



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

NOV 09 2012

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-344), we are pleased to transmit to you a report to Congress on the Department's activities regarding civil rights era homicides.

Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may be of additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Judith C. Appelbaum".

Judith C. Appelbaum
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure



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The Honorable Harry Reid
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Leader:

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The Honorable Mitch McConnell
Minority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Leader:

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Judith C. Appelbaum
Acting Assistant Attorney General

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NOV 09 2012

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
Minority Leader
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Madam Leader:

Pursuant to the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-344), we are pleased to transmit to you a report to Congress on the Department's activities regarding civil rights era homicides.

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NOV 09 2012

The Honorable Eric Cantor
Majority Leader
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Leader:

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Judith C. Appelbaum
Acting Assistant Attorney General

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U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

NOV 09 2012

The Honorable John Boehner
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-344), we are pleased to transmit to you a report to Congress on the Department's activities regarding civil rights era homicides.

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**THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS**

**PURSUANT TO THE EMMETT TILL UNSOLVED
CIVIL RIGHTS CRIME ACT OF 2007**

October 2012

INTRODUCTION

This report is submitted pursuant to the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007 (“The Till Act”).¹ This fourth Department of Justice (“DOJ” or “Department”) Report is updated with the Department’s activities in the year since the third report² and summarizes prior Department activities in order to present a comprehensive picture of the Department’s efforts regarding unsolved civil rights murders predating December 31, 1969.

Section I of the Report gives a history of the Department’s civil rights cold case work and provides an overview of the factual and legal challenges we face in our ongoing efforts to prosecute unsolved civil rights era homicides. Since the last report, Department attorneys and FBI agents have continued investigating the remaining cases, interviewed dozens of potential witnesses; and reviewed thousands of pages of documents, files, news accounts, and evidence. Although no matters are currently under federal indictment, several cases are being looked at closely at the state level. The Department’s work entails a partnership among the Civil Rights Division, the FBI, United States Attorneys’ Offices, and District Attorneys’ Offices, in active and aggressive investigations. For example, prosecutors from the Civil Rights Division are actively traveling on these matters and participating in witness interviews and other investigative steps.

We have now concluded our investigation into 92 of 112 cold cases involving 125 victims. Although very few prosecutions have resulted from these exhaustive efforts, the Department’s efforts to review these matters have helped bring closure to many family members of the victims.

Section II of the Report sets forth the steps we have taken since we began the Cold Case Initiative in 2006. It describes how our efforts to bring justice and closure to the families has evolved to the point where it has become apparent that most of these cases will not result in prosecutions. This Section includes a description of the Department’s efforts in locating the victims’ next of kin, personally notifying them of the closure, and providing them with detailed letters explaining the facts of their relative’s case and our decision. It also describes our ongoing efforts to generate leads, uncover relevant information and heighten public awareness

¹ Pub. L. 110 – 344 (2008). The Act requires the Attorney General to annually conduct a study and report to Congress not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter.

² The Attorney General’s First Report to Congress Pursuant to the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007 was submitted on May 13, 2009. The Second Report was submitted on August 5, 2010. The Third Report was submitted on September 23, 2011.

through extensive outreach efforts. Section II notes our cold case presentations at national conferences, in classes, and as part of town hall meetings.

And, this Section describes the Department's successful prosecution of James Ford Seale for the 1964 murders of Charles Moore and Henry Dee, including the Department's extensive appellate litigation that successfully upheld this important conviction. Mr. Seale died in prison on August 2, 2011.

Section III of the Report sets forth the status of the 112 matters opened for review during this process. Section III identifies by name all 125 victims and the approximate date and location of death. It also identifies the three cases which were successfully prosecuted and the 89 matters for which, after significant investigation and review, we have made a decision to close without prosecution. In the majority of the matters that we have closed without prosecution, all identified subjects are deceased. In others, there is insufficient evidence to establish that a racially motivated homicide prosecutable under a civil rights statute, or any other federal or state statute, occurred, as opposed to some other manner of death outside the scope of the Till Act.

The Department's work pursuant to the Till Act is continuing. Although our investigations have reached an end in the majority of the matters reviewed, our work on the remaining matters continues in earnest. We believe that we have made substantial progress this year, and look forward to continued progress in the upcoming year.

I. THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE'S EFFORTS TO INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE UNSOLVED CIVIL RIGHTS ERA HOMICIDES

A. Overview and Background

For more than 50 years, the Department has been instrumental in bringing justice to some of the nation's most horrific civil rights era crimes, including through the Department's groundbreaking 1967 federal prosecution of 19 subjects for the 1964 murders of three civil rights workers in Philadelphia, Mississippi, a case commonly referred to as the "Mississippi Burning" case in which seven defendants were convicted. These crimes occurred during a terrible time in our nation's history when all too often crimes were not fully investigated or prosecuted or evidence was ignored by juries because of the color of the victims' skin. The Department believes that racially motivated murders from the civil rights era constitute some of the greatest blemishes on our history. Accordingly, the Department continues to lend its assistance, expertise, and resources to assist in the investigation and possible prosecution of these matters.

Unfortunately, federal jurisdiction over these historic cases is quite limited. The Ex Post Facto Clause of the Constitution and federal statutory law limit the Department's ability to

prosecute most civil rights era cases at the federal level. For example, two of the most important federal statutes that can be used to prosecute racially motivated homicides, 18 U.S.C. § 245

(interference with federally protected activities) and 42 U.S.C. § 3631 (interference with housing rights), were not enacted until 1968. Another important federal statute that can be used to prosecute racially motivated homicides, 18 U.S.C. § 249, was enacted in 2009. Under the Ex Post Facto Clause, these statutes cannot be applied retroactively to conduct that was not a federal crime at the time of the offense.

Another limitation on such prosecutions is the five-year statute of limitations, which before 1994, applied even to death-resulting federal criminal civil rights charges. In 1994, death-resulting violations of 18 U.S.C. § 242 (civil rights violations committed under color of law) and 18 U.S.C. § 245 became capital offenses. As capital offenses, these statutes are no longer subject to a statute of limitations.

The Fifth Amendment's protection against double jeopardy prohibits the re-trial, in the same court, for the same offenses, of persons who were previously found not guilty or who were convicted but received shockingly light sentences. There is no exception to this constitutional protection regardless of how biased the jury, how inadequate the prosecution or how misinformed the court might have been.

In addition, there are certain difficulties inherent in all cold cases: subjects die; witnesses die or can no longer be located; memories become clouded; evidence is destroyed or cannot be located; and original investigations lacked the technical and scientific advances relied upon today. In addition, with regard to civil rights cold cases, it appears that in some instances, members of local law enforcement agencies were either themselves members of the Ku Klux Klan, or sympathized with Klan viewpoints, which may have impacted their investigations into racially motivated homicides. Most investigators agree that the first 48 to 72 hours are crucial to solving a homicide case. Witnesses are easier to locate, and their recollections generally prove more accurate soon after the incident. Investigators also agree that if a homicide is not solved within the first year, the chance of it ever being solved plummets. Even with our best efforts, investigations into historic cases are exceptionally difficult, and justice in few of these cases will ever be reached inside of a courtroom. Notwithstanding these legal and factual limitations, the Department believes that the federal government can still play an important role in these cases.

The Department has always been willing to reassess and review cold cases when new evidence came to light. Thus far, the Department's efforts have resulted in two successful federal prosecutions, and three successful state prosecutions, both before and since the Till Act. The first federal case was *United States v. Avants*, 367 F.3d 433 (5th Cir. 2004), which was indicted in the Southern District of Mississippi in June 2000. Avants was convicted in February 2003, and sentenced to life in prison; he died in prison in 2004. The second federal case was

United States v. James Ford Seale, 600 F.3d 973 (5th Cir. 2010) which was indicted in the Southern District of Mississippi in January 2007. Seale was convicted in June 2007, and sentenced to three life terms; he died in prison in 2011.

The first successful federally-assisted state prosecution was the Sixteenth Street Church bombing case. State charges were filed against defendants Thomas Blanton and Bobby Cherry in Birmingham, Alabama, in May 2000. G. Douglas Jones, at the time the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, was cross-designated to serve as the lead prosecutor in the state trials. Defendant Blanton was convicted in April 2001, and sentenced to four life terms; Cherry was convicted in May 2002, and sentenced to four life terms and died in prison in 2004. The second successful federally-assisted state prosecution was the *State of Mississippi v. Edgar Ray Killen*. Killen was charged in Philadelphia, Mississippi, in January 2005; he was convicted of three counts of manslaughter in June 2005, and sentenced to 60 years in prison. The most recent successful federally-assisted state prosecution occurred in 2010, in the *State of Alabama v. James Bernard Fowler*. Fowler was convicted in November 2010 and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

In October 2008, the Till Act was signed into law, directing the Department to designate a Deputy Chief in the Civil Rights Division to coordinate the investigation and prosecution of civil rights era homicides, and a Supervisory Special Agent in the FBI's Civil Rights Unit to coordinate the investigation of these cases. The Civil Rights Division and the FBI were also given the authority to work with State and local law enforcement officials.

