KU KLUX KLAN
REBOUNDS

ADL
Anti-Defamation League®
The Ku Klux Klan, which just a few years ago seemed static or even moribund compared to other white supremacist groups such as neo-Nazis, has experienced a surprising and troubling resurgence due to the successful exploitation of hot-button issues, including immigration, gay marriage and urban crime. The Klan has, in particular, exploited fears of an immigration explosion, and the debate over immigration has, in turn, helped to fuel an increase in Klan activity, with new groups sprouting in parts of the country that have not seen much activity.

In this report, ADL documents a noticeable spike in activity by Klan chapters across the country:

- Some longstanding groups have increased their activity and experienced an expansion in size.
- New groups have appeared, causing racial tensions in communities previously untroubled by racial issues. They hold anti-immigration rallies and recruitment drives and distribute racist literature with an emphasis on the immigration issue, with particular emphasis on Hispanics.
- Klan groups have become more active in parts of the country that had not seen much activity in recent years, including the Great Plains states such as Iowa and Nebraska, and Mid-Atlantic states such as Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The report includes a state-by-state listing of active Klan groups.
- Klan groups increasingly are cooperating with neo-Nazi groups.
- The Klan has adopted new publicity tactics and has embraced the Internet as a means to spread anti-Semitism and racism.

ADL has identified the following states as being notable for active or growing Klan chapters:

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The Ku Klux Klan is a racist, anti-Semitic movement with a commitment to extreme violence to achieve its goals of racial segregation and white supremacy. Of all the types of right-wing hate groups that exist in the United States, the Klan remains the one with the greatest number of national and local organizations around the country. More than 40 different Klan groups exist, many having multiple chapters, or “klaverns,” including a few that boast a presence in a large number of states. There are over a hundred different Klan chapters around the country, with a combined strength of members and associates that may total around 5,000. After a period of relative quiet, Ku Klux Klan activity has spiked noticeably upwards in 2006, as Klan groups have attempted to exploit fears in America over gay marriage, perceived “assaults” on Christianity, crime and especially immigration.

The Ku Klux Klan first emerged following the Civil War as America’s first true terrorist group. Since its inception, the Ku Klux Klan has seen several cycles of growth and collapse, and in some of these cycles the Klan has been more extreme than in others. In all of its incarnations, however, the Klan has maintained its dual heritage of hate and violence.

At first, the Ku Klux Klan focused its anger and violence on African-Americans, on white Americans who stood up for them, and against the federal government which supported their rights. Subsequent incarnations of the Klan, which typically emerged in times of rapid social change, added more categories to its enemies list, including Jews, Catholics (less so after the 1970s), homosexuals, and different groups of immigrants. In most of these cases, these perceived enemies were minority groups that came into direct economic competition with the lower- and working-class whites that formed the core constituency of the Klan in most of its incarnations.

The Ku Klux Klan was overshadowed in the late 1990s and early 2000s by growing neo-Nazi activity; however, by 2005 neo-Nazi groups had fallen on hard times, with many groups collapsing or fragmenting. This collapse has helped create a rise of racist skinhead activity, but has also provided new opportunities for Klan groups.

In addition, in the early 2000s, many communities in the United States began to experience a significant influx of immigrants, especially Hispanics, for the first time in their histories. A single-issue movement opposing immigration has helped create fear and anxiety about immigration in the minds of many Americans.

Many Ku Klux Klan groups have attempted to take advantage of that fear and uncertainty, using anti-immigration sentiments for recruitment and propaganda purposes, and to attract publicity.
Changes in longstanding groups

The Ku Klux Klan experienced a resurgence in 2006. One sign of this resurgence was an increase in activity by some longstanding Klan groups, often accompanied by an expansion in size. Immigration and other issues have allowed these longstanding Klan groups to increase their activities in areas where the Klan has traditionally been strong, such as the eastern Midwest and the South, and to expand into some parts of the country where the Klan did not have a particularly strong presence in the early 2000s, including the Great Plains and Mid-Atlantic states.

One such Klan group, the Brotherhood of Klans (BOK), exhibited considerably more activity in 2005-2006 than they had in a long time. Originally based in Prospect Heights, Illinois, the BOK’s leader, Dale Fox, moved the group to Henderson, Tennessee, and began organizing a series of Klan-related events, including large “Unity Gatherings” complete with speakers, vendors and multiple cross-burnings. Such a gathering occurred in August 2006. This represented a break from the past, in which the BOK organized few events and was not very active. The BOK also expanded considerably in size, establishing new chapters in many different parts of the country. The ability of the BOK to continue its expansion, though, was thrown into doubt by the sudden death of Fox due to a heart attack in late November 2006, although the BOK’s Ohio leader and “Imperial Klaliff,” Jeremy Parker, has vowed to continue expanding the racist and anti-Semitic group.

Another older Klan group, the Church of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, long based in Osceola, Indiana, has caused headaches for the local community. Its activity outside Indiana, however, was relatively limited. Like the BOK, though, the National Knights exhibited increased activity, as well as activity in parts of the country far from its base. The National Knights held a rally in May 2006 in Pauline, South Carolina, organized by Grand Dragon Joshua Fowler. They also held a rally in South Carolina in November 2005. The National Knights were active in other Southern states as well, including holding an anti-immigration rally in May 2006 in Russellville, Alabama, with 50 marchers. Ray Larsen, the head of the National Knights,
Recent Developments

came down from Indiana to speak at the event, at which people yelled slogans such as “Let’s get rid of the Mexicans!”

Other long-established Klan groups have also been active. The Mississippi White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan held a rally and cross-burning in Itawamba County in November 2006; they also had a recruiting event in Amory, Mississippi, in April 2006, among other activities that year. The Bayou Knights of the Ku Klux Klan held a rally in Smackover, Arkansas, in September 2006; that year they also held events in Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas. Thom Robb’s Knights of the Ku Klux Klan celebrated a “50th Anniversary and National Congress” in early September 2006 in Harrison, Arkansas.

Even in areas where Klan support is relatively strong, however, many individual Klan groups themselves typically do not last long before fragmenting or falling apart. Nonetheless, Klan groups such as the BOK, the Arkansas-based Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the Indiana-based National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and the Texas-based White Camelia Knights have managed to maintain a strong presence for quite a while. What these groups have all shared is a leader who could sustain the loyalty of followers better than the heads of other Klan groups (although the death of BOK leader Dale Fox may change that group’s status).

New Klan groups emerging

A sign of the Klan resurgence is the appearance of new Klan groups in different parts of the country. A certain number of new Ku Klux Klan organizations always emerge in any given period of time, as groups split apart or reform. However, what was different in 2005-2006 was the rapid expansion in size of some of these newer Klan factions.

One of the best examples of this phenomenon involves the Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The Empire Knights is a newer Klan group, formed in 2005 in part from former members of the Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. From Florida, it expanded across the South, into the Mid-Atlantic states, and even as far as Oregon. In January 2007, it boasted chapters in 18 states, though Texas members soon after split off to form their own group, the Traditional Christian Knights of the KKK.
Texas has been a strong scene of Empire Knights activity. In early August 2006, members of the Empire Knights of Texas, based in San Angelo, held a heavily publicized anti-immigration rally in the northwest Texas city of Amarillo. It was only one of several recent Empire Knights events in Texas. In June 2006, over 20 Empire Knights held an anti-immigration rally in the west Texas city of Midland, while in November 2005, they held a protest in Austin against gay marriage. The Empire Knights also held an event in July 2006 in Leesville, South Carolina.

Another example occurred in the Midwest, where a group of Michigan Klansmen led by Phil Lawson broke away from the Ohio-based Mystic Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in 2005 and formed a new group, the United Northern and Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The United Northern and Southern Knights rapidly expanded to nine states. Other new Klan groups have concentrated on expansion within a state rather than across state lines; in Georgia, for example, the Georgia Knight Riders of the Ku Klux Klan formed in 2006 with members in Ellijay, Bainbridge and Norcross.

