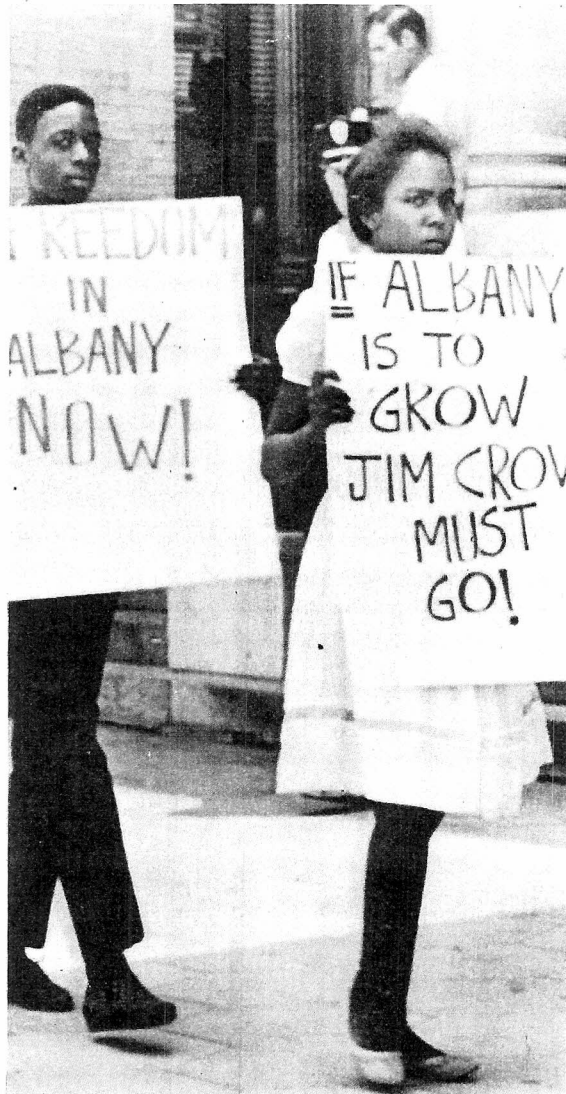


## APPENDIX D

CHRONOLOGY OF ABUSES

February 1, 1961, Baton Rouge, Louisiana--SNCC Field Secretary, Dion Diamond, was arrested and charged with "criminal anarchy." Mr. Diamond was arrested when he appeared on the campus of Southern University in Baton Rouge to fulfill a speaking engagement.

February 16, 1961, Baton Rouge, Louisiana--Criminal anarchy charges were brought against two additional SNCC personnel. Charles McDew, Chairman of the committee, and Robert Zellner, Field Secretary, were arrested and charged with criminal anarchy when they visited Dion Diamond, held in the Baton Rouge jail on the same charges.

The Atlanta Journal Wednesday, March 14, 1962

ANARCHY TRIAL SLATED  
FOR 2 INTEGRATIONISTS

BATON ROUGE, La. (UPI)—Two Atlantans, one Negro and one white, were arraigned Tuesday on charges of vagrancy and criminal anarchy.

Trial for John R. Zellner, 22, and Negro Charles McDew, 22, was set for May 28. Both are identified as officers of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Atlanta.

The two were arrested when they tried to deliver pamphlets advocating integration to Dion T. Diamond while he was in jail for taking part in demonstrations at Southern University.

Zellner and McDew were freed on bonds of \$7,000. Their attorneys were given until Apr. 18 to file preliminary motions in the case.

The proceedings were delayed temporarily when Zellner sat in the Negro section when he entered the court. A bailiff asked if he was white, and Zellner replied "I am a member of the human race."

Zellner was told to be seated in the white section. He complied with the order after consulting with his attorney.

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., WEDNESDAY MORNING  
MARCH 14, 1962

SIT-IN IS HELD AT RFK OFFICE

Faster Action Wanted in  
Rights Cases

WASHINGTON (AP)—An inter-racial group staged a sit-in at the justice department Tuesday, but changed its tactics after 4-1/2 hours outside the office of Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The group was pressing for faster federal action in civil rights cases. William Mahoney, 20, acting as spokesman for the dozen demonstrators, said they planned to remain outside Kennedy's door until he issued a "positive statement" of plans for action.

But as the department closed the day the group abandoned its vigil and said it

would return Wednesday to seek an appointment with the attorney general.

Earlier, Mahoney had turned down an offer by Kennedy's administrative assistant to arrange a meeting with the attorney general, saying "this is an act of civil disobedience. It's a sit-in."

The attorney general left for a meeting with Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara shortly after the arrival of the student group, an aide said.

But the group talked at length with Asst.

Atty. Gen. C. Burke Marshall about civil rights legislation and its enforcement.

Mahoney, a Howard University junior majoring in sociology, said the demonstrators wanted from Kennedy a statement outlining what his department plans to do about what they called "50 or so violations" of civil rights in the South.

Mahoney said the demonstration was sponsored by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Committee to Free Dion Diamond. Diamond is a Petersburg, Va. Negro arrested in Baton

Rouge.

The sit-in group was protesting the arrest of Diamond and the later arrest of two others during a visit to Diamond in jail.

The others, Charles McDew, 22, chairman of the student group, and John Robert Zellner, 22, a field secretary,

pleaded innocent to criminal anarchy charges at their arraignment. Their trial was set for May 28.

The Atlanta Journal and CONSTITUTION SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1962

RACIAL SEGREGATION SIDES TO EYE BATON ROUGE FIGHT

By FRED POWLEDGE

Proponents and opponents of Southern racial segregation will watch closely a legal battle to be fought soon in Baton Rouge, La.

The fight will be over a state's right to employ extraordinary legal means to enforce segregation. It is the question of whether a Negro or a white can be charged legally with "criminal anarchy" because he espouses racial views which conflict with those of the state.

Four young civil rights leaders, one a white, have been charged with that offense in Baton Rouge. One, Dion Diamond, a field secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was arrested, charged, and placed under \$13,000 bond on Feb. 1 after a visit to the campus of Southern University.

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TWO OTHERS, SNCC Chairman Charles McDew and field secretary Robert Zellner, a white, were charged when they

went to the jail to deliver fruit and books to Mr. Diamond.

The books, said Chairman McDew in Atlanta Saturday, were "Scottsboro Boy" by Heywood Patterson, "Eight Men" by Richard Wright; and "The Ugly American" by William Lederer and Eugene Burdick.

Mr. McDew said jailers told them the books were contrary to Louisiana's public policy of segregation of the races.

Also charged was Ronny Moore, Baton Rouge civil rights leader.

A preliminary hearing has been set Tuesday on the criminal anarchy cases. As the date nears, several civil rights organizations are mounting what they hope will be a widespread public protest of the charges.

TELEGRAMS WENT out Friday night to more than two dozen national leaders urging either protest or attendance at the hearing.

The wires were signed by A. Philip Randolph, pre-

sident of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; James Farmer, national director of CORE; Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP; Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League; and Reinhold Niebur, internationally known theologian.

The civil rights leaders, while confident that a federal court would quickly set aside an anarchy conviction in a lower state court, said Saturday they had been advised that there was "no possibility of release on bail while appealing."

Alex Wall, assistant district attorney in East Baton Rouge Parish, said Saturday that a judge could specify bail if he wanted to. "He would probably let them stay in jail," he said.

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THUS THE case rises as an important one in

the segregation-integration struggle. If the charges stick, segregation-minded Southern governments will have another weapon in their arsenal.

But some Negro leaders are hoping the matter will be serious enough to warrant direct action on the part of the Justice Department.

Burke Marshall, an assistant U. S. attorney general, was asked about that in a telephone interview Saturday.

Usually, he said, the federal government must wait until the appeal procedure carries a case through the state courts. There is one way, he said, in which this procedure may be circumvented.

"It is a federal misdemeanor," said Mr. Marshall, "for anyone acting under color of law to deprive someone of his constitutional rights. I'm not saying that's the situation in the criminal anarchy cases, but that is a law which we have to go on."



March 30, 1961, Jackson, Mississippi--Club-swinging police and two police dogs chased more than 100 Negroes from a courthouse when nine Negro students were convicted for staging a sit-in demonstration. Several were struck by the clubs and at least one person was bitten by the dogs.



TEN VOTER REGISTRATION WORKERS FROM THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, including SNCC's Executive Secretary, JAMES FORMAN, were arrested and charged with "inciting to riot" and "refusing to move on" after police turned a dog loose in a crowd of 150 Negroes on their way to register to vote at the Leflore County Courthouse.

(GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, MARCH 27, 1963).

