

1. The Ruleville Church Bombing: A molotov cocktail was thrown at the William Chapel Church in Ruleville sometime after midnight on June 25. Mayor Charles Dorrough accused Mr. Hamer, who lives back of the church, of starting the fire. Mr. Hamer had reported the blaze. I observed the FBI and Mayor Dorrough the next morning when they came to investigate. After a lot of talk between the FBI and Dorrough during which time they apparently exchanged jokes, the FBI prepared to leave. One of us asked them to pick up the bottle pieces. The two FBI men came over, picked up a piece or two of the glass and said, "We will see you all later." They left the evidence where it had been previous to their coming.

2. Mrs. One of Ruleville said a pregnant woman was put in jail in Drew during birth pangs.

3. Mrs. One also told of a Negro boy being stopped by the police and stomped on by the police until he couldn't urinate.

4. Ruleville: June, 1960, a woman tried to cause Rights workers to jam her car in downtown Ruleville. She had called them Communists and tried to get a store not to sell them shoes.

5. In Doddsville police killed a Negro who they claimed had thrown a knife at them. The Negro had a form of psychological disease which tends to cause a person to withdraw; hence the story of the police was extremely hard to believe. The coroner called it justifiable homicide. Rights Workers believed it was an effort to intimidate Negroes to keep them from attempting to register.

6. In 1962, Lenord Davis, husband of one of the ladies who attempted to register, was told by Mayor Dorrough, "I am not going to have any of that mess in Ruleville." The next week Davis was fired from his job as garbage collector for Ruleville.

7. On Jan. 15, 1964, Mayor Dorrough of Ruleville came to the clothing and food distribution center and asked what was going on. He was informed by Mr. Joe McDonald. Dorrough said that a white man who owned a second hand clothing store wanted to know what was going on there. One half hour later Dorrough returned and the 25 people standing in line left because they were afraid of Dorrough.

8. Ben Flemming, a plantation owner around Ruleville, told his Negroes, "If any nigger goes down to vote, I will shoot him down like a rabbit." But 9 people came from his plantation to register. Last year two people had to move off his plantation when they tried to register.

9. July 29, 1963, Sally Mae Carthen aged 43 who had lived on a plantation all her life, went to register and was fired. "My children have not been able to go to school regular because of food and clothing."

10. July 29, 1963, Mrs. Sally Mae Boyd, who lived on T. A. Flemming's plantation was told by Flemming that "Sally, you let them niggers talk you into getting in that mess. I want you to get off my place."

11. Mrs. Ada Anderson of Division St., Ruleville, reported that a white tried to run down a Negro in a car. The Negro was later run out of town.

12. Mrs. Rennie Williams has a daughter who was very active in voter registration work. In July, 1963, a white woman for whom she worked said that she did not like her daughter in her home, so Mrs. Wms. left.

13. Charles McLaurin was talking with Rev. Garvin of Indianola. Mayor Tom Pitts called and asked what the Rev. was talking to McLaurin for. The minister now can't get credit at the bank in Indianola.

14. On Sept. 2, 1963, in Ruleville, the police did a frame up job on a Negro. Policeman Milum, a brother of the man who killed Emmet Till, threatened to kill Newt Williams, but Mrs. King refused to move out from between police and Newt Williams. Williams was convicted of 3 or 4 things.

15. R. O. Barnes was threatened by Sidney Livingston, a plantation owner near Ruleville, who said he would cut off credit toward his wages. Barnes was cut off welfare.

16. In Ruleville, on June 27, 1964, there was a threat by a police-man who said he was "sick of those civil rights workers son-of-a-bitches" and "was going out to shoot some." A man in a black car answered, "Let's bomb the church with them in it."

17. W. C. Williams, a Negro, who does "dirty work" for Senator Eastland on his plantation, has killed about 7 Negroes and has not even been to court.

18. Wallace Johnson robbed and stabbed a Negro, but he never came to trial. He is apparently still on Eastland's plantation.

19. Mr. Two said he was 100% for the civil rights movement, but that he could not talk about it on Eastland's or he would be fired. Although most Negroes on Eastland's are afraid to get clothes from SNCC, Mr. Two did get clothes.