Not every attempt to jumpstart the Klan has been successful. In the 1990s, Indiana was one of the centers of Klan activity, as two major Klan groups were based in that state. However, one of them, the American Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, largely collapsed after its leader, Jeff Berry, was convicted in 2001 for conspiracy to commit criminal confinement with a deadly weapon after holding two reporters at gunpoint. Following his 2004 release, however, an effort began to reinvigorate the Klan in northeastern Indiana, with contact post office boxes set up in Auburn and Albion. This attempt fizzled, however, after the organizers, Fred Wilson and Anthony Berry (son of Jeff Berry), were arrested in July 2006 for allegedly beating Jeff Berry almost to death during a party (the motive for the alleged attack is unclear).
Geographical Expansion

The Great Plains

The Klan has been expanding into regions of the country outside the South and eastern Midwest. Klan recruiting efforts have occurred in 2006 in the Great Plains, the Mid-Atlantic states and even on the West Coast.

In the Plains states, the Klan has been active in areas where it has not traditionally been strong for many years. In Iowa, for example, the Klan has exhibited a renewed energy, with recruitment efforts by the Brotherhood of Klans (BOK) in Denison, Storm Lake and other Iowa towns that have experienced a considerable influx of immigrants from Laos, Mexico and other countries in the early 2000s. The BOK established an Iowa chapter in the town of Nevada.

In addition to the BOK, former Florida Klansman Douglas Sadler has also tried to invigorate Klan activity in Iowa. Sadler was once a member of the Florida White Knights, but moved to Iowa in the mid-2000s. There he formed the Fraternal White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, based in Charles City and Cerro Gordo, which protested in Des Moines against gay marriage in January 2006.

In Nebraska, the Klan has also attracted publicity after a state investigation revealed that a Nebraska State Patrol trooper was allegedly a member of Thom Robb’s Arkansas-based Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The Patrol fired the trooper in March 2006 for conduct unbecoming an officer, and in September 2006, he was also fired from the Nebraska Safety Council, where he had taught traffic diversion classes. However, the ex-trooper and the state troopers union appealed his dismissal from the Patrol, but a judge upheld it. The BOK also has a presence in Nebraska, based in Omaha.
The Mid-Atlantic

The Klan has expanded into the Mid-Atlantic states, from Maryland up through New York. Here, relatively new Klan groups have stepped to the forefront in recruiting, organizing, and holding racist events. The World Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, based in Sharpsburg, Maryland, was originally a tiny Klan group, but has exhibited growth in the 2000s, expanding to a number of nearby states, including West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Some 30 members of the group showed up at a rally in September 2006, held in pouring rain on the Gettysburg Civil War battlefield in Pennsylvania. Considering the poor weather conditions, it was a surprisingly high turnout for the Klan group. World Knights leader Gordon Young used the event to denounce multiracial marriage and immigration.

In August 2006, 20 members of the World Knights and other white supremacist groups held a protest at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia, against a commemoration event there for the Niagara Movement (the forerunner to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). Following the event, one attendee was arrested for allegedly carrying a concealed handgun. Earlier in June 2006, the World Knights held a rally at another Civil War battlefield, the Antietam National Battlefield.

Klan expansion in the Mid-Atlantic states received a setback, however, with the unexpected disbanding of the World Knights in late November 2006. Members of competing factions left the World Knights to join other groups. The World Knights’ leader Gordon Young took his followers into the National Socialist Movement (NSM) and became that group’s Maryland state leader, while some dissident World Knights joined an NSM splinter group, the American National Socialist Workers Party. In January 2007, Young was arrested on seven criminal counts, including two counts each of second-degree assault and sex abuse of a minor, and the NSM disassociated itself from him.

