

↓

I. ATLANTA SIT-IN CASES

Exhibit A lists those indicted for violation of the anti-trespass statute (26-3005, Ga Code Ann), more than 100 white and Negro students from Morehouse, Clark, Spelman, Morris Brown College and Emory University. These students were arrested during the spring and summer of 1963 as they sought to breakdown racial segregation in restaurants, hotels, motels, etc. in the City of Atlanta.

They were indicted by the Fulton County Grand Jury in the summer 1963, after Judge Pye charged the Grand Jury that the anti-trespass statute had been flouted, defied, and violated as the results of unlawful combinations and conspiracies and in effect ordered the Grand Jury to return indictments.

Only two of these cases have been tried in the State Court. The others have all been removed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia and are there pending the outcome of Rachel, et al v. State of Georgia, No. 21345 United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

A. The TOM TAYLOR TOLG CASE

The first case to be tried before Judge Pye under 26-3005 was State of Georgia v. Tom Taylor Tolg. Tolg was convicted on August 30, 1964 and sentenced by Judge Pye to the maximum misdemeanor punishment - 12 months in jail, 6 on the public works, and \$1,000 fine.

Following Tolg's conviction, a motion for new trial was filed and Tolg was admitted to bail in the amount of \$5,000. After the transcript of the trial was prepared and the new trial motion amended, Judge Pye denied the motion for new trial on March 13, 1964 without giving notice to Tolg's counsel. As a consequence, the 30 day period in which an appeal could have been perfected expired, and Judge Pye had Tolg committed for service of sentence.

A petition for writ of habeas corpus was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia under the style of United States ex rel. Tom Taylor Tolg vs. T. Ralph Grimes, Sheriff, No. 8895. After an extensive hearing, federal Judge Frank Hooper, denied the petition for writ of habeas and admitted Tolg to bail in the amount of \$5,000.00 pending appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The case is now pending in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals for filing of briefs whenever the United States Supreme Court decides similar issues in Lupper v. Arkansas and Hamm v. City of Rock Hill, October Term, 1964.

Tolg (23) is a white graduate student in Sociology at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Young Tolg came South in the summer of 1963 as a volunteer with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). At the time of his arrest, Tolg was earning about \$9.00 per week as a paid volunteer.

B. The CASE OF MARDON R. WALKER

The second case to be tried before Judge Pye involving 26-3005 was State of Georgia vs. Mardