



HUMAN RIGHTS NETWORK NEWS

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WHITE-POWER POP PRINCESSES: PRUSSIAN BLUE MOVES TO MONTANA

One of the most prominent recruiting tools for the white supremacist movement these days is the musical act Prussian Blue. White power music is usually relegated to the underground, but Prussian Blue has gathered lots of mainstream attention recently. The major reason is that the band's only members, Lamb and Lynx Gaede, are 14 years old. The fraternal twins have blond hair and blue eyes and are a popular commodity at racist gatherings.

Since late 2005, there have been rumors that Prussian Blue and their manager/mother April Gaede were moving to Montana. The rumors were confirmed over the summer when ABC's *Primetime* featured a story about the twins. The show reported that April had moved the girls from California to Montana, because their previous home state was not white enough. Within days of the broadcast, the Human Rights Network received calls from Kalispell residents who were alarmed to find out their new neighbors were major players in the white supremacist movement.

Racist Family Values

While the twins perform on stage, their mother, April, is the driving force behind the scenes. April's indoctrination into white supremacy began at birth. She says she grew up in a "racially conscious household" in Fresno, CA. Bill Gaede, April's father, shoed horses and was a rancher. He used the Nazi swastika as his cattle brand, wore it on his belt buckle, and plastered it on the side of his pickup.

April grew up around horses and competed in various equestrian events. However, her most notorious horse ride came in 1994. According to the Southern Poverty (Prussian, continued on page 2)



This picture of Prussian Blue, with Lamb and Lynx Gaede wearing smiley-face Hitler T-shirts, is posted all over the Internet.

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Contributors: Christine Kaufmann, Ken Toole, Alison James, and Kim Abbott.*

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Photo by National Vanguard

April Gaede

Law Center, she rode through town wearing only a G-string, cowboy hat, boots, and bumper stickers across her breasts as part of a radio contest. She was arrested for indecent exposure. April, a college dropout, would eventually make her mark in the white supremacist movement. Her thoughts on race were clear. "I'm a racist," she has said. She has lamented that Hitler is "vilified" and claimed that anti-Semitism is a "disease" that "you catch from Jews."

April's formal white supremacist activity began with the World Church of the Creator (WCOTC) and the National Alliance. Writing as a member of WCOTC, she urged white people to "preserve our endangered race." She also claimed that an influx of people of color to an area led to a "rise in crime and violence in general." She described WCOTC leader Matt Hale as an "intelligent, handsome and charismatic" leader and said she voted for him as a write-in candidate for president in 2004. Currently, Hale is serving a 40-year prison sentence for trying to have a federal judge assassinated.

With the National Alliance, April served as the leader of local unit and won an award from the group in 2004 for her activism. She frequently contributed commentaries for the National Alliance's publication *National Vanguard*. In one piece, she stated America's founders wrote laws only for their descendants, "by which they could only have meant White people [emphasis in original]."

Despite her own racist activism, it is April's daughters who are her claim to fame. Lamb and Lynx have the higher profile. However, white supremacists also enjoyed April's name choice for her youngest daughter, Dresden. Dresden was a German city decimated by Allied bombings during World War II. April is a follower of eugenics, the science used by the Third Reich, and has gloated that her kids are "ideal eugenic quality."

April made sure that her daughters grew up steeped in white supremacy. She taught the girls the alphabet using a scheme that started "A is for Aryan, B is for blood..." She home schooled Lamb and Lynx for seven years. April stated her goal in home schooling was to let her girls know that their main duty was to "raise lots of white children." After seven years, the twins started attending public school, as they do now in Kalispell.

April and her family resided in Bakersfield, CA, prior to moving to Montana. She said she wanted to move because California was not "white enough." In a posting on Prussian Blue's website, the motivation was even more explicitly racist—to "get away from the mud [non-white] invasion." The only glitch in her plan was a custody dispute. When she divorced the twins' father

in 1997, April got full custody. However, she could not move the children without the court's consent. Since the divorce, the father decided to seek full custody, because he thought April was brainwashing his daughters with white supremacy. In June 2006, a California court gave April full custody and allowed her to move to Montana.

Support from the National Vanguard

Along with Montana's appealing demographics, April may have chosen the state because of the fellow white supremacists who live here. In 2005, internal fighting caused a split in the National Alliance. April joined the group that splintered off, the National Vanguard. Another National Alliance recruiter joining the new group was Bozeman's Kevin McGuire. McGuire has been actively recruiting in the Bozeman area since 2004 (for more on McGuire, see the June 2005 and October 2005 editions of *Network News* at the Network's website).