April 30, 1961, Jackson, Mississippi-- A Field Secretary of SNCC, five months pregnant, was arrested on Contempt of Court charges as she sat in the "white" section of the Hinds County Courthouse. She was in court to surrender herself to serve a two year sentence imposed in 1960 for "contributing to the delinquency of minors" after she conducted nonviolent workshops in Jackson, Mississippi, preparing youths for Freedom Rides.

August 22, 1961, Amite County-- Robert Moses went to Liberty with three Negroes, who made an unsuccessful attempt to register to vote. A block from the courthouse, Moses was attacked and beaten by Billy Jack Caston, the sheriff's first cousin. Eight stitches were required to close a wound in Moses' head. Caston was acquitted of assault charges by an all-white jury before a justice of the peace.

September 5, 1961, Liberty, Mississippi-- Travis Britt, SNCC voter registration worker, was attacked and beaten by whites on the courthouse lawn. Britt was accompanied at the time by Robert Moses. Britt said one man hit him more than 20 times. The attackers drove away in a truck.

September 7, 1961, Tylertown, Mississippi-- John Hardy, SNCC registration worker, took two Negroes to the county courthouse to register to vote. The registrar told them he ". . . wasn't registering voters" that day. When the three turned to leave, Registrar John Q. Wood took a pistol from his desk and struck Hardy over the head from behind. Hardy was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace.

September 25, 1961, Liberty, Mississippi-- Herbert Lee, a Negro who had been active in voter registration, was shot and killed by a white state representative, E. H. Hurst, in downtown Liberty. No prosecution was undertaken, the authorities explaining that the representative had shot in self-defense.

October 5, 1961, McComb, Mississippi-- Charles Sherrod was arrested on the street, thrown into a police car, and charged with resisting arrest. Cordelle Reagan was also arrested and charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Both were field workers for SNCC voter drive.

November 18, 1961, McComb, Mississippi-- Persons unknown fired a shotgun blast into the bedroom of Dion Diamond and John Hardy at 702 Wall Street. Investigating officer Frank Williams found shotgun pellets embedded in the window frame. Diamond and Hardy are both field workers for SNCC engaged in voter registration.

January 26, 1962, Americus, Georgia-- Voter registration workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee decried the acquittal of a Sasser policeman, who had shot at them and chased them out of Terrell County last summer. Charles Sherrod, director of SNCC's Southwest Georgia voter registration drive stated:

A man was brought before a Federal Court to stand trial after shooting; threatening our lives, jailing us, running us out of town at gunpoint, and now in 30 minutes goes free. What are we to tell the people down here? Must we die before the Federal Government stops compromising with bigots in political governments? I speak to the President of the United States and to his brother, the Attorney General: Your failure to throw the full weight of your offices behind our attempts, black and white together, to make real the tenets of democracy by attempting in the Deep South to build community leadership in voter registration, is a black mark for your administration. If we are murdered in our attempts, our blood will be on your hands; you stand in the judgment of God and of our people.

March 8, 1962, Albany, Georgia-- A total of 353 Negroes have been registered since SNCC field secretaries came to Albany in October, 1961. At this rate of registration, the percentage of Negro voters to the total number of registrants approaches 32 to 35 per cent. At the level of 40 per cent of the Negro electorate, Negroes would hold the balance of political power in Albany.

March 18, 1962, Americus, Georgia-- Two SNCC field secretaries, working as part of SNCC's voter registration program, were held over an hour by Sumter County law enforcement officials. The two, Donald Harris and John Churchville, were fingerprinted and threatened with arrests for vagrancy.

July 10, 1962, Dawson, Georgia-- Ralph Allen of Trinity College, Connecticut, and Joseph Pitts of Albany reported that a white man, Frank Nichols of Dawson, Georgia, hit them with a stick while they were talking to Negroes about voting in a Federal housing project in Dawson. Allen, who is white, said that Nichols, an employee of a filling station in Dawson, drove up, hit him and ordered them off the housing project property. When they stepped into the street, Nichols slapped Pitts and drove away. The Justice of the Peace, Daniel English, shouted to Allen and Pitts as they approached to take out a peace warrant, "Get off my porch, nigger!"