The World Knights were not the only Klan group active in the Mid-Atlantic region. Also active in 2006 was the Millville, New Jersey-based Confederate Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, while in late 2006 the United Northern and Southern Knights, which already had a Virginia chapter, established a New Jersey chapter based in Merchantville.

Themes such as immigration and “black crime” have been common at Mid-Atlantic area Klan events. When Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Pennsylvania leader Mike Busch announced in 2006 that his Pennsylvania members wanted to hold a rally at Keystone State Park, he told a reporter that “our messages are about immigration, same-sex marriages, and many major other topics that are killing our society today.”
Ideology

The basic ideology of the Ku Klux Klan today is not very different from that of many other hard-core white supremacist groups, such as neo-Nazis. Though the symbols and rituals may differ, most Klan groups share the same emphasis on the “14 Words” slogan (“We must secure the existence of our people and a future for white children”) that tends to define modern hard-core white supremacy in the United States. However, there are differences. Though Ku Klux Klan groups are generally extremely anti-Semitic, a number of them, especially in the South, tend to spend more of their energy in activities opposing African-Americans and non-white immigrants, who are often seen as the more immediate enemies.

Another difference involves religion. Whereas many neo-Nazis and racist skinheads may be atheists or pagan, Klan groups tend to be overwhelmingly Christian (often adhering to the racist and anti-Semitic Christian Identity sect), reflecting the Klan’s more traditional origins. However, even this may be changing to a certain degree. For example, in 2006, the Kentucky-based Imperial Klans of America (IKA) announced on its Web site, as part of an effort to attract new members from the white supremacist subculture, that it would now accept certain non-Christians. “Since its beginning the IKA has been a Klan that only accepted Christians into its ranks,” the IKA announced in April 2006. However, now “…within the IKA, the message of all groups will be heard…Each will be able to have their own separate identity within the Klan, be they Odinists, National Socialists, Nazi’s [sic], Skinheads, Defenders, Confederates, or any other group so dedicated to our Cause.”

This move by the IKA reflected another noteworthy trend within the Klan—its growing Nazification. From the 1970s onward, Klan groups had to compete with a variety of other white supremacist movements, from neo-Nazis to racist skinheads, for potential recruits. Many white supremacists, especially younger ones, viewed the Klan as old-fashioned compared to these newer movements. Some Klan groups adapted to this challenge by becoming more like neo-Nazi and skinhead groups, adopting their symbols, regalia, tattoos, slogans, and even music. A number of Klan
groups have abandoned the use of the traditional hoods and robes, eschewing them altogether (typically wearing some form of military uniform instead) or only using them during ceremonies. As a result, today a Klansman might just as easily resemble a racist skinhead in dress and appearance as he might the traditional hooded and robed figure that most people associate with the Klan.

Klan groups also increased cooperation with neo-Nazi groups and occasionally even merged with them. The IKA’s yearly white power music event, Nordicfest, is a perfect example of this, attracting a wide variety of racist skinheads and neo-Nazis to Kentucky every year. Another example is the number of joint events the Klan held with the National Socialist Movement across the country in 2006.

Affiliations

Some Klan groups try to attract a variety of Klansmen and women to so-called “klonvocations” or “Klan jams.” Occasionally, different Klan groups will get together to form umbrella organizations or alliances, though they are typically short-lived. Other Klan groups hold regular “unity rallies” to which a variety of white supremacist groups are invited, or join in the rallies of white supremacist organizations in their area. There were many examples of such rallies in 2006.

A Knights of the Ku Klux Klan event, held in Fairdale, Kentucky, in August 2006, was a joint event with the neo-Nazi National Socialist Movement (NSM), billed as a “Unity Rally.” This was just one of many recent attempts by a variety of Ku Klux Klan groups to coordinate their activities with the Minneapolis-based NSM, which became the largest neo-Nazi group in the United States in 2006. This NSM-Klan cooperation was a hallmark of Klan activity in 2006.