In August 2005, April announced that she and her family had
(Prussian, continued on page 3)



Kevin McGuire
National Vanguard

(Prussian, continued from page 2) gone on a road trip. While on vacation, they met with “fellow white nationalists” in various states. The Gaedes came through Montana and stopped in Bozeman. While there, April said she met with “local members” of National Vanguard. Kevin McGuire was no doubt among this group.

Music by Aryan Angels

Lamb and Lynx got their start as Prussian Blue when they were nine years old. They claim the name of their group is a tribute to their German heritage and their blue eyes.

In 2001, Prussian Blue performed at a National Alliance event, and racist patriarch William Pierce liked what he heard (for more on Pierce, see the National Alliance fact sheet on the Network’s website). He encouraged April to have the twins record an album for his white power music label, Resistance Records. Erich Gliebe, who ran Resistance Records, immediately saw Prussian Blue’s potential for the movement. He viewed the twins as the perfect vehicle to attract kids between eight and 12 years old to the white power scene.

Lamb and Lynx try to downplay their racist ideology. “We’re proud of being white,” says Lynx. “We just want to preserve our race.” However, the twins wear smiley-face T-shirts with the faces made to look like Hitler. They have also claimed the Holocaust was an “exaggeration,” and their music displays an overtly racist edge. One of their songs pays tribute to German Nazi Rudolf Hess, Hitler’s deputy Fuhrer. It says that Hess “gave his loyalty to our cause.” A song titled “Aryan Man Awake” en-

courages racists to revolt against non-whites by turning “fear into hate.” Another song depicts “a great war, a bloody but holy war.”

Lamb composed a song through the mail with incarcerated racist David Lane.

Lane is serving 190 years in prison for his role in assassinating a Jewish radio-show host in Denver. Similarly, Lynx wrote a letter to imprisoned racist Matt Hale that she signed with a swastika and mentioned “RAHOWA,” a white supremacist acronym for “racial holy war.”

White Power Music— Powerful Recruiting Tool

Resistance Records is a prominent white-power music label. William Pierce and the National Alliance acquired it for the express purpose of recruiting young people into the white supremacist movement. Prussian Blue offers two unique characteristics to white power music—softer music and a feminine voice.

Prussian Blue’s sound is more folksy than the industrial, guitar-driven, guttural screaming of the mostly male-dominated, white power music industry. Also, Prussian Blue offers an innocent blue-eyed, blond hair appearance that contrasts with the young, tattooed neo-Nazi skinheads prevalent in the white power scene. Because of their youth, the girls’ music is a tailor-made vehicle for racist recruiters trying to establish a relationship with pre-teens

White Power Music Lyrics

Intimidation One’s “Street Fight”

“If you’re sitting at home on a Sunday morning with nothing better to do, pull out your pistol, grab your guns, this is what you could do. Find a local black church or a synagogue and kick down the door. Open fire on women and children, watch them fall to the floor.”

and young teenagers.

The Community Responds

After the ABC *Primetime* aired with Prussian Blue, the Gaedes’ neighbors sprang into action. At the end of August, they began distributing fliers with background information on the Gaedes. One side featured a letter to neighbors, and the other side was a sign reading “No Hate Here.”

The neighbors made it very clear that the information was not meant to intimidate the Gaedes. “**This letter is not written as a means to harass the family, or to begin a ‘Witch-hunt....’ We wish the family no harm [emphasis in original].** Instead, the letter was to demonstrate that their neighborhood was diverse and discrimination was unacceptable. The letter asked people to post the “No Hate Here” signs in their homes and vehicles. Towards the end of the letter, it was repeated that nobody should “**use the information to harass the family or do harm [emphasis in original].**”

These local community members soon began receiving threats from white supremacists, and their
(Prussian, continued on page 10)

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY CONTINUES MONTANA

ACTIVIST NATIONAL SPLIT IMPACTS STATE ACTIVISTS

The National Socialist Movement, also known as the American Nazi Party, made headlines in Montana in April 2006. The Human Rights Network broke the story that the Nazi Party's Montana leader, Shawn Stuart, was running for the legislature as a Republican. Activists for the National Socialist Movement responded by posting the names, home addresses, and phone numbers of Network employees on racist websites (for more on Stuart and the Nazi Party, see the June 2006 edition of *Network News* on the Network's website).