July 11, 1962, Jackson, Mississippi-- Two veteran sit-inners were released from Hinds County Prison Farm after spending more than 40 days in jail for refusing to move from a bench in the Jackson courthouse reserved for whites. Luvaghn Brown and Jesse Lee Harris faced beatings and intimidation from the moment they left the courtroom. While enroute to a cell in the county jail, a deputy sheriff beat Harris about his head with his fists. At the county farm, they were singled out as Freedom Riders, and made to dress in striped uniforms, unlike other prisoners. Fellow prisoners were forbidden to associate with them. When prison officials learned that Harris had been arrested previously while testing Mississippi's segregation laws, a guard named Keith ordered other prisoners to hold him while the youth was whipped with a length of hose. Threatening "Nigger, I'll kill you," Keith later struck Harris repeatedly with a stick when the youth was unable to move a heavy log while working on a road gang. That night Harris was handcuffed and removed to the county jail where he was placed in a chamber called the "sweat box" and given a bread and water diet for 30 hours.

Luvaghn Brown was twice beaten with heavy sticks by guard Douglas Wright. On both occasions, he was held by fellow prisoners.

July 27, 1962, Lee County, Georgia -- Miss Penny Patch, SNCC volunteer worker in voter registration, and her companion, Miss Joan Maxwell of Albany, Georgia, were stopped in the midst of a door-to-door canvassing program by Lee County Sheriff Dick Forster. In an affidavit to the Justice Department, they testified that the sheriff had questioned Miss Patch as to who she was and why she was "driving around with these nigger gals." The group was stopped later by a state patrol car. State troopers alleged that they had gone through a stop sign. They were taken to the police station where they were fined \$50.00.

August 21, 1962, Liberty, Mississippi -- Sam Wells and Tommy Weathersby went to the courthouse to register. While they were waiting to get into the registrar's office, they stood on the front porch of the courthouse. Deputy Sheriff Daniel Jones told them, "Get your . . . off the front porch, and don't come back on." Weathersby and Wells got off the porch. A few moments later, rain began, and the two wanted to take shelter in the courthouse, but Deputy Sheriff Jones would not permit it.

August 21, 1962, Liberty, Mississippi -- Dewey Greene, Jr., Mississippi Free Press reporter, was taking pictures of Negroes waiting to register at the courthouse. An unidentified young man working in the office down the hall from the registrar's office snatched Greene's camera away, and refused to return it. Greene was told to leave town by three white men, one of whom was flourishing a length of lead pipe. He left.

August 22, 1962, Charleston, Mo. -- John Lewis, a SNCC Field Secretary, and Dorothy Davis, Youth Chapter President, were charged with interfering with a police officer at a hearing after a stand-in demonstration August 20.

August 29, 1962, Clarksdale, Mississippi-- Seven Negroes were arrested after attending a voter registration meeting. David Dennis, CORE field secretary, was charged with "failure to yield right-of-way" after a police officer had forced him to submit to a long harangue of threats and abuse. Samuel Block, John Hodges, J. L. Harris, Richard T. Gray, and Albert Garrner, SNCC field workers, and Dewey Greene, Jr., reporter for the Mississippi Free Press, were forced by Clarksdale police to alight from their car, and were charged with loitering in violation of the city curfew.

August 30, 1962, Indianola, Mississippi--SNCC workers, C.R. McLaurin, Albert Garner, J. O. Hodges, Samuel Block, and Robert Moses were arrested by Indianola police on a charge of distributing literature without a permit. The registration workers had been taking leaflets announcing a registration mass meeting door-to-door in the Negro community. Lafayette Surney, 17, another SNCC worker, was arrested and then released to Rev. James Bevel, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

August 31, 1962, Indianola, Mississippi--During the trial of Samuel Block on charges of distributing literature without a permit, the Municipal Judge informed Block that he could cross-examine the arresting officer. Block asked the officer, "Did you actually see me hand out a leaflet?" The judge turned to the officer and said, "He can ask you anything he want to, but you don't have to answer." The judge told Lafayette Surney if he was caught in Indianola "agitating" again, he would be sent to the penal farm.

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Mississippi-- Following a mass meeting of whites on September 2nd, two Negro cleaners were closed (allegedly for violating city ordinances), a Negro citizen was fired from his city job, and a group of Negro laborers were reportedly turned away from the fields because they were from Ruleville.

Leonard Davis, 49, a Negro working for the city sanitation department was told by Mayor Charles M. Dorrough, "We're going to let you go. Your wife's been attending that school." (He referred to a



voter registration school conducted by SNCC workers in Ruleville).

Fred Hicks, 46, a Negro man who drove field workers out to the plantations, was told he could no longer use a bus without a commercial license. The bus owner said that because Hicks' mother had gone down to register that "We gonna see how tight we can make it. Gonna make it just as tight as we can. Gonna be rougher and rougher than you think it is." He said that the pressure would be taken off Hicks if his mother withdrew her name from the voting rolls.