The NSM has actively sought the participation of Klan groups at its racist and anti-Semitic events, possibly in part because it had troubled relations with a number of other neo-Nazi and racist skinhead groups in 2006, and such groups are unlikely to turn out in support of the NSM. Klan groups, on the other hand, can swell its numbers at public events. A September 2006 NSM rally in Columbus, Ohio, for example, not only had NSM attendees, but also had speakers from several Klan groups, includ-
ing the World Knights, the National Knights, and the Brotherhood of Klans. In fact, almost half of the white supremacists at the event were from Klan groups.

In March 2006, about 80 members of the NSM and several different Klan groups met in Laurens, South Carolina, at a place called the “Redneck Shop” to discuss ways to increase cooperation. Groups reportedly in attendance included the NSM, Aryan Nations, the Griffin Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the National Knights, the Teutonic Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and the Yahweh Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. NSM members have shown up at a number of other recent Klan events, including the January 2006 Fraternal White Knights protest in Des Moines and the September 2006 World Knights rally in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

One of the best examples of the closeness between the NSM and Klan groups occurred in late November 2006, when the Maryland-based World Knights of the KKK disbanded due to factional infighting. Its leader, Gordon Young, took his followers into the NSM and became its Maryland state leader. In January 2007, Young was arrested on seven criminal counts, including two counts each of second-degree assault and sex abuse of a minor, and the NSM disassociated itself from him.

Some Klan groups, meanwhile, have themselves become increasingly “Nazified,” eschewing hoods and robes in favor of the look and regalia of neo-Nazis and racist skinheads. Perhaps the best example of this is the Kentucky-based Imperial Klans of America (IKA), one of the larger Klan groups. Many of its members resemble racist skinheads more than traditional Klansmen, and the IKA has developed even closer ties with neo-Nazi skinhead groups in the Midwest such as Blood & Honour and the Vinlanders Social Club. The IKA’s annual racist music festival, Nordicfest, one of the largest racist music events in the United States, was in 2006 co-sponsored for the first time by Blood & Honour.

New Tactics

Klan groups have always used attention-getting stunts to spread fear and attract publicity, as well as to help spread their racist, anti-Semitic, and anti-immigration message, including participating in “adopt a highway” programs, attempting to sponsor public radio stations, and participating in museum donations programs, among others. The resurgence in Klan activity in 2006 has been accompanied by even more
such attention-grabbing tricks.

Thom Robb’s Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, for example, caused a stir in western North Carolina in the late summer of 2006 when members of the group began inserting their leaflets into a local conservative tabloid, the Rhinoceros Times, and leaving the paper on neighborhood lawns. The Knights apparently hoped that their ploy would get more people to pick up the leaflets. In the past, other racist groups have tried to insert hate materials into grocery circulars and other printed materials, for which some were successfully sued, but this tactic involved legally obtaining copies of the free newspaper and self-distributing them.

The Rhinoceros Times filed a lawsuit in early September 2006 against Robb’s Klan group, but its outcome is uncertain, as this tactic has not been used before. In response, Robb sued the Times for defamation. In September and November 2006, the National Knights used the same literature distribution tactic in the Raleigh area using old issues of the local newspaper, The News & Observer. The group’s fliers blamed plans for year-round schools on illegal immigration.

Further north, the United Northern and Southern Knights sent racist fliers to hundreds of schools in Michigan in February 2006 to coincide with Black History Month. The fliers targeted teachers, not students, and were very disturbing, as none of the schools had experienced anything like that before. Meanwhile, the Empire Knights created KKK Radio, an Internet-based broadcast system to air white power music, racist and anti-Semitic propaganda, and more. They also created an Empire Knights Youth Corps. The Brotherhood of Klans (BOK) has also used Internet-based radio to spread its message.