The National Socialist Movement (NSM) evolved from George Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi Party of the 1960s. It openly embraces an anti-Semitic and racist ideology, while worshipping Adolph Hitler and the Third Reich. NSM believes that citizenship should be denied to people of color, Jews, and gays and lesbians. It frequently holds public events where its activists wear brown-shirt uniforms replicating Hitler's storm troopers. One of its slogans is "Fighting for Race and Nation."

Stuart faces incumbent Democrat Jon Sesso in November. While he will probably fail in his political aspirations, Stuart's leadership has established NSM contact points in Libby and Billings. The Libby activists have already faced hate crime charges for their activities. Most recently, a split at the national level between prominent NSM activists impacted the Montana Nazis.

Montana Right to Life Endorsed a Nazi

Once Shawn Stuart's ties to NSM were publicized, the Montana GOP denounced his candidacy. Stuart unsuccessfully tried to change his party affiliation on the

ballot to "National Socialist" or "American Nazi." Since neither of those are parties qualified for ballot access in Montana, Stuart had to stick with the Republicans. NSM said that was okay, because "National Socialist and Republican values are not incompatible."

In June, the Network learned that Right to Life of Montana had endorsed Stuart. The Network called on the group to withdraw its support. Gregg Trude, head of Right to Life, told the media he had been puzzled by some of the answers Stuart gave to Right to Life's questionnaire, but he never talked to Stuart. Right to Life withdrew the endorsement.

Bill White, an NSM activist from Virginia, helped

explain why Trude found some of Stuart's answers "questionable." Reporting on Right to Life withdrawing its endorsement, White stated NSM does not support "abortion of healthy white babies." The group, however, supports abortion in "the case of race-mixing." In other words, NSM encourages abortion if one parent is not white.

Cells in Other Montana Cities

Since setting up shop in Butte, Stuart has helped establish NSM contact points in Billings and Libby. The Billings chapter was announced in May, but Stuart has refused to iden-

tify the local contact person or allow the person to talk to the media. However, somebody going by the online moniker "White Montana" has stated he is the local Billings contact. He claims to be 50 years old and says he belonged to the National Socialist White People's Party in the 1970s. Many of his online postings have provided racist demographic descriptions of Montana. He said the state has "prairie niggers and a tiny dose of spics," but Montana lacks a significant "Jew or jig population." He also called Native Americans "worthless turds."

While NSM activity in Billings has been relegated

(NSM, continued on page 5)

Photo from ADL



Butte's Shawn Stuart (left) speaks at a white supremacist rally in Olympia, WA.

(NSM, continued from page 4)

to the Internet, Libby activists have taken to the streets. In June, the Network received reports of NSM members marching down Libby sidewalks, and residents sent in fliers the activists had distributed. The fliers claimed immigrants were stealing jobs from white people and proclaimed, "STOP the BETRAYAL of AMERICA."

In mid-July, NSM activists Dan Benson and Ervin Stradley faced charges of malicious intimidation (more commonly called hate crime charges), harassment, disorderly conduct and assault. These charges stemmed from multiple encounters with a bi-racial family in Libby. Benson's wife wrote a response to the charges on the *Western News'* website. She said her husband was not involved. Instead, the "true criminals" were Stradley and James Bauer, whom she identified as NSM members. She said her husband was not violent or vocal about his racist beliefs. She said the charges were a form of "reverse racism" inflicted on white supremacists. Towards the end of July, Benson and Stradley pleaded guilty to lesser charges. Each had jail time suspended and were fined \$100.

Stuart Speaks at Washington Rally

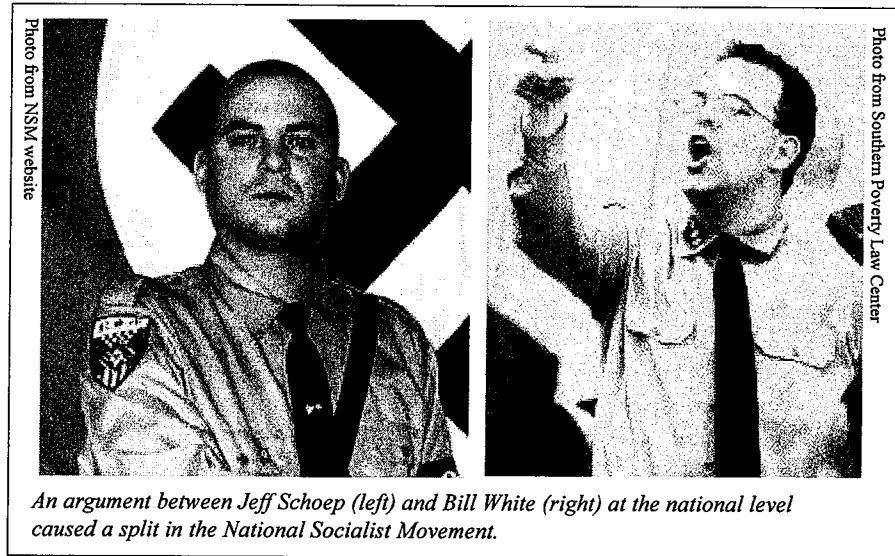
Shawn Stuart's increasing profile in Montana earned him the opportunity to speak at an NSM rally in Washington State. Held over the Fourth of July Weekend, the event took place at the Capitol in Olym-