20. During an argument, Jim Beam from Eastland's plantation killed Robert Gail from Marlow's plantation. Beam never came to trial.

21. Mayor Dorrough told 3 other Civil Rights Workers and myself on arriving in Ruleville, May 20th, that certain Negroes were handy with razors and that he could not protect us if we stayed in the Negro section.

22. Mayor Dorrough had told Mrs. Butcher and others that Civil Right Workers were to be kept out of their homes because they intended to kill Negroes.

23. The white minister in Ruleville and Mayor Dorrough warned Rev. Jim Corson, to stay out of the Methodist Church. Rev. Corson is a Methodist minister.

24. The bank in Ruleville made it difficult for Mrs. Hamer to cash checks; even those from Ralph Bunche.

25. Ruleville: the FBI went around asking Negroes how they felt about whites staying in their homes.

26. The sheriff asked whether anyone was sleeping in the church where we held mass meetings and asked Mr. Hamer whether we had a guarding system.

27. Mr. Purnell was fired. He had been doing janitorial work at a cafe. The reason for his firing was because of his housing of Civil Rights Workers. (This was in Ruleville).

28. Mrs. Clark of Division St., Ruleville, was fired as a cook in the Negro school where she had worked for 7 years. This occurred after she registered Feb. 1, 1962. She said 5 women had been fired for the same reason. Mr. H. R. Smith, Negro principal told her she would not be working any more.

29. Negroes complain about Sunflower County Hospital because they cannot get nurses.

30. Mrs. Sisson described the shooting which occurred one month after she registered in 1962. A man had first come to check her taxes and told her husband he had to pay a big fine because he was selling cosmetics. (This was Mayor Dorrough). The shootings occurred at 8:30 and also included the houses of other Ruleville movement leaders Joe McDonald and Mrs. Tucker. After the shooting at Mrs. Sisson's, Mayor Dorrough came in her house and saw blood on the floor and said, "It's no more than I expected. Some more should have gotten the same thing." Mrs. Sisson believes that this shows that the Mayor expected it, and hence that the shooting was planned. Vivian Hillet, 18 years old, and Marilyn Burkes, 19 years old, had both been shot but not killed.

31. Mrs. Tucker's home was also shot into.

32. Mr. Joe McDonald's house was also shot into in 1962.

33. Mrs. Davis was also fired along with Mr. Davis previously mentioned. Mr. Davis was the Ruleville garbage man, and he was rehired 6 months later for the same job by Dorrough after a white man quit the job. Mrs. Davis and Mr. Davis were fired two weeks after registering.

34. Mrs. Three said that the whites and Dorrough used a dog at one time to keep Negroes from getting commodities. She also noted that on plantations whites sign for the Negroes to get commodities if they want to. Whites could thus say that Negroes did not deserve it.

35. Mrs. Three said, "I hope we do not get blown away when you all leave."

36. Mr. Four of Ruleville has seen police beat drunk Negroes, taking blackjacks and knocking them down. He has heard a number of cases of brutalities but will not specify.

37. Mr. Four reported that whites had told Negroes that there was nothing to registration.

38. Mr. Five says that many of those buried on Eastland's plantation were murdered. Five said that when a man is in the Parchman State Prison other members of his family get on Eastland's in order to get the man out of prison. He stated that a lot of men on Eastland's ought to be in prison.

39. Mr. Five saw Jim Beam kill Robert Gail in 1938. Beam was from Eastland's. Beam was arrested and then somebody jumped on the phone and called Eastland. Beam was out of jail Monday morning.

40. Jim Beam killed another Negro according to Mr. Five. This man's name was Andrew Whitehead. The two had been gambling, and Whitehead won, whereon Beam shot him. Mr. Five stated that not one has gone to the penitentiary for killing on Eastland's.

41. Mr. Five pointed out that Eastland protects the largest number of bootleggers in Sunflower.

42. Mr. Five stated that John Pendleton, who ran the gambling joint on Eastland's, was killed in 1949.

43. Mr. Five indicated that Mack Watkins, who worked on Eastland's, got killed at George Perry's gambling house. He also was killed by Jim Beam. Mack Watkins had previously killed a man called, "Cleve."