There are also some indications that the extremely fragmented Ku Klux Klan movement is making at least some initial attempts for greater unification. Joint events, at which Klansmen and women from multiple Klan groups appeared, were common in 2006. One explicit attempt at such an event was the “Klan Jam,” held in Fort Payne, Alabama, in June 2006. Organized by the North Georgia White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, it attempted to attract attendees from a wide variety of Klan groups. It also helped form the “Konfederation of Klans,” a loose umbrella group of around 11 different Klan groups, mostly from the South. The BOK held a “Fall Unity Gathering” in
2006 and announced another for May 2007 (which may not come to pass because of BOK leader Dale Fox’s death in November 2006).

Criminal Activity and Violence

The first incarnation of the Ku Klux Klan in the 19th century originated as a terrorist group and the Klan has had a high association with criminal activity ever since, with most of it centered on hate crimes and acts of domestic terrorism. In a Supreme Court dissent he authored in 2003, Justice Clarence Thomas characterized the Klan as a “terrorist organization, which, in its endeavor to intimidate, or even eliminate those it dislikes, uses the most brutal of methods.” The Klan is known for terrorism, murder, and assault, all stemming from its basic hate-based ideology, but Klansmen also commit a wide variety of non-hate-related crimes, largely because of the criminal milieu from which it draws portions of its membership.

Most Klan hate crimes tend to target African-Americans or multiracial families or couples. In April 2003, for example, five members of the American Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan were convicted in federal court in Louisiana on conspiracy and intimidation charges for burning a cross at the residence of three African-American men in Longville, Louisiana. The five men, who all pleaded guilty, had burned the cross in an attempt to coerce the victims into leaving the community. “Our general purpose was just to rid them from the neighborhood,” Fuselier explained in court. All three victims moved out.

At the sentencing in that case, U.S. District Judge Tucker Melancon emphasized the malevolent role that the Klan plays in the United States, saying that “while foreign terrorists would kill our bodies and destroy our buildings, the American Invisible Empire and the Ku Klux Klan and what they stand for and the type of conduct these defendants engaged in to rid themselves of their black neighbors, attacks our nation’s very soul.”

Klan members sometimes also engage in acts of domestic terrorism. In March 2006, for example, six members of the Nation’s Knights of the Ku Klux Klan pleaded guilty to a variety of weapons and conspiracy charges in connection with an illegal gun trading scheme in the early 2000s to finance a plan to blow up the Johnston County, North Carolina, courthouse.
In August 2005, North Georgia White Knights member Daniel James Schertz pleaded guilty to building pipe bombs designed to blow up buses carrying Mexican and Haitian migrant workers from Tennessee to Florida. In November 2005, he received a 170-month federal prison sentence.

Schertz was hardly alone. In 2003, Pennsylvania Klan leader David Hull was convicted of a variety of illegal weapons charges in connection with an alleged plot to use hand grenades to attack abortion clinics; he also allegedly told an informant that he had turned his car into a “suicide bomb on wheels.”

In 1997, in one of the more spectacular cases, three Klansmen and a Klanswoman—Edward Taylor, Jr., Shawn Dee Adams, Catherine Dee Adams, and Carl Waskom, Jr.—were arrested for plotting a series of terrorist acts in north Texas, including an attack on a natural gas processing plant. This would merely serve as a diversion for a $2 million armored car robbery designed to finance further acts. While surveilling the natural gas refinery, Klan members noticed children nearby and realized they would be likely victims of a blast. “But if it has to be,” Catherine Dee Adams said, in words caught on tape, “I hate to be that way, but if it has to be...” However, because another Klan member had reservations and alerted the police, the plot was foiled before it could be carried out. The four were arrested in April 1997 and eventually pleaded guilty to a variety of charges.

Klan members have also frequently been arrested for non-ideological crimes ranging from burglary to sex crimes to spousal assault. These arrests suggest that a number of Klan groups tend to attract people with violent or anti-social natures.
Active Klan Groups by State

**Alabama**

**ORION (Our Race Is Our Nation) Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.** Once a large and active group, the ORION Knights have mostly disappeared, with a remnant in Alabama.