II. THE COLD CASE INITIATIVE

A. Overview

In order to further the Department's commitment to investigating and prosecuting civil rights era homicides, the FBI in 2006 began its Cold Case Initiative (the Initiative) to identify and investigate the murders committed during the civil rights era. The Department and the FBI have jointly participated in a multi-faceted strategy to address these investigations.

The first step was to identify cases for inclusion under the Initiative. Each of the 56 FBI field offices was directed to identify cases within its jurisdiction that might warrant inclusion on a list of cold cases meriting additional investigation. In 2007, we began the next phase of this initiative, which includes a partnership with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), and the National Urban League to identify possible additional cases for investigation and to solicit their assistance with already identified matters.

As the investigations progressed, the challenges associated with locating surviving subjects, witnesses and family members of the victims became increasingly clear. In an effort to

generate leads and other information, we began an extensive outreach campaign, soliciting assistance from community groups and other NGOs, engaging the academic community, reaching out to the media, and working with state and local law enforcement organizations. We have received valuable information as a result of these efforts. When our work on the Initiative began, we had identified 95 matters for inclusion. Largely as a result of our outreach efforts, that number has now grown to 112, and our outreach campaign will continue. At a minimum, we believe that our demonstrated commitment already has provided the communities with the assurance that they are being heard and that the Department is doing everything possible to investigate these important cases.

B. Ongoing Outreach Efforts

As part of the Department's efforts to uncover relevant information regarding our unsolved civil rights era homicides, we continue to engage in a comprehensive outreach program, meeting with a broad array of interested individuals and organizations.

i. Meetings with NGOs and Community Activists

In July 2010 and June 2011, the Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Rights Division and other Department officials met with the Chairman of the Emmett Till Justice Campaign ("ETJC") to discuss issues related to the Till Act. These meetings followed up on a July 2009, meeting during which the Attorney General met with the ETJC Chairman, a cousin of Mr. Till, and other interested advocates, academics, journalists and members of the media to discuss issues related to the Till Act. Senior officials with the Department and the FBI have also met with and will continue to meet with representatives from the NAACP, SPLC, and the National Urban League. In addition to these formal meetings, senior Department officials are in regular contact with the ETJC Chairman and other interested individuals and groups. We expect these productive dialogues to continue throughout the Initiative.

ii. Law Enforcement Outreach

We have also reached out to federal and local law enforcement officials and organizations, including all 56 FBI field offices and all U.S. Attorney's Offices, to educate them about the Till Act and to solicit assistance and information. A Department official provided information on the Till Act at the Criminal Civil Rights Conferences at the National Advocacy Center in Columbia, South Carolina in 2009 and 2011.

iii. Collaboration with Academic Communities

In January 2008, November 2008, July 2009, October 2009, October 2010, and October 2012, Department officials met with the professors who run the Syracuse University College of Law Cold Case Justice Initiative. We have also been in contact with a professor from

Northeastern University School of Law, who is directing Northeastern University's Civil Rights and Restorative Justice Project, which engages students in matters relating to the civil rights movement. These students have also done extensive research on a number of our cold cases, and have shared their findings with us.

iv. Recent Conferences and Town Hall Meetings

In February 2011 in New York City, New York; Natchez, Mississippi; and Bogalusa, Louisiana, the FBI conducted outreach in connection with the screenings of several documentaries about cold cases.

In July 2010, a Department official delivered a presentation on the Cold Case Initiative at the NAACP's annual conference in Kansas City, Missouri.

v. Recent Media Outreach

The Department and the FBI have continued their aggressive media outreach campaign, granting interviews to the Washington Post, National Public Radio, the British Broadcasting Company, 60 Minutes, Dateline, and local media outlets to continue to elicit the public's assistance with locating witnesses to these crimes, as well as family members of the victims.

In April 2011, 60 Minutes aired a segment on the 1964 murder of Louis Allen in Liberty, Mississippi. Mr. Allen was murdered in his driveway by two shots to his head. A subject profiled by 60 Minutes as potentially involved in the murder was also the investigating officer on the case. Still living in Liberty, Mississippi, this individual denied his involvement, but refused to answer some key questions posed to him and declined to take a polygraph test. An FBI official was interviewed as part of the program, and provided information regarding the FBI's investigation into the matter.

The Department continues to meet with journalists to seek input, ideas, and possible leads. For instance, we are frequently in contact with members of the Civil Rights Cold Case Project, a multi-partner, multi-platform effort focused on the unresolved history of the South during the civil rights era, seeking any information that it may have relevant to cold cases. Among the participants in that project are investigative reporters from Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, who are vigorously investigating the matters in their respective regions. Investigative reporters from Michigan and Massachusetts are also contributing to the project. Another participant in that project is a documentary filmmaker from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, who provided the Department with invaluable information during the investigation and successful prosecution of the James Ford Seale case.

C. Prosecutions

The Cold Case Initiative resulted in one successful federal prosecution which was upheld on appeal in 2010. This case involved the 1964 murders of 19-year-olds Charles Moore and Henry Dee in Franklin County, Mississippi. On May 2, 1964, James Ford Seale and other members of the Ku Klux Klan forced Moore and Dee into a car and drove the teenagers into the Homochitto National Forest. Seale and others transported the victims across state lines, into Louisiana, and then back into Mississippi to a remote location on the Mississippi River. Moore and Dee, bound and gagged, were chained to a Jeep engine block and railroad ties, and were taken by Seale out onto the water in a boat, and were pushed overboard to their deaths.

Seale and another Klansmen, Charles Edwards, were arrested on state murder charges in late 1964, but the charges were later dropped. The Civil Rights Division and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Mississippi reopened an investigation into the murders in 2006. The new investigation revealed evidence that supported a federal prosecution under the federal kidnapping statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1201. Edwards, who was in the group of Klansmen who searched the church, but who did not participate in the actual murders, was granted immunity and testified against Seale, the only other surviving participant. Seale was indicted in January 2007, and convicted in June 2007, of two counts of kidnapping and one count of conspiracy. He was sentenced to three life terms.

On appeal, when Seale's conviction was reversed by a three judge panel on a legal technicality involving the statute of limitations, the Department successfully sought en banc review. The en banc panel reinstated Seale's conviction and returned the case to the original panel for consideration of the remaining issues. On March 12, 2010 Seale's conviction was affirmed by the original Fifth Circuit panel. On October 4, 2010, the Seale's petition for certiorari review to the U.S. Supreme Court was denied. Seale died in prison on August 2, 2011.

There has also been a successful state prosecution since passage of the Till Act. This case involved the February 18, 1965 shooting of Jimmie Lee Jackson by then-Alabama State Trooper James Bonard Fowler following a civil rights protest in Marion, Alabama. Mr. Jackson died from an abdominal infection secondary to his injuries on February 26, 1965. While Fowler alleged that he and Mr. Jackson struggled for control of his service weapon, and that the gun discharged when Mr. Jackson struck Corporal Fowler's hand, the civilian witnesses stated that they saw Fowler draw his gun and deliberately shoot Mr. Jackson.

A state grand jury investigated the matter in 1965, but declined to bring charges. In May 2007, the District Attorney for Perry County, Alabama filed murder charges against Fowler. The FBI lent its assistance to local investigators and the District Attorney's office in connection with the case. On November 15, 2010, the seventy-seven year old Fowler pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and received a six-month prison sentence.

D. Notifying Victim Family Members

During the past four years, the FBI has completed its work on most of the investigations and has submitted them to the Department for review. The Department's review of these investigations and the thousands of documents provided by the FBI is ongoing. Unfortunately, during this process, it has become apparent that due to the many impediments discussed earlier in this Report, few, if any, of these remaining cases will be prosecuted.

In an effort to nonetheless bring some sense of closure to the family members of these victims, the Department is writing letters to the next of kin when found. Pursuant to 68 Fed. Reg. 47610-01, excepting certain categories of disclosure from the Privacy Act, the Civil Rights Division has the authority to disclose information about the results of an investigation or case to family members of the victims. Thus, we have made the decision that our notification letters will detail our investigative efforts and our findings. We have also made the decision to have FBI agents hand deliver these letters to known family members.

The FBI has devoted considerable resources to locating the next of kin for the victims, successfully locating family members for 98 of the 125 victims. The FBI continues its efforts to locate victim family members.

III. COLD CASE STUDY AND REPORT

As set forth above, the Department's efforts to investigate and prosecute unsolved civil rights era homicide cases predate the Till Act. During the course of the Department's focus on these matters, we have opened 112 matters, involving 125 victims, for review. Six of those matters have been opened since the First Report to Congress was submitted in May 2009; 17 of them have been added since the Initiative's inception.

Six of the 112 matters have been referred to state authorities. One of those matters is *In re: Emmett Till*. The District Attorney for the 4th Judicial District of Mississippi presented the matter to a grand jury in February 2007, and the grand jury declined to issue any new indictments.

Thus far, our review has revealed only limited federal statutory authority for any of the matters, such as the federal murder statute used in *United States v. Avants* and the federal kidnapping statute used in *United States v. Seale*. In 49 of the cases closed without prosecution, all identified subjects are deceased. In 31 of the closed cases, there was insufficient evidence of a potential violation of a criminal civil rights statute, as opposed to an accidental death, a suicide, a heart attack, a homicide committed by a black subject for non-racial reasons, or some other manner of death outside the scope of the Till Act.

Since January 2007, at least 72 federal prosecutors have worked on cases under review as part of the Department's Cold Case Initiative and the Till Act. The resources involved in a viable prosecution are enormous. More than 40 federal employees participated in the Seale prosecution alone. That number does not include the numerous retired federal employees, local law enforcement officials, or contract employees who provided additional assistance.

The Department has received no applications for grants from State or local law enforcement agencies under the Till Act.

Below is a chart listing the 125 victims whose deaths the Department has reviewed and is reviewing in accordance with the Till Act:

NAME OF VICTIM	INCIDENT LOCATION	INCIDENT DATE	CLOSING DATE
1. Louis Allen	Amite County, Mississippi	January 31, 1964	
2. Andrew Lee Anderson	Crittendon County, Arkansas	July 17, 1963	April 9, 2010
3. Frank Andrews	Lisman, Alabama	November 28, 1964	
4. Isadore Banks	Marion, Arkansas	June 8, 1964	August 2, 2012
5. John Larry Bolden	Chattanooga, Tennessee	May 3, 1958	April 15, 2010
6. Preston Bolden	San Antonio, Texas	May 8, 1953	May 26, 2011
7. James Brazier	Dawson, Georgia	April 20, 1958	April 6, 2009
8. Thomas Brewer	Columbus, Georgia	February 18, 1956	April 6, 2009
9. Hilliard Brooks	Montgomery, Alabama	August 13, 1952	April 9, 2010
10. Benjamin Brown	Jackson, Mississippi	May 11, 1967	
11. Charles Brown	Yazoo City, Mississippi	June 18, 1957	April 16, 2010
12. Gene Brown/a.k.a Pheld Evans	Canton, Mississippi	1964	April 21, 2010
13. Jessie Brown	Winona, Mississippi	January 13, 1965	April 19, 2010
14. Carrie Brumfield	Franklinton, Louisiana	September 12, 1967	
15. Eli Brumfield	McComb, Mississippi	October 13, 1961	April 16, 2010
16. Johnnie Mae Chappell	Jacksonville, Florida	March 23, 1964	
17. Jesse Cano	Brookville, Florida	January 1, 1965	June 3, 2011
18. Silas Caston	Hinds County, Mississippi	March 1, 1964	May 2, 2010
19. James Chaney	Philadelphia, Mississippi	June 21, 1964	
20. Thad Christian	Anniston, Alabama	August 28, 1965	April 6, 2011
21. Clarence Cloniger	Gaston, North Carolina	October 10, 1960	April 3, 2009
22. Willie Countryman	Dawson, Georgia	May 25, 1958	April 6, 2009
23. Vincent Dahmon	N/A	N/A	April 12, 2010
24. Jonathan Daniels	Lowndes County, Alabama	August 20, 1965	April 26, 2011
25. Woodrow Wilson Daniels	Yalobusha County, Mississippi	June 25, 1958	April 12, 2010
26. Henry Hezekiah Dee	Parker's Landing, Mississippi	May 2, 1964	March 15, 2010
27. George Dorsey	Monroe, Georgia	July 25, 1946	
28. Mae Dorsey	Monroe, Georgia	July 25, 1946	
29. Roman Ducksworth	Taylorsville, Mississippi	April 9, 1962	April 12, 2010