pia. "There's a little cockroach that has crawled into every nation and they have been kicked out everywhere," Stuart said during his speech. "Who am I talking about? The Jew. The Jew hates you all."

By a ratio of 500 to 13, protestors far outnumbered NSM Nazis at the rally. Stuart claimed NSM could have turned out more activists, but national headquarters told the rally organizers to keep the number small. The Olympia community responded to the Nazi event by holding diver-

rally, long-running tensions between Bill White and NSM Commander Jeff Schoep exploded. In mid-July, Schoep suspended White from NSM. He said White continued making "baseless attacks" on his character. He claimed White had "backstabbed every person he has ever dealt with," and White was involved with NSM "solely to fuel his massive narcissistic egomania."

White hit back with charges that Schoep was a "coward" and a "liar." He claimed Schoep allowed "pedo-



An argument between Jeff Schoep (left) and Bill White (right) at the national level caused a split in the National Socialist Movement.

sity rallies and other events promoting tolerance and condemning racism. A website maintained by the Oregon NSM chapter criticized Washington's governor for declaring the day of the rally "State Unity Day." The website called the governor a "Jew puppet" and said Unity Day translated into "Hug a nigger day."

Internal Fight at the National Level

Shortly after the Washington

philia, adultery, Satanism, and all sort of bizarrrity [sic]" to run rampant in NSM. On July 18, White announced he had founded his own group, the American National Socialist Workers' Party. He said other founding members included 21 former NSM state leaders and 96 former NSM members. His list of complaints against Schoep had grown to include the charge that Schoep had allowed "mixed blood" people into NSM. Among the founding principles listed *(NSM, continued on page 10)*

COURT RULES CHURCHES MUST FOLLOW CAMPAIGN LAW: RELIGIOUS RIGHT CONTINUES TO PUSH LIMITS

In September, a District Court Judge ruled that Helena's Canyon Ferry Road Baptist Church must follow the same campaign laws as everyone else. In 2004, a complaint was filed against the church with the Commissioner of Political Practices. It stated the church had not reported expenditures made in support of the initiative to ban gay marriage in Montana. The church responded with a lawsuit against the State of Montana, arguing campaign laws violated its freedom of speech. The District Court judge disagreed.

"Nothing in the First Amendment keeps the state from exercising its regulatory authority over the political process," wrote District Judge Donald Molloy, "even when the politicking takes place in the 'sanctuary.'"

Molloy's ruling reinforced the findings of the Commissioner of Political Practices. In March 2006, then-Commissioner Gordon Higgins ruled against the church. He found that it cost Canyon Ferry Road Baptist Church \$3,000-\$5,000 "just to open the door" for any event. He also

reported that the church engaged in multiple activities to get the constitutional initiative to ban gay marriage on the ballot, including having petitions available at the church for over a month. The church's expenditures meant it had become an incidental political committee under Montana law. Higgins declared the church "never made any effort to consult the Commissioner's office or Montana campaign finance and practices law." Like the District Court ruling, Higgins' decision didn't bar churches from participating in all political activity. Instead, both rulings said churches must follow the same laws as everyone else.

In October, the Alliance Defense Fund, which is representing the Canyon Ferry Road church in the lawsuit, announced it was appealing Molloy's ruling. The Defense Fund is a national Religious Right law firm with ties to activists like Jerry Falwell and James Dobson. "Churches should not be punished for speaking out on

important social issues of the day," said the Fund's Dale Schowengerdt when filing the appeal. "The Constitution should never be construed to require cumbersome reporting requirements in order to exercise First Amendment rights." This view of the First Amendment would undermine all campaign law, as no organization would have to report expenditures.