**White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.** A small Alabama Klan group.

**Arkansas**

**Bayou Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.** An active regional Klan group, with a presence primarily in Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma.

**International Keystone Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.** Once a larger group, the Keystone Knights are much smaller today, with active members in Pennsylvania and Arkansas.

**Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.** An Arkansas-based Klan group with chapters in around seven states.

**Ku Klux Klan, LLC.** A small Arkansas Klan group.

**Southern Arkansas Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.** A small Klan group based in Smackover.

**California**

**Kalifornia Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.** A small California Klan group.

**White Legion Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.** A small southern California Klan group.

**Florida**

**Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.** A growing Klan group based in Florida, claiming chapters in some 18 states, mostly in the South, the Northeast, and the West Coast.

**National Aryan Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.** A small Klan group with chapters in Florida and Louisiana.

**United White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.** A small Florida Klan group.

**Georgia**

**American White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.** A small Klan group with chapters in Georgia and Texas.
Georgia Knight Riders of the Ku Klux Klan. A Georgia-based Klan group.

North Georgia White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A Georgia-based Klan group.

Indiana
American Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Possibly the most active Klan group in the 1990s, the American Knights are now nearly dead, with only a few members in Indiana.

Church of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Headquartered near South Bend, Indiana. It claims chapters in around 20 different states, in all parts of the country.

United Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A small Indiana Klan group.

Iowa
Fraternal White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A small Iowa Klan group.

Kentucky
Imperial Klans of America. A prominent Klan group based in Kentucky with chapters in eight states.

White Mountain Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A small Kentucky Klan group.

Louisiana
Bayou Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. An active regional Klan group, with a presence primarily in Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma.

Louisiana White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A Louisiana Klan group.

National Aryan Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A small Klan group with chapters in Florida and Louisiana.

Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A small Louisiana Klan group.

Michigan
United Northern and Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A Klan group with chapters in nine states, mostly in the Midwest. It is based in Michigan.
Mississippi
Mississippi White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A Klan group with a number of chapters in Mississippi.

New Jersey
Confederate Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A small New Jersey Klan group headquartered in Millville.

North Carolina
Cleveland Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A small North Carolina Klan group.

Ohio
Brotherhood of Klans. One of the larger and more active Klan groups in 2006, headquartered in Tennessee until the late 2006 death of its leader. It appears its new headquarters will be in Marion, Ohio. It claims chapters in some 15 states, from all around the country.

Mystic Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. An Ohio-based Klan group that claims to be active in eight states, mostly in the Midwest, although it lost much of its membership to the United Northern & Southern Knights.

Oklahoma
Bayou Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. An active regional Klan group, with a presence primarily in Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.

Pennsylvania
International Keystone Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Once a larger group, the Keystone Knights are much smaller today, with active members in Pennsylvania and Arkansas.

South Carolina
International Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A small South Carolina Klan group.

Tennessee
Great Tennessee Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A small Tennessee Klan group.

Knights of Bedford Forest. A small Tennessee Klan group.

Knights of Yahweh. A small Klan group based in Dandridge, Tennessee.

**Texas**

American White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A small Klan group with chapters in Georgia and Texas.

Bayou Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. An active regional Klan group, with a presence primarily in Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.

Traditional Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A Texas Klan group based in San Angelo, Texas, splintered off from the Empire Knights of the KKK.

White Camelia Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A Texas Klan group based in Cleveland, Texas.

**Virginia**

Victory Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A small Virginia Klan group.

Virginia Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A small Virginia Klan group.

**West Virginia**

Knight Riders of the Ku Klux Klan. A small West Virginia Klan group.

Please see these related reports from the Anti-Defamation League:

**Extremists Declare ‘Open Season’ on Immigrants: Hispanics Target of Incitement and Violence**
http://www.adl.org/main_Extremism/immigration_extremists.htm

**Armed Vigilante Activities in Arizona**
http://www.adl.org/learn/extremism_in_the_news/White_Supremacy/arizonaborder_update52105.htm

**Border Disputes: Armed Vigilante Activities in Arizona**