44. Mr. Five said that he saw Dr. H. Eggle killed.

45. Mr. Five said Wallace Hill, Dr. Thompson's brother, and he said that Wallace is still on Eastland's.

46. Mr. Five said that George Watson was killed by Willie Marie.

47. Mr. Five said that Hawthorne killed Willie Marie.

48. Mr. Five said that Red Rogers was also killed on Eastland's.

49. Mr. Five told of the time he and Doby were stopped by a policeman because Doby ran a red light. Doby told the policeman he lived on Eastland's and the policeman told them to go on to Greenville without arresting them.

50. Mr. Five said the children of killers on Eastland's received very little of food or money.

51. Mr. Five indicated that a change in the plantation system because of the introduction of machinery meant that the Negroes houses were moved up to the roads and labor was decreased tremendously. Meanwhile Negroes went to the Northern slums. Eastland apparently supplied a group of criminals for the North.

52. Mr. Five fears that if the information he has given reached Dr. Mayo, Mayo might give him the wrong shots. Mr. Five refused to attempt to attend precinct meetings of the regular Democratic Party because of this doctor business.

53. Mr. Five said that in 1929 three were killed in one night in Drew.

54. In 1928 police killed a hobo in Shaw and tried to make Son Hamerton pick him up. Hamerton killed the policeman, and they killed Hamerton and dragged him all over Shaw in a gunny sack.

55. Two brothers were hanged behind Mount Galilee Church (Negro) in the Meisel Woods. It was known as the hanging woods. Mr. Five described a couple of other hangings which took place back there. He also told of a hanging tree out on one of the plantations around Ruleville.

56. The highway patrol stopped a lady who came from Drew to one of 4 our mass meetings in Ruleville and took her license and told her she had no business at the mass meeting, July, 1964.

57. In Drew, one family told us that Dr. Bryon A. Mayo threatened to quit serving people who register. It was felt that he also might give the wrong shots to patients.

58. After our first canvassing of Drew, pop bottles were thrown at cars and houses and one person was hit.

59. Pop bottles were thrown 2 or 3 nights after the church bombing in Ruleville hitting houses' windows, breaking about 5, and hitting at least one car--that of summer volunteer Len Edwards.

60. July 4, 1964, Mr. Six reported that a Negro boy was jumped and beaten about one mile from Ruleville on Highway 49w.

61. Local Ruleville white segregationist Robert Kent came to the Community Center and argued civilly with the volunteers. Police came by and told him he had no business there and took him to jail on charges of disturbing the peace. Apparently Kent told police he had fought with us for the reason that he did not wish to be identified with us. He was fined \$18.00 and remained overnight in jail for talking to us.

62. Miss Seven says that both Struggs and Boyle's plantations take parolees from Parchman State Prison. She said if a Parchman man did anything to Struggs he would be put back in Parchman.

63. On July 6th, 1964, the local Rulville cop stopped a truck unloading books, etc., at the Community Center and asked to search it. On our demand that he have a search warrant, he left and came back half an hour later without a search warrant and dropped the request.

64. In Indianola, I talked to a lady who said she had received a note from Gov. Ross Barnett telling her this voting stuff was not for her. This note was included along with her voter's check.

65. Jeff Sacher, summer volunteer, was canvassing in Indianola, said the Negro community is anti. They allow the police are not going to defend them.

66. Indianola: Gretchen Swartz, summer volunteer, was talking to Mrs. Martha Williams, when the employer of Mr. Williams brought Mr. Williams home. The employer asked Mrs. Williams what Gretchen was doing there.

67. Mr. Eight of Ruleville said that those who engaged in civil rights action in Cleveland were taken out into the country and whipped and then brought back into town and dumped in the street.

68. Drew, July 8th: Mrs. Nine said police came around asking them what questions we had asked.

69. Officer Sharp of Indianola came to the Brownlow's house and said "Don't let this white trash (referring to us) come into your house." Reported by summer volunteer Charles Scattergood.

70. According to C. Scattergood, Officer Sharp of Indianola stopped Thelma Brown on the street and said, "If you don't give me \$1.50 for the watermelon, I will lock you up. Don't be associating with those white trash." Thelma had been canvassing with the SNCC people.

