http://castleton.edu/tah>>

This is an article that appeared in the California Western Law Review in which the author, a candidate for a law degree, examines the use of civil litigation to wipe out right-wing hate groups and the effect that these actions have on free speech. The author feels that while the hate groups and their views are noxious, the loss of our First Amendment protection is not worth the benefit. He gives a good history of First Amendment cases that he finds to be relevant, and focuses on *Brandenburg v. Ohio*, a case involving a Ku Klux Klan meeting where a reporter was invited. The reporter covered the statements of the Klan leader, who suggested that there might be trouble for the President and Congress if things did not change. He was

prosecuted for his statements; the Supreme Court overturned his conviction, and narrowed the former "clear and present danger" rule.

Personally, I do not share the author's view that the social good in silencing these poisonous groups does not outweigh any possible threat to the First Amendment. I was also amazed by the number of spelling and grammar errors in this law review article. Finally, I found interesting the fact that the author initially focused on the Aryan Nations case to make his point. The facts of the case are that on-duty Aryan Nations security guards, hearing a backfire in a car, overreacted, and thinking that they were under fire and chased and beat the occupants of the vehicle. This is not a free speech case at all but a standard vicarious liability case involving an employer who fails to properly hire, train, and supervise his employees. The author later admits this fact. There are a number of other SPLC cases that are much more on point- the various Klan cases (Beulah Mae Donald, the Vietnamese Fishermen of the Gulf Coast, etc.) or the Tom Metzger/WAR/Skinheads case.

Schiff, Karenni Gore. *Lighting the Way: Nine Women who Changed Modern America*. New York: Hyperion, 2005.

An excellent book, well written, and interesting, that deals with 9 women, some well-known, some not so well-known, who made significant contributions to the United States, to women, and to equality generally. The areas that these women excelled in ranged from labor unions, education, preschools, public health, civil rights, and other areas. These women came from rural and urban backgrounds, were of different races and economic status, but all managed to

leave their stamp on history. This book was assigned reading for the Castleton State College Teaching American History course. It was a great read.

Southern Poverty Law Center website. <http://splcenter.org/>.

This website covers just about everything you would expect- there is a part that explains what the SLC is, who is on their board, etc. There is a section that features the Teaching Tolerance school-based curriculum. Visitors can go to a US map and locate extremist groups in any part of the country or in their area. People can check out court cases that have been settled and those that the SPLC have pending. You can read the latest issue of their magazine, and keep up to date on hate groups, their actions, and their leaders. I recommend it highly.

"Stand Strong Against Hate": Southern Poverty Law Center.

<http://www.splcenter.org/center/petitions/standstrong/index.jsp>. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 16 July 2009. <<http://www.castleton.edu/tah>>.

This is an on-line tool provided by the Southern Poverty Law Center that allows you to determine how many documented hate groups exist in your state (2) and your area (1).

It also allows you to commit yourself as one who will stand strong against racism, and identifies you and your peers by counties (but not by last name). The tool also provides helpful links to articles about recent acts of bigotry in your state.

Students may choose to sign on as "willing to stand up". I found this site after a search at the Castleton State College Library, using Southern Poverty Law Center as the field of search.

Stout, David. " *Museum Gunman a Longtime Foe of Government* ". The New York Times, 10 June 2009. <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/06/11/us/11shoot.html>, Full Text. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 16 July 2009. <<http://castleton.edu/tah>>.

This article serves to introduce James von Brunn, the 88 year old white supremacist responsible for shooting up the US Holocaust Museum and murdering Stephen Johns, a security officer who worked there. It describes von Brunn's prior history and involvement in extremist activities, including his unsuccessful attempt to kidnap the US Federal Reserve Board. I found it interesting that at the time of that bungled operation, von Brunn was a resident of Lebanon, NH.

Taylor, Damon Henderson. " *Civil Litigation Against Hate Groups Hitting the Wallets of the Nation's Hate-Mongers* ". The Buffalo Public Interest Law Journal, 18 Buff. Pub. Interest L.J. 95, 1999-2000, Lexis Nexis, Full Text. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 29 July 2009. <<http://castleton.edu/tah>>.

This is an article that appeared in the State University of New York at Buffalo's Public Interest Law Journal that deals with the lawsuits that Morris Dees and the Southern Poverty Law Center have brought against the organizations that encouraged or assisted hate crimes. The author begins the article by giving a history of the Ku Klux Klan and other, more recent hate groups. He then explains the two legal grounds that the Southern Poverty Law Center uses to bring civil lawsuits against hate groups; these tactics have bankrupted these defendants and rendered them impotent. The two grounds for a suit are that the group was part of a civil conspiracy to commit a hate crime or that the group or its officers aided and abetted the hate crime by

encouraging it or by providing some sort of assistance to those who actually committed the crime. The article has extensive footnotes.

Thompson, Representative Bennie G. *"10 Years After the Oklahoma City Bombing, the Department of Homeland Security Must Do More to Fight Right-Wing Domestic Terrorists"*. US Congress, 19 April 2005. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 16 July 2009. <<http://castleton.edu/tah>>.

This is a report by Representative Bennie G. Thompson, the ranking member on the House Committee on Homeland Security, which indicates the need for the Department of Homeland Security to adequately address the threats that come from right-wing extremists.