What the Alliance Defense Fund and other Religious Right groups refuse to acknowledge is the difference between speaking out on moral issues and engaging the political process. Nothing prohibits church leaders from taking stands against gay marriage or other social issues. However, when a church actively supports a political campaign like banning gay marriage—in this case having petitions to qualify it for the ballot—it must follow campaign law.



Jeff Laszloffy and his Montana Family Foundation are running a campaign to get conservative Christians to the polls on Election Day.



"Vote Your Values" Continues to Engage Churches

Focus on the Family, one of the leading Religious Right groups in the country, is leading a campaign to engage conservative Christians in the

political process. Under the banner of "Vote Your Values," Focus is trying to make sure that evangelical and fundamentalist Christians turn out to the polls on General Election Day in November.

In August, the Montana Family Foundation conducted trainings in eight cities for the campaign. The Foundation is a state-level affiliate of Focus on the Family and was the driving force behind the 2004 initiative that banned gay marriage in Montana. Jeff Laszloffy, the Foundation's leader, began the trainings claiming the "Vote Your Values" campaign was non-partisan. However, he added that a major goal was to elect anti-choice candidates, which clearly favors Republicans. Both the Montana and National Republican platforms oppose reproductive freedom, while the Montana and National Democratic platforms contain pro-choice language.

Most of the training session was led by Chris Hupke, (*"Value Voters," continued on page 7*)

UPDATED REPORT ISSUED ON THE CONSTITUTION PARTY OF

MONTANA

Back in 2000, the Constitution Party of Montana qualified for the ballot in Montana for the first time. The media and many political pundits treated the party as a novelty, since it was unlikely to impact Montana elections. However, the Human Rights Network immediately recognized that, due the party's ideology, it was a readymade vehicle for moving radical right-wing ideas into the political mainstream. The Network issued a report on the Constitution Party documenting its concerns.

Much has happened since the initial report in 2000. The Constitution Party of Montana has established itself as the most influential third party in the state. Every election cycle since it qualified, a Constitution Party candidate has drawn enough of the "conservative" vote away from Republicans to hand legislative seats to the Democrats (see table on page 11). The Constitution Party has risen to this level by capitalizing on a longtime debate in the Republican Party about what constitutes a "true conservative." While the right-wing of the GOP battles more moderate Republicans for control, the Constitution Party has positioned itself as an option for disaffected Republicans. In reality, the Constitution Party is far from the

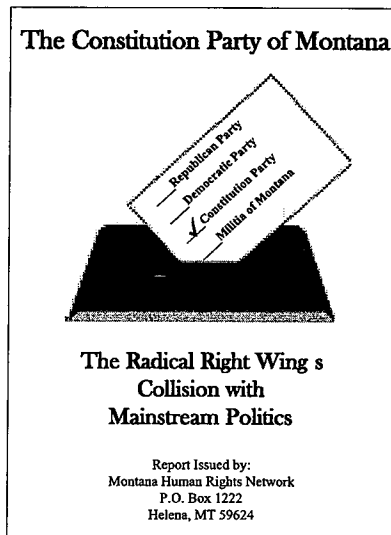
mainstream's definition of "conservative." All of this led the Network to issue a more detailed report on the Constitution Party in September.

The Constitution Party's brand of "conservatism" includes both right-wing Christian fundamentalism and anti-government themes of the militia movement. It seeks to base civil law on ultra-conservative biblical doctrine, while pandering to the militia movement's dislike of established government. Some of its activists promote ideas identical to groups like the Militia of Montana and Montana Freemen, while others stage protests in front of health clinics with grotesque placards featuring allegedly aborted fetuses.

The Network's updated report takes an in-depth look at the Constitution Party of Montana's platform. It also examines how the party's activists put that platform into action. There are profiles of the party's current officers and many of its 2006 legislative candidates. It also takes a look at the national Constitution Party. The

Montana chapter recently severed its affiliation with the national party, feeling the national party was growing too moderate.

As in past election cycles, the Constitution Party of Montana's best chance to win a seat in the Montana Legislature is by capitalizing on the "conservative" vote away from Republicans to hand legislative seats to the Democrats. (Constitution Party, continued on p. 11)



("Value Voters," cont. from page 6) a representative from Focus on the Family. Constantly repeating the slogan "Vote Biblical Values," Hupke discussed how conservative Christians should conduct voter-registration drives in their churches and the need to get their pastors involved. Church members who registered voters were asked to send copies of completed forms to Focus on the Family, so it could use them in "get out the vote" activities. A second part of the campaign involved getting "voter

guides" by the Montana Family Foundation into churches.