71. I walked into a store in Ruleville on July 11, 1964, and 3 segregationists were there. They asked me to argue, fight, and drink beer; all three of which I refused. They locked the door on me, but the store manager demanded that they unlock it. They kicked the store door into my elbow as I left. The store owner, Mr. Ten, told me the next day that they had intended to hit me over the head with a knife sharpener, and that they were planning to lie in wait for Peter Burr and myself.

72. A Negro who lives on Division St. in Ruleville reported that a white Southerner kept saying, "You boys had better watch out. You boys know me, I'm a good Southerner," etc.

73. A white man stopped at Mrs. Butcher's in Ruleville and one of the Negroes there saw guns in his car. It was apparently another effort to scare the Negroes and the volunteers.

74. In Shaw, Mrs. Lee has been threatened not to be hired as a substitute teacher because she housed Civil Rights Workers. 5

75. Wally Roberts, Bonnie Guy, Chips Sowerwine, and Fred Winn were picked up by Sheriff Capps of Bolivar County. Capps told them he did not approve of their activities in Shaw, and he added that no changes were desired in his county and that every Mississippian, black and white, experienced "physical revulsion" at the sight of the summer volunteers. But the sheriff said he would do everything in his power to protect the volunteers in Shaw because he felt the images of Bolivar and Miss. were at stake - "I do not want Bolivar to become another Philadelphia," he stated, July 6, 1964.

76. Mr. E. C. Fisher of Shaw was fired on July 13, 1964 from a drainage construction Co. headed by Mr. Frank Perry. Mr. Montgomery, the foreman, and son-in-law of Perry, said he understood Fisher had an integrationist in his home.

77. "Slim" Thomas, Shaw Negro, reported July 11, 1964, that four local men had offered him \$400 to dynamite the Community Center. He was fired from his job just one week later on July 18. Mr. Thomas said another Negro on the job had told the boss that he was working with the movement. Thomas feared for his life and finally moved to Jackson, Miss. One of these men who offered the \$400 was Mr. McDaniels of Shaw, a white.

78. Mrs. Twelve of Shaw reported that Policeman James Griffin said he had names of those who participated in the picket in Cleveland and that he would not help any who had participated. Mrs. Twelve said she would not make much difference because he was helping them anyway.

79. There is a rumor that Mrs. Luella Mineley, who works at the white school, will not go back to work there when the school starts. She has housed civil rights workers.

80. After the news of coming rights workers for the summer of 1964 was out, whites told Negroes that they shouldn't sign papers, reported Mrs. Thirteen of Shaw.

81. Mrs. Thirteen told of the killing of a Negro by a clerk for Ben Cohen in the 1920's. This man said that if there was no more to killing a nigger, I would have killed several.

82. Mrs. Thirteen also reported that Larkin Turpin of Shaw liked to kill Negroes to see them fall. In 1936, an old colored man was teased by a colored boy who provoked the old man into shooting the boy in the arm. The police came and got the old man and went across the railroad. Turpin shot the old man there even though he was not a policeman.

83. Mrs. Fourteen of Shaw reported that a woman was beaten to death by Policeman Jenkins who is still a cop in Shaw. Hounds were used from Farchman State Prison and it was found that Jenkins did it. The matter was dropped. The woman's name was Mrs. Lansey.

84. Mrs. Fourteen said her husband got into a brawl with a white man about crossing a bridge and the outcome was that the white man held her husband while policeman Jenkins beat him. Her husband was put in jail and charged with disorderly conduct, fined \$12, and released after payment the next day.

85. Mrs. Fourteen said Steve Dominic, a bar owner in Shaw, used to beat Negroes, but a Negro took a pistol from him in 1962 and shot at him. That is the last time she's heard of him beating Negroes. He beat up Willie Rose badly once.

86. The older boy of Joe Canonici shot into a Negro home hitting a woman in the stomach in the Fall of 1963. There seemed to be no particular reason for the shooting. Nothing was done about this according to Mrs. Fourteen. She said they paid their way out of it and never came to court. 87. Negro and white H.S. kids used to throw rocks at each other on Fri. nights. This stopped about 1½ yrs. ago after a white boy got hurt. It started again after we arrived.