September 6, 1962, Terrell County, Georgia--Nightriders shot into the home of voter registration workers and injured three students. John Chatfield, of Vermont, was shot in the lower and upper arm. Prathia Hall, a young Negro student from Philadelphia, and Christopher Allen, a student from Oxford, England, were both grazed by bullets.

October 27, 1962, Bronwood, Georgia-- Three field secretaries for SNCC, Jack Chatfield, Larry Rubin and Carver Neblett, were arrested at Bronwood as they attempted to speak to Negro citizens urging them to register to vote.

December 6, 1962, Sumter County, Georgia--An unidentified white man set fire to the home of Trim Porter, 57, a leader in the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee's Southwest Georgia voter registration drive.

December 28, 1962, Clarksdale, Mississippi-- Two students from Michigan State University were arrested by Clarksdale police while they slept in the truck they used to transport 1,000 pounds of food and medicine to Delta Negroes. Both were charged with "illegal possession of narcotics" and bail was set at \$15,000 each. Two doctors in Louisville, Kentucky, who had donated the medicine, said that the shipment included bandages, vitamins and that physicians and a drug store had checked the materials to make sure there were no objectionable drugs. The students arrested were Ivanhoe Donaldson and Ben-

jamin Taylor. Donaldson is a field worker for the Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He was in the process of delivering food to the people stricken from the public assistance rolls for attempting to register to vote.

SNCC Chairman, Charles McDew, sent a telegram to President John F. Kennedy asking him to "take immediate steps to halt harrassment of potential Negro voters in Mississippi and threats and intimidations made against them who try to aid them."

January 2, 1963, Washington, D. C. -- A suit was filed in the United States District Court by seven field workers of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee asking the Court to force Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to act against local authorities in Mississippi whom the plaintiffs said had failed to protect the rights of Negroes. The plaintiffs of the suit were William Higgs, a Jackson, Mississippi lawyer; William Kunstler, New York lawyer; Robert Moses, New York; Samuel Block, Greenwood, Mississippi; Charles McLaurin, Ruleville, Mississippi; Charles Cobb, Greenville, Mississippi; Jesse Harris, Ruleville, Mississippi; Hollis Watkins, Jackson, Mississippi; and Lafayette Surney, Greenville, Mississippi. The plaintiffs, all Negro except Higgs, charged that Mississippi law enforcement officials have been intimidating, harassing, and physically attacking them and other Negroes who have been attempting to register to vote in Mississippi.

## Victims Pushed Voter Registration

### TERRELL MARSHAL CHARGED WITH RIGHTS "VIOLATIONS"

- ATLANTA DAILY WORLD - Friday, January 4, 1963

A T L A N T A      W O R L D

AMERICUS, Ga. (UPI)--Denver Edgar Short Sr., deputy town marshal of a Terrell County community, was charged Thursday with violating the constitutional rights of two Negroes and a white man who were urging Negroes to register as voters.

Short of Sasser was charged with arresting the three "knowing that he had no lawful authority to do so," and with running them out of town.

In a six count criminal accusation filed by U. S. Attorney Floyd M. Buford in U. S. District Court, the government said Short arrested Willie Paul Berrien Jr., Prathia Lauraann Hall and Ralph Wildo Allen III, the white man, on Aug. 30, 1962. He allegedly forced them to flee Sasser Sept. 3.

Short violated "the constitution and the laws of the United States by depriving the three named persons of their liberty without due process of law," the government charged.

#### WORKING WITH SNCC

Buford said the charges could bring penalties of up to \$1,000 fine and one year in prison on each of the six counts.

Berrien, 26, of Atlanta, Miss Hall and Allen were working with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee SNCC in a Terrell County voter registration drive when the alleged arrests were made. Four churches were burned during the campaign and Negroes claimed several persons

were arrested and some were beaten.

In an affidavit attached to the government charges, Berrien said he and his companions were driving from Dawson to Albany when "In the vicinity of Sasser I heard an unexpected bang," apparently meaning a shot.

He claimed Short drove up in a green panel truck and, holding a pistol, accused the driver of speeding. All in the car were arrested and taken to Sasser, Berrien said, after Short "pinned a police badge on himself." Berrien charged that they later were taken to Dawson and held in jail for about three hours, then released without charges.