Historically, voter guides by Religious Right groups have been slanted to support Republicans. The Christian Coalition of America was the most notorious for this practice. Its guides were based on questions asked from a right-wing perspective about favorite issues of the Religious Right, such as abortion and gay rights. During the 2004 presidential election, the group distributed guides comparing President George W. Bush

and Democratic challenger John Kerry. While Bush responded to a Coalition questionnaire, Kerry did not. However, that did not stop the Christian Coalition from issuing the voter guides with Kerry's alleged positions on issues. A Coalition staff member admitted the guides were meant to influence elections, saying the group hoped it could swing 5%-7% of the vote for the conservative candidate. □

EDITORIAL: MONTANA WORKERS DESERVE RESPECT...AND A RAISE

In September, Montanans celebrated Labor Day. It's a different sort of holiday. It doesn't commemorate any wartime achievement or sacrifice, or any specific event or individual. Rather, it celebrates the social and economic contributions workers have made to the strength, prosperity, and well-being of our country.

As a society, we should be ashamed of how many of those workers live in poverty. They don't have resources to adequately feed their children, provide health care and housing for their families, let alone participate in the prosperity of this country. It's immoral for the richest nation in the world to treat our workers with such disrespect.

Over 30,000 Montana workers make between \$5.15 (the legal minimum) and \$6.15 an hour. That's between \$10,712 and \$12,792 per year, if they are lucky enough to find full-time work with paid leave, an increasingly difficult prospect. That's just plain wrong. No one who works full-time should live in poverty.

In the aftermath of the Holocaust, world leaders recognized that Germany broke no laws in the murder of its own citizens. Leaders from many nations came together and adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Among the standards is Article 23 (3): "Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence wor-



The Human Rights Network is part of Raise Montana, a coalition working to raise the state's minimum wage.

thy of human dignity."

A family cannot live with dignity on less than \$13,000/year. In a democracy, we can do something about it. We can start by voting for I-151, the initiative to raise the minimum wage in Montana, which will be on the November ballot.

We can continue by demanding that our governments build a moral economy—one that works for all of us. In a moral economy, the mini-

mum wage lifts families out of poverty, rather than ensuring they stay in poverty. A moral economy would establish wages for one parent that would be adequate to allow the other parent to stay home and raise their children. It would create a society where parents are supported in their

efforts to raise a healthy family—through paid parental leave, paid sick leave, and adequately supported child care and health care.

In a moral economy, the tax structure would give "relief" to those with fewer resources. Right now, wealthy people complain about the taxes on investment income and multi-million dollar estates. The top rate is 15% in those areas, and they only pay when they have an infusion of money. The top tax rate on wages is 35%, and workers pay it everyday out of their paychecks.

We can change all this. Will we demand a moral economy or will we let workers continue to live in poverty?

What would Jesus do?

"No, Really...What Would Jesus Do?" That's the title of a new report put out by the Montana Human Rights Network and the Policy Institute. Subtitled *Wealth, Taxes, and the Minimum Wage*, the report is available online at www.mhrn.org. Read the report, vote yes on I-151. □

No, Really... What Would Jesus Do?

Wealth, Taxes and the Minimum Wage

A report by:

The Policy Institute
and the
Montana Human Rights Network

A new report by the Network

Tools for Informed Voters

The Montana Human Rights Network wants to remind its members to vote on November 7. The following briefs contain information that voters may want to consult before going to the polls.

Network Opposes So-Called "Spending Cap"

Based on its understanding of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, the Network has been working hard to pass I-151, the campaign to raise the minimum wage. The UDHR also calls the Network to take a stand against CI-97, the so-called spending cap. The UDHR outlines the rights human beings can expect their government to enforce and protect. Among them is the right to social security and to the realization, through government effort, "of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his (or her) dignity and the free development of his (or her) personality (UDHR, Article 22)." Article 25 states that everyone "has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability..."

CI-97 violates these basic human rights, by making it impossible for Montana's state government to live up to its responsibility to protect these rights. CI-97 is a direct assault on Montana's seniors and children. Its awkward formula is based on population growth. Because the aging population is growing at a much faster rate than the general population, more services will be

needed to protect their basic human rights. CI-97 will hamstring the state's ability to help these Montanans age with dignity and ensure essential services like meals on wheels and basic health care. Not only will CI-97 limit the state's ability to invest in education for children, it will also hamper the state's investment in CHIP and Medicaid, leaving more children without access to health care.

The Network urges its members to vote no on CI-97. For more on the dangers of the "Spending Cap," please see <http://www.notinmontana.org/>.