88. McDaniel was over at "Slim" Thomas' house the other day and told Thomas he had better stay out of Shaw. Slim had hauled furniture for McDaniel. This is the Mr. Thomas of the community center threat who

was offered \$400 by McDaniel and others to blow the place up.

89. Mrs. Fourteen said the decisions are made by Barney Chiz who has a tobacco business, but the threats are usually carried out by the police under the form of duty.

90. On August 4th a COFO group coming to Shaw had their car fired into. James Mays of the Jackson office was driving the car. Noone was injured. The shooting occurred between Louise and Indianola.

91. Mrs. Fifteen of Shaw said policeman Charles Mallett killed six Negroes including King Price, Henry Moose, George Hampden, and one on the bridge going downtown. He was policeman between 1925 and 1940.

92. Mrs. Sixteen reports that a white tried to choke a Negro civil rights worker in the last part of July, 1964. This was in Chocktaw at Herbert's store.

93. On the Skenes shooting; A Negro drove up and asked for a certain amount of gas and the proprietor gave him more than he asked for. The Negro only gave him money for the part of gas he had asked for; then he drove away. The sheriff shot and killed him. The man's name was Nemi. This was in Aug., 1964

94. Mr. Joseph Carter said that on August 9th, 1964 he was fixing a flat and a Colorado car stopped to help him in Shaw. Officer Jenkins drove up and asked "What are you looking for?" to the Colorado man. Jenkins was belligerent and acted like he wanted to lock Mr. Carter up. Jenkins told Carter that he would lock him up if he didn't leave town. Earlier this year Jenkins had put Carter in jail for disturbing the peace and he was fined \$30. This was in March, 1964. Carter claims this was not true and believes the police got him mixed up with someone else. Judge Harrison of O'Reilly came to the jail and Carter tried to tell his story but Jenkins and Harrison would not allow him to. They told him to shut up.

95. Mr. Tom Carter, Mr. Carter's brother, had an auto accident but it was Mr. Murray's fault. Murray started to cuss Carter, and a fight started and Carter hit him once. Jenkins arrested Tom Carter. Carter protested and was told to shut up. Carter was fined \$15. Jenkins did not try to find out who was at fault; he did not even question Murray; rather he simply let him go.

96. According to Mrs. Eighteen, Barney Chiz has a list of the local Negroes who have housed civil rights workers. He is considered to be one of the richest men in Shaw.

97. Aug. 7, 1964, Mrs. Eighteen was told by a Negro who lives next door to stay out of the movement because it is a big mess, and that if she stayed in it she would be killed. She was also told that her welfare check would be cut off. The Negro lady next door was told by a white lady that all of us civil rights workers "should be staying on the highway in a tent."

98. Mr. Morrow, who runs the Piggly Wiggly store in Shaw told a man in Joe Canonicci's store that there should be three types of schools in Mississippi--one for whites, one for Negroes, and one for those who liked to mix.

99. Mr. Nineteen said that there was a group of Negroes on Sullivan's plantation who are protected by Sullivan from the law. The saying goes that "if you stay out of the grave, Sullivan will keep you out of jail." Mr. Nineteen also said that this same group of Negroes had an organization which appears everytime there is violence against Negroes. His Uncle, E.C. Miller is an agent for Sullivan. Mr. Nineteen said he knew the kids in Shaw and he said they would give a hard time to Principal Altheimer. The school children of McEvans High have boycotted that school.

100. Mr. Twenty said that when the rights workers first came to Shaw, whites were riding around with Winchesters in their cars, but they seemed to be more scarce after the National Guard was in Shaw on July

4th, 1964, protecting rights workers and the Negro section of town.

101. A lawyer in Cleveland told Mr. twenty that Sullivan gives Mississippi \$5,000 every year. This is in the form of a gift.

102. Mr. Twenty reported that at the Underwood car lot a white said that if the rights workers had been buried in the middle of a cotton field they never would have been found.