#### 'GET OUT OF TOWN'

On Sept. 4, Berrien said, the group was talking to Dawson Negroes about registering to vote when Short again appeared and questioned Allen about his license tag.

They were driven back to Sasser and

"when we got there Mr. Short told all of us to get out of town and stay out," Berrien said. "He said he did not want to catch us in Sasser anymore and if we came back he would put us in jail."

The affidavit charged that Short followed the three out of town and, when they stopped to make a tel-

ephone call, ordered them with gun drawn, to leave.

As they drove away, Short allegedly fired his pistol into the ground and yelled "get." He then followed them to Dawson, Berrien said.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Friday, January 4, 1963

## U. S. ACCUSES SASSER OFFICER OF HARASSING IN RACIAL CASE

AMERICUS (AP) — The federal government Thursday stepped into Negro voter registration troubles again in Terrell County, charging a Sasser, Ga., policeman with harassing and chasing out of town three persons who tried to help register Negroes.

Alleged discrimination against Negro voters in Terrell brought the first voting suit under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. A Federal court enjoined registrars there in 1960 from denying registration to qualified Negroes.

In the latest action, the Justice department filed a criminal information against Denver Edgar Short Sr., Sasser officer. He was charged on six counts with depriving three workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee of their constitutional rights and forcing them to leave Sasser. Short was released under \$1,000 bond.

The complaint filed in federal court here included an affidavit by Willie Paul Berrien, 26, Negro who is a student at Clark College in Atlanta.

Berrien, a field worker for the student committee, told of being

arrested, along with Prathia Hall and Ralph Waldo Allen on Aug. 30, 1962. Miss Hall, a Negro of Philadelphia, is a graduate of Temple University, Allen, a white youth of Melrose, Mass. is a student at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Berrien, Miss Hall and Allen worked during the summer on voter registration in Terrell County.

Berrien said Short took the three of them to jail after accusing the driver of their car of speeding. They were released after the driver was told he would have to pay a speeding fine or serve time.

The trio was jailed again the same day in nearby Dawson but Berrien said no charges were placed against him and he was released after being held three hours.

Five days later, Berrien charged, the same trio was talking to Negroes about registering to vote when Short drove up and questioned Allen about the license plates on his car. Berrien, Miss Hall, and Allen were taken back to Sasser

and, the affidavit said, Short ordered them to get out of town or go to jail. Berrien claimed Short shot a pistol into the ground in the direction of their car and ordered them to "git." The officer followed their car to the Negro section of Dawson, Berrien said.

Dawson is the county seat of Terrell County. Sheriff Z. T. Matthews of Terrell, and his deputies, visited a Negro church in Sasser last July where a voter registration meeting was in progress. Matthews said at that time that he had been asked by community officials to investigate a secret meeting of Negroes and white persons.

He termed two of the persons at the meeting "agitators from outside Georgia who are in our county and section to stir up trouble and create tension." Matthews said he advised the group he thought it would be to the best interest of both Negroes and white persons "to discontinue such secret meetings."

January 7, 1963, Louisville, Kentucky--Following the arrest of the two Michigan State University students in Clarksdale, Mississippi, on charges of "illegal possession of narcotics," the Louisville Defender started a campaign to send "food, medicine and clothing to the thousands of Negroes . . . who face starvation for registering to vote." The Defender said on January 3rd that "at least 200, 000 Negroes are possible victims of reprisals by plantation owners and public officials who fear the power of the ballot. . . ."

January 14, 1963, Greenwood, Mississippi--SNCC field secretary, Willie Peacock, reported in a letter to the Justice Department of his difficulty registering and paying his poll tax in Greenwood. "Twice I've tried to pay my poll taxes and twice I've been denied the right to do so. It

was in January of 1962 when I tried to pay my poll tax the first time. At this time I filed a complaint with the F. B. I." stated Peacock.

January 21, 1963, Belzoni, Mississippi--Samuel Block, field secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Greenwood, Mississippi requested the United States Department of Justice for federal protection of the voter registration effort in Belzoni, Mississippi because of the recent incidences of violence in that county. The violence referred to primarily was the shooting of Rev. Herbert Lee in October 1961 by State Legislator E. H. Hurst. Hurst was never arrested, or jailed, and was acquitted by a coroner's jury.