30. Joseph Dumas	Perry, Florida	May 5, 1962	April 9, 2010
31. Joseph Edwards	Vidalia, Mississippi	July 12, 1964	
32. Willie Edwards	Montgomery, Alabama	January 23, 1957	
33. James Evansington	Tallahatchie County, Mississippi	December 24, 1955	April 12, 2010
34. Andrew Goodman	Philadelphia, Mississippi	June 21, 1964	
35. Mattie Greene	Ringgold, Georgia	May 20, 1965	May 4, 2012
36. Jasper Greenwood	Vicksburg, Mississippi	July 10, 1964	June 17, 2010
37. Jimmie Lee Griffith	Sturgis, Mississippi	September 24, 1965	August 14, 2012
38. Paul Guihard	Oxford, Mississippi	September 30, 1962	July 19, 2011
39. A.C. Hall	Macon, Georgia	October 11, 1962	July 27, 2011
40. Rogers Hamilton	Lowndes County, Alabama	October 22, 1957	
41. Adlena Hamlett	Sidon, Mississippi	January 11, 1966	May 26, 2011
42. Samuel Hammond	Orangeburg, South Carolina	February 8, 1968	
43. Collie Hampton	Winchester, Kentucky	August 14, 1966	June 1, 2011
44. Alphonso Harris	Albany, Georgia	December 1, 1966	April 12, 2010
45. Isaiah Henry	Greensburg, Louisiana	July 28, 1954	May 21, 2012
46. Arthur James Hill	Villa Rica, Louisiana	August 20, 1965	May 18, 2011
47. Ernest Hunter	St. Marys, Georgia	September 13, 1958	April 6, 2009
48. Jimmie Lee Jackson	Marion, Alabama	February 18, 1965	May 3, 2011
49. Luther Jackson	Philadelphia, Mississippi	October 25, 1959	April 16, 2010
50. Wharlest Jackson	Natchez, Mississippi	February 27, 1967	
51. Ernest Jells	Clarksdale, Mississippi	October 20, 1963	April 16, 2010
52. Joseph Jeter	Atlanta, Georgia	September 13, 1958	May 2, 2010
53. Nathan Johnson	Alabaster, Alabama	May 8, 1966	April 21, 2011
54. Marshall Johns	Ouachita Parish, Louisiana	July 13, 1960	April 22, 2010
55. Birdie Kegar	Sidon, Mississippi	January 11, 1966	May 18, 2011
56. Bruce Klunder	Cleveland, Ohio	March 7, 1964	April 16, 2010
57. William Henry "John" Lee	Rankin County, Mississippi	February 25, 1965	May 5, 2011
58. George Lee	Belzoni, Mississippi	May 7, 1955	June 6, 2011
59. Herbert Lee	Amite County, Mississippi	September 25, 1961	April 16, 2010
60. Richard Lillard	Nashville, Tennessee	July 20, 1958	April 15, 2010
61. George Love	Ruleville, Mississippi	January 8, 1958	June 10, 2011
62. Maybelle Mahone	Zebulon, Georgia	December 5, 1967	April 6, 2009
63. Dorothy Malcolm	Monroe, Georgia	July 25, 1946	
64. Roger Malcolm	Monroe, Georgia	July 25, 1946	
65. Sylvester Maxwell	Canton, Mississippi	January 17, 1963	May 2, 2010
66. Bessie McDowell	Andalusia, Alabama	June 14, 1956	April 9, 2010
67. Ernest McPharland	Ouachita Parish, Louisiana	July 13, 1960	April 22, 2010
68. Robert McNair	Pelahatchie, Mississippi	November 6, 1965	May 26, 2011
69. Clinton Melton	Sumner, Mississippi	December 3, 1955	April 12, 2010
70. Delano Middleton	Orangeburg, South Carolina	February 8, 1968	
71. James Andrew Miller	Jackson, Georgia	August 30, 1964	April 12, 2010
72. Hosie Miller	Newton, Georgia	March 25, 1965	June 21, 2011