Representative Thompson recognizes that DHS has done a good job in targeting and planning for foreign terrorists, domestic Muslim extremists, left-wing radicals, and single issue domestic terrorists (anti-abortionists, animal rights activists, etc.). However, what he does not understand, and what he calls for an end to is the complete lack of concern by DHS personnel to the threat coming from domestic right-wing terrorists. Thompson points out that there had been only 10 years since the Oklahoma City bombing and gives a number of examples of more recent cases of right-wing extremism.

One could easily infer that this was a political decision that occurred during the George W. Bush presidency. Interestingly enough, four years later, when DHS issued an advisory about right-wing terrorism, Secretary Napolitano was ripped into by Congressional Republicans who claimed that right-wingers were not a threat, and that the report was an attempt to discredit Conservatives. Of course, after the two incidents in April 2009 (the murder of three Pittsburgh

police officers, and the murder at the US Holocaust Museum), those Republicans have stopped these claims.

Turchie, Terry D., and Puckett, Kathleen M. *Hunting the American Terrorist: the FBI's War on Homegrown Terror*. Palisades, New York: History Publishing Co., 2007.

This is a fascinating book which deals with the "lone wolf" terrorist, an extremist who is so extreme that he can't fit in with other extremists, who he feels are too mainstream. The authors are Terry Turchie, a veteran FBI agent who headed the Unabomber Task Force and Dr. Kathleen Puckett, a FBI agent/ criminal profiler. The book covers 10 "lone wolves" but focuses mostly on Unabomber Theodore Kaczynski, "Olympic Bomber" Eric Rudolph, and Oklahoma City bomber Terry McVeigh. The authors explain the process they used to identify and capture Kaczynski and Rudolph; McVeigh was apprehended within hours, but the authors review his psychological makeup. The book is in two parts, one by each author.

US Department of Homeland Security. *Rightwing Extremism: Current Economic and Political Climate Fueling Resurgence in Radicalization and Recruitment*. US Department of Homeland Security, 2009. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 16 July 2009.

<<http://www.castleton.edu/tah>>.

This was a report that was attacked even before it was released- this is an "unclassified-for official use only" document that came from the Department of Homeland Security Extremism and Radicalization Branch. The authors suggested in early 2009 that for a variety of reasons, there existed an increased likelihood that there would be an outbreak of radical right-wing

extremism and recruitment. The authors suggested that the election of President Obama, the downturn in the economy, the fear of gun legislation, illegal immigration, disgruntled military veterans and fear of other countries all culminated in this increased likelihood.

DHS Secretary Napolitano was pilloried for this publication by Congressional Republicans even before it was released. They maintained that this represented a political ploy on the part of the Democrats to discredit Republicans, and there were calls for DHS to repudiate the report and for the Secretary to resign. After the two April 2009 right-wing terrorist actions, these attacks on the report and the Secretary ceased.

US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. "Terrorism in the United States 1999". US Department of Justice, 1999.

This report by the FBI is a retrospective of thirty years of domestic terrorism in the United States, with a special view at the years from 1980-1999. This report explains the different types of domestic terrorism. The FBI policy regarding countering terrorist threats is explained, with a clear statement that the FBI considers domestic terrorism acts to be crimes rather than some form of legitimate dissent. The report contains thumbnail sketches of each of the ten terrorist incidents, two suspected terrorist incidents, and seven preventions of terrorist incidents that occurred in 1999. If someone wanted to get a comprehensive overview of the state of domestic terrorism up to 1999, this would be it. The FBI projects and tracks trends of domestic terrorism and also looks at methods that were used and are likely to be used to carry out terrorist actions. The report also has quite a number of helpful statistics and charts- chronological summary of incidents in the US 1990-1999, the 28 groups on the State Department's

“Designated Foreign Terrorist Organization List”, and the 15 terrorist renditions that occurred from 1987-1999. Interestingly, 9 of those 15 were rendered to the United States in what was characterized as “irregular renditions”. Three of the “Irregular Renditions” were from countries that were undisclosed. I was certainly surprised to find that extraordinary renditions did not begin with the George W. Bush Presidency.

“ White Supremacist Shooting at U.S. Holocaust Museum Shows Where Spread of Hatred Can Lead,” The Anti-Defamation League, 10 June 2009.

http://www.adl.org/PresRele/Extremism_72/5546_72.htm. Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library, 16 July 2009. <<http://www.castleton.edu/tah>>).

This is a short press release from the Anti-Defamation League, an organization that is dedicated to fighting anti-Semitism, which deals with the incident last summer in which long-time neo Nazi James von Brunn shot up the U.S. Holocaust Museum. The press release uses this incident to remind people of the evil that still exists in our society (racism and anti-Semitism). The organization uses this incident as a reason to recommit themselves to their crusade and to commiserate with the family of von Brunn’s victim, security officer Stephen Johns.

Wroblewski, Henry M, and Hess, Karen M. *Introduction to Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (8th ed.)*. Thomson Wadsworth, 2006.

I purchased this book as another textbook for my Public Safety Services Program when I started the program. I found it to be a very comprehensive document; but unfortunately, it was a bit above my students. Additionally, the students found it very dry, as it is very text-heavy and

has very few illustrations, photographs or other items that would appeal to anyone whose learning style is not primarily dominated by reading. It does, however, make an excellent resource for more information for students who are looking to gain a deeper knowledge of a specific topic than what is covered by the main textbook in the class.