February 20, 1963, Greenwood, Mississippi--Four Negro businesses located on the same block as the SNCC office in Greenwood were burned to the ground. Nancy Brand, a worker in the SNCC office reported an anonymous telephone call received on the morning of the burnings. Mrs. Brand said she was asked if she ever visited the SNCC office, and when she replied affirmatively, a male voice interjected, "You won't be going down there no more. That's been taken care of." The businesses burned were Jackson Garage, George's Cafe, Porter's Dressing Shop, and the Esquire Club. It is believed that the intention of the arsonist was to burn the SNCC office. Field secretaries had been sleeping in the office up to this time.

SNCC Chairman, Charles McDew, protested the burning in a telegram to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy on February 21, 1963.

February 28, 1963, Greenwood, Mississippi--Shots were fired into a car carrying three SNCC voter registration workers. Several shots were fired by three white men riding in a white Buick. James Travis, driver of the SNCC car, was most seriously injured by a bullet wound in his neck. The others in the car, Bob Moses and Carver Neblett, escaped injury.

March 6, 1963, Greenwood, Mississippi --Samuel Block and three others were fired on from a station wagon which pulled up beside their car as they were parked in front of the SNCC voter registration office. Both front windows were shattered.



March 20, 1963, Jackson, Mississippi-- Three shots were fired through the windshield of a car belonging to Mrs. Mattie Dennis while it was parked in front of the home of Mrs. Dennis' cousin, whom she was visiting. Mrs. Dennis is the wife of David Dennis, CORE field secretary for Mississippi. Both have been active in voter registration.

March 20, 1963, Greenwood, Mississippi-- Over one hundred Negroes tried to register to vote, but all were unsuccessful.

March 21, 1963, Greenwood, Mississippi-- Surplus food distribution was resumed for one month by an action of the Leflore County Board of Supervisors. The Board had discontinued the surplus food program after SNCC began a voter registration program in Leflore County. An estimated 22,000 Negroes, primarily seasonal workers, were affected.

March 25, 1963, Greenwood, Mississippi-- A fire in the Greenwood SNCC office almost destroyed all registration records. About midnight March 24, Curtis Hayes, SNCC field secretary, and Joe Lee Lofton, a Greenwood high school student, drove by the SNCC office at 115 E. McLourin Street and noticed a light on. Both tried to enter the office but were stopped by someone holding the door on the other side. As Hayes and Lofton left they noticed smoke and went to call the Fire Department. Negroes in the neighboring building said they heard glass break and saw two whites slip out of the building and run down an alley.

The records which were almost destroyed were lists of names of persons who received surplus food and others who had been trying to register. All the office equipment, including typewriters and a mimeograph machine, were destroyed, and the telephone had been ripped from the wall. Greenwood police said there was no evidence of arson.

March 26, 1963, Greenwood, Mississippi-- A shotgun blast ripped into the home of Dewey Greene, Sr., father of the latest Negro applicant to the University of Mississippi. Another of Mr. Greene's sons and a daughter have been active in the Leflore County registration project. Greenwood police said they were investigating.

March 27, 1963, Greenwood, Mississippi-- Ten voter registration workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, including SNCC's Executive Secretary, James Forman, were arrested and charged with "inciting to riot" and "refusing to move on" after Greenwood police turned a dog loose in a crowd of 150 Negroes on their way to register to vote at the Leflore County Courthouse.

Robert Moses, SNCC field representative and director of the group's Mississippi project, was bitten by the dog once on his leg. Another man, Matthew Hughes, was also bitten by the dog and required treatment at a local hospital.

The crowd of Negroes, dispersed by the dog, regrouped at Wesley Chapel Methodist Church. While entering cars to make a second attempt at registration, Greenwood police with their guns drawn arrested eight other SNCC workers and an elderly man in front of the church. They were charged with "inciting to riot."

The SNCC office in Atlanta protested the arrests and "intimidation of prospective Negro voters" to the United States Department of Justice, the Civil Rights Commission, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and with several United States congressmen.

May 7, 1963, Miletson, Mississippi-- Bob Moses, head of SNCC's voter registration project in Mississippi, was arrested when he came to take photographs of a Negro's home which had been bombed by a gang of white terrorists. Witnesses said that three fire bombs were thrown into the home of a leader of the Holmes County vote drive, and that unidentified white men had fired 13 shots into the house.

May 21, 1963, Albany, Georgia-- Five SNCC voter registration workers were jailed on charges of violating a municipal ordinance against distributing handbills on the streets. (New York Times, 5/23/63, p. 27).