73. Booker T. Mixon	Clarksdale, Mississippi	September 12, 1959	August 13, 2012
74. Neimiah Montgomery	Cleveland, Mississippi	August 10, 1964	April 12, 2010
75. Charles Edward Moore	Parker's Landing, Mississippi	May 2, 1964	March 15, 2010
76. Harriette Moore	Mims, Florida	December 25, 1951	July 15, 2011
77. Harry Moore	Mims, Florida	December 25, 1951	July 15, 2011
78. Oneal Moore	Varnado, Louisiana	June 2, 1965	
79. William Moore	Attalla, Alabama	April 23, 1963	August 2, 2012
80. Frank Morris	Ferriday, Louisiana	December 10, 1964	
81. James Motley	Elmore County, Alabama	November 20, 1966	April 12, 2010
82. Claude Neal	Greenswood, Florida	October 26, 1934	
83. Samuel O'Quinn	Centreville, Mississippi	August 14, 1959	May 4, 2012
84. Herbert Orsby	Canton, Mississippi	September 7, 1964	April 12, 2010
85. Will Owens	New Bern, North Carolina	March 5, 1956	April 3, 2009
86. Mack Charles Parker	Pearl River County, Mississippi	May 4, 1959	
87. Larry Payne	Memphis, Tennessee	March 28, 1968	July 5, 2011
88. Charles Horatious Pickett	Columbus, Georgia	December 21, 1957	April 12, 2010
89. William Piercefield	Concordia Parish, Louisiana	July 24, 1965	
90. Albert Pitts	Ouachita Parish, Louisiana	July 13, 1960	April 22, 2010
91. David Pitts	Ouachita Parish, Louisiana	July 13, 1960	April 22, 2010
92. Jimmy Powell	New York City, New York	July 16, 1964	February 9, 2012
93. William Roy Prather	Corinth, Mississippi	October 31, 1959	
94. Johnny Queen	Fayette, Mississippi	August 8, 1965	
95. Donald Raspberry	Okolona, Mississippi	February 27, 1965	May 17, 2010
96. James Reeb	Selma, Alabama	March 8, 1965	May 18, 2011
97. James Earl Reese	Gregg County, Texas	October 22, 1955	April 15, 2010
98. Fred Robinson	Edisto Island, South Carolina	August 3, 1960	February 2, 2012
99. Johnnie Robinson	Birmingham, Alabama	September 15, 1963	April 9, 2010
100. Willie Joe Sanford	Hawkinsville, Georgia	March 1, 1957	July 5, 2012
101. Michael Schwerner	Philadelphia, Mississippi	June 21, 1964	
102. Marshall Scott	Orleans Parish, Louisiana	January, 1965	May 25, 2012
103. Jessie James Shelby	Yazoo City, Mississippi	January 21, 1956	May 24, 2010
104. Ollie Shelby	Hinds County, Mississippi	January 22, 1965	April 16, 2010
105. George Singleton	Shelby, North Carolina	April 30, 1957	April 16, 2010
106. Ed Smith	Stateline, Mississippi	April 27, 1958	November 5, 2009
107. Henry Smith	Orangeburg, South Carolina	February 8, 1968	
108. Lamar Smith	Brookhaven, Mississippi	August 13, 1955	April 12, 2010
109. Maceo Snipes	Butler, Georgia	July 18, 1946	April 12, 2010
110. Eddie Stewart	Jackson, Mississippi	July 9, 1966	May 26, 2011
111. Isaiah Taylor	Ruleville, Mississippi	June 26, 1964	April 12, 2010
112. Emmett Till	Money, Mississippi	August 28, 1955	December 28, 2007
113. Ann Thomas	San Antonio, Texas	April 8, 1969	April 15, 2010
114. Freddie Lee Thomas	Sidon, Mississippi	August 19, 1965	June 9, 2011
115. Selma Trigg	Hattiesburg, Mississippi	January 21, 1965	May 2, 2010

116. Ladislado Ureste	San Antonio, Texas	April 23, 1953	April 20, 2010
117. Hulet Varner	Atlanta, Georgia	September 10, 1966	April 6, 2009
118. Clifton Walker	Woodville, Mississippi	February 29, 1964	
119. Virgil Ware	Birmingham, Alabama	September 23, 1963	March 29, 2011
120. James Waymers	Allendale, South Carolina	July 10, 1965	April 15, 2010
121. Ben Chester White	Natchez, Mississippi	June 10, 1966	October 16, 2003
122. Robert Wilder	Ruston, Louisiana	July 17, 1965	May 25, 2011
123. Rodell Williamson	Camden, Alabama	May 20, 1967	May 2, 2010
124. Archie Wooden	Camden, Alabama	December 25, 1967	April 20, 2010
125. Samuel Younge	Tuskagee, Alabama	January 3, 1966	March 28, 2011