Voting Record Available Online

The Human Rights Network wanted to let our members know that its voting record for the 2005 Montana Legislature is available at our website. The voting record contains votes by lawmakers on bills related civil rights, equal protection under the law for gays and lesbians, economic justice, and pro-choice bills. Twenty-four lawmakers received a 100% rating. The record also contains a special section on the House Judiciary Committee. The committee acted as the final resting place for some bills, as it tabled some legislation under its consideration.

The voting record can be accessed at: <http://www.mhrn.org/publications/2005VotingRecord.pdf>. It can be a little hard to read on your computer monitor. It is clearer and easier to read if it is printed out. You can also e-mail the Network at network@mhrn.org and request a hard copy be mailed to you. □

(Trochmann, from page 12)

the Southern Poverty Law Center has categorized as racist. MOM's former member told the Network that H.D. suffers from a severe case of bi-polar disorder.

H.D. contacted the Network in October. She said her mission was to make John Trochmann a better man through love. She also claimed to be friends with white supremacist April Gaede (see related article on page 1), another person H.D. hoped to change through love. H.D. discussed her activism with the United Daughters of the Confederacy, saying she was trying to get rid of the group's racist image.

Along with a new group and a new wife, John Trochmann has pursued a new business venture since leaving MOM. The company, Wildwood Associates, is based in Noxon and is a log home business. Trochmann's banishment from MOM, however, has the biggest implications.

"MOM has consistently lost both activists and office personnel over the past six years," says Travis McAdam of the Human Rights Network. "John Trochmann was the public face of the group. Without his presence, MOM's impact will continue to decrease and possibly cease to exist. Unfortunately, its anti-government message and 'New World Order' conspiracy theories continue to live on in the activists it has trained over the years." □

(NSM, continued from page 5)

for White's new group were that "Adolf Hitler was the living instrument of God on Earth" and Nazism is the only way for white people to "possess life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Schoep supporters responded to White's new group by saying their former comrade came from a long line of "Jewish pornographers." Schoep added that NSM did not endorse Satanism and NSM only lost five members during the dispute with White.

Where Does that Leave Montana?

The national split seems to have divided the affiliation of NSM activists in Montana. Shawn Stuart left NSM the same time White was ejected. Instead of joining White's new group, Stuart is rumored to be starting his own hate group, the European American Forum. White reported that the Libby-area activists were harassing former NSM members who joined White's new group, making it seem like they are still in Schoep's camp.

The internal fighting that split NSM isn't unique. This type of bickering happens frequently within hate groups, as inflating egos combine with a distrust of authority to form a volatile atmosphere. The fights generally produce new white supremacist groups. Some splinter groups succeed and some do not. Time will tell how White's venture goes.

It matters little which faction the activists in Montana side with. Whatever the affiliation, Montana has motivated white supremacists on the ground in communities. Stuart has shown a certain level of sophistication by understanding that running for office as a Republican gives him more credibility than doing literature drops for the American Nazi Party. He has also established a relationship with Nazis in Washington, who also left NSM when White did. Most likely he will try to keep those ties in place. In Libby, racists in the community have already been cited for committing hate crimes.

Like the Flathead Valley, which is dealing with Prussian Blue (see article on page 1), communities in Montana need to actively stand up to hate groups. The more of a foothold that these activists get, the more problems communities will face. By being proactive, communities can define and express their values, along with developing strategies to counter hate.

(Prussian, continued from page 3)

home addresses were posted on racist websites. A person who identified himself as an "Aryan Nations Recruiter" called on fellow racists to "shoot these little kike[s]...in the face." Despite the clear wording of the "No Hate Here" letter, one white supremacist said the neighbors were promoting "serious physical violence" towards Prussian Blue. The community members were also called "Jewish attack dogs," and another racist post said the neighbors were proof that the "jew [sic] is trying to destroy the white race."

Community Members on the Right Track

The community members are taking the right approach with their "No Hate Here" campaign. When community's face white supremacists like the Gaedes, there are two typical responses. One is to try and ignore the problem, hoping it will go away. The second is to shine the light of public scrutiny on the racists and be proactive. The first approach allows the problem to fester and grow. The proactive approach allows the community to come together as a whole, define its values and develop strategy.