103. Mr. Twenty-one said that Negroes on Sullivan's plantation don't have much trouble with the law.

104. Mr. Twenty-one said that lawyer John T. Smith has three or four plantations and that he protects murderers and criminals. Smith lives in Cleveland.

105. Mr. Twenty-one said that Sheriff Capps is one of the biggest crooks and that he swears in hoodlums as deputies.

106. Mr. twenty-one said that he had heard of some Negroes who were armed. He said that Monroe Parker, a member of the Shaw Civil Rights movement, was shot at a couple of times by Negroes about Aug. 1, 1964. He does not know who or why.

107. A cross was burned on the night of August 6th, the same day as the meeting of the State Freedom Democratic Party Convention, on Mack Carter's place. Jenkins said that Mack Carter's son was another smart Martin Luther King. Jenkins also said he was going to do everything possible to put this boy in jail, especially on speeding. Mack Carter has never been in the freedom movement.

108. Another cross was burned on G. Hardy's place on the same night in Chocktaw. The people there are very scared.

109. Mrs. Miller says plenty of people from Sullivan's plantation attend the Freedom rallies we have at the Church of God and Christ.

110. Rev. Surni has lost three of his four churches due to his civil rights activity, he reports.

111. In Mound Bayou, some people have had Mrs. Wright, the welfare lady, tell them that if they sign Freedom Forms, they will be cut on welfare.

112. Mr. Twenty-two's son-in-law told him that his boss, a plantation owner, said that if any civil rights workers came up, not to tell them anything. The implication is that if the people on plantation owners will not help them. (Shaw)

113. Mrs. Twenty-three said that most of the Negroes on Sullivan's are afraid.

114. Mrs. Twenty-three believes that the whites are getting ready to shoot now that the rights workers are getting ready to leave Shaw. She says that the rich whites are telling the poor whites to wait and not begin violence before we leave.

115. Mr. Twenty-three says that whites are telling Negroes that they had better leave the Freedom people alone because Negroes will have to live here and need help. The whites feel that if new ways are given to Negroes, they will not have to look to whites.

116. Mrs. twenty-four's husband drives a bus for MeEvans High School and she does not expect him to be hired back. Mrs. Twenty-four is one of the main local civil rights leaders in Shaw.

117. Wally Roberts, summer volunteer, said he was nearly run down by a car driven by a white in Cleveland.

118. Mandy Lum said that all Negroes are scared. This is a very common remark.

119. Mr. Twenty-five said, "They will kill a man, push him off to the side and tell us to go bury him." He also said, "Mississippi is as low as they get."

120. Barney T. Mosely who lives outside Shaw, by Chocktow, said that "They're scared to talk." And I must say they surely were. This was shortly after the cross burning on Hardy's place.
121. Mrs. Twenty-six, August 9, 1964, said that white bosses are telling Negro day laborers to tell rights workers that they got 1.25\$ per hour instead of 3\$ per day.
122. Frank Riddle would not pay Barney Mosely because Mosely got another job at 1.25\$ per hour and Frank didn't like it, according to Mrs. Twenty-six.
123. Mrs. Twenty-six says that E.C. Miller makes the Negroes hush up.
124. Mrs. Twenty-six says that Sullivan's is a penetentiary place; for he has criminals out there. She says whites out there carry guns and Negroes are so scared that they will not carry guns. She said that about 12 years ago the whites went around and took all guns away from Negroes.
125. Mrs. Twenty-six says that Bob Flannegan is the only plantation owner who defends Negro rights. In 1962 a white tried to shoot into a Negro's house but the Negro beat him to it, and shot and killed the white. Then the Negro ran to Flannegan's house and it was Flannegan who protected him from the white man. Flannegan pressured for a fair trial and said that he had enough Negroes on his place to blow Rosedale off the map if the trial wasn't fair. The Negro was released and went North on money lent to him by Flannegan. The Negro later returned the money to Flannegan.
126. Mrs. Twenty-six reports that C. L. Beckum, plantation owner, told his Negroes not to go to the Church of God and Christ where we held our civil rights mass meetings.
127. Mrs. Twenty-six said that the whites are talking of burning down the Chocktow Church just because three of the civil rights workers went out and spoke there one Sunday night about three weeks ago.
128. On August 9, 1964, we went to speak at the new Whitestone church in Washington County. E.C. Miller was in a strategic place so that he could watch who went out to the church.
129. Mr. Twenty-seven of Shaw said on August 9th, 1964 that "Colored have been shot like rabbits."
130. Mr. Twenty-seven said most Negroes believe that a man should have ammunition to protect his home.
131. Mr. Andrew Hardy said on Aug. 9, 1964, that one of the plantation owners said, "The niggers are jumping high, but if Goldwater gets it, they will be fixed." Hardy lives in Chocktow, and his cousin was the victim of a cross burning.
132. On Aug. 12th, 1964, Rev. Ed. McNulty drove a group of Negro youths out to Chocktow for work on Freedom Registration. Two men in a black 1963 Comet drove alongside and the driver (probably Percy Lawston), said, "I'll tell you one goddamned thing! You'd all better be gone from this road by the time I come back, or else." He then got stuck and his license number 6bz359. The man with him is known as "Chocktow Charlie", an alleged moonshiner and bootlegger living near Chocktow. "Chocktow Charlie" had been into the Community Center in Shaw before, and we had been suspicious of his motives at that time.
133. Rev. Douglas Marr was parked outside Lois Rogers' house in Cleveland and was given a ticket for parking on the wrong side of the street.
134. Sheriff Capps and Police Chief W .H. Griffin, together with one other uniformed man and a man in street clothes, entered the Shaw COFO Freedom Center without knocking or requesting permission. Capps asked Lise Vogel if she was Iris Greenberg; Capps then repeated this procedure with Judy York, Aug. 4th, 1964.

135. Sheriff Capps and Griffin and two other uniformed men barged into Mrs. Lucy O'Quinn's house on August 4th, 1964, without knocking. They demanded to know where Iris Greenberg was. Before Capps left, he said, "This is O'Quinn isn't it?" Griffins said it was O'Quinn.

136. Aug. 4th, 1964, 13 people, 5 volunteers, 7 local people, and one staff person were arrested for distributing leaflets without a permit. They had applied for a permit the week before, but had been refused. They were denied the permit on the grounds that leafletting causes litter. Stokely Carmichael was arrested with us and he had not been distributing leaflets; he was just watchin. They remained in jail overnight and the charges were dropped.

137. Aug. 13, 1964 at 1:30 Johnny Davis called in and asked for Rev. Douglas Marr and he said Griffin had offered Willie Carter two hundred dollars to get rid of Aaron German, Elijah Smith, and Charles Bonds. Willie Carter came to Johnny Davis for help and told him not to tell anybody, but Davis then called the Community Center. These three boys are leaders in the Shaw Mississippi Student Union. Griffin is the Shaw police chief.

138. Merigold: A Negro went into a gas station and did not have enough money; he said he was going to get the money. The following events are confused, but in the scuffle he was shot by the police. The police was charged with involuntary manslaughter, but the charge was dropped.

139. Plantation owner Willias McCough told Mrs. Twenty-eight not to mess with the civil rights workers because they will throw you into the river. He also told her that when the civil rights workers leave there will be a lot of killings around here.

140. A Negro, Levertis Keating was killed by a gang of Negroes in Skene near Sullivan's plantati. The details on this killing are unclear. It occurred August 8th, 1964.

141. On Aug. 12, 1964, a truck from Parchman state farm drove by Mrs. Hamer's in Ruleville. The driver was one of themen who beat her in the Winona jail. Later she received a telephone call. The caller said he knew where she was and she was going to be thrown in the Tallahatchie River.

142. John McAuliff, summer volunteer reported that a man who works in the Cleveland Post Office called him a "nigger lover." He said if he didn't have a wife and family, he would kill John.

143. John McAuliff reported that the same man slammed the door of a store into the shoulder of the Rev. Lee Smallsreed. The store was located near Lois Roger's, one of the Cleveland leaders of the movement.

144. There is a rumor that whites are forming a council to keep Negroes from getting jobs.

145. Mrs. Twenty-nine reported that there was a meeting of the KKK near Shaw off highway 448 at an old house. There are about 15 people who meet there every Friday. Mr. C.L. Becherman is probably one of the members.