Some community members think that a public response leads to more media exposure for the white supremacists, which is what the racists want. White supremacists will get media attention with or without a community response. When a community doesn't engage, white supremacists are able to frame their message in less offensive ways. White supremacists like to call themselves "white separatists" who are proud of their European-American heritage. They assure the media they are not about white power, but "white pride." The reality is much different. The white supremacist movement is about white superiority, persecution of people of color, and a history full of violence. When the community is proactive, white supremacists are held accountable for their real beliefs and do not get to define the terms of the debate. The Network is working with the "No Hate Here" community activists. If you are interested in getting involved, e-mail Rebecca at Rebecca@mhrn.org or call the Network at (406) 442-5506. □

Constitution Party Costs GOP Races

Year	Party	Candidate	Votes
2000	Constitution	Pascal Redfern	198
	Republican	A.G. Deschamps	2101
	Democrat	Holly Raser	2110
Result: Republican lost by nine votes			
Year	Party	Candidate	Votes
2002	Constitution	Kent Holtz	122
	Republican	Jim Whitaker	495
	Democrat	Brennann Ryan	518
Result: Republican lost by 23 votes			
Year	Party	Candidate	Votes
2004	Constitution	Renn Bodeker	214
	Republican	Steve Simonson	2112
	Democrat	Paul Clark	2288
Result: Republican lost by 176 votes			

(Constitution Party, continued from p. 7)

islature is Ronan's Rick Jore. After initially appearing to win his 2004 race, the Montana Supreme Court awarded the seat to Jore's Democratic opponent due to problems with how the votes were counted. Jore again faces Democrat Jeanne Windham, but this year there is not a Republican in the race, meaning Jore might capture the entire "conservative" vote. Other Constitution Party candidates may have meaningful impacts in their races. The Montana Republican Party has said there are three or four legislative races where Constitution Party candidates could cost the GOP. That might be enough to swing control of the entire Montana Legislature to Democrats, as last session the House was tied 50-50 and the Democrats held a 27-23 majority in the Senate.

The Network's new report on the Constitution Party of Montana can be read at: <http://www.mhrn.org/publications/specialresearchreports/CPMReport.pdf>. □

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TROCHMANN OUSTED FROM MILITIA, STARTS NEW GROUP

Editor's Note: Since this article was originally published, the woman mentioned in it has contacted the Network. She told us that she has a mental illness, and that her actions during the time she was married to John Trochmann were due in some part to the lack of effective treatment of her illness. She has divorced Trochmann and regrets her participation in these activities. She asked to have her identity protected to enable her to put this part of her life behind her. The Network agreed and has eliminated her full name from the article.

A former member of the Militia of Montana (MOM) has told the Human Rights Network that one of MOM's founders, John Trochmann, has been kicked out of the group. According to the former member, MOM is now being run by David Trochmann, John's brother and one of the group's original founders. This freed up John Trochmann to pursue a new interest—supporting men accused of physically abusing their wives.

In late August, the Human Rights Network learned that John Trochmann had started a new group. Known as the Coalition for Men's Rights, the group is made up of men who currently have restraining orders against them for spousal abuse. The group operates out of the Noxon Motel and holds weekly meetings.

One of the group's members, Ed Dosh, is a longtime MOM member and has also been active with the Church of True Israel, an Aryan Nations' splinter group.

Trochmann is apparently living in a rental owned by Ed Dosh's wife, as Trochmann lost his home when he divorced his wife of 18 years, Carolyn. In February 2005, Carolyn announced she was divorcing John, because he was "involved with another woman." The former MOM member who spoke to the Network believed John's affair led to his ejection from the militia group.

John's falling out with his brother and MOM is the latest in a downward spiral for both him and the militia group. In August 2005, MOM announced Trochmann faced charges of kidnapping and assault in Spokane, WA. The incident stemmed

from a hostile confrontation Trochmann had with a niece over a firearm she had allegedly stolen. The charges were later dropped, but MOM reported it had to "liquidate assets" to come up with \$10,000 to retain an attorney. Carolyn's decision to divorce John left him with only one other person in MOM's office—David Trochmann. In 2005, MOM also announced it would no longer publish its newsletter, *Taking Aim*, and was cutting back on office equipment. As if this wasn't enough, John has gone partially blind over the years, after accidentally kicking a piece of ice into eye.

John Trochmann has remarried to H.D., formerly of Washington. In her mid-thirties, H.D. is younger than Trochmann's oldest daughter. She is the woman with whom Trochmann was having the affair. According to the former member of MOM, H.D. knows David Duke, a longtime Klansman, and Paul Fromm, a Canadian-based white supremacist. She is also active in the neo-Confederate movement, which
(Trochmann, continued on page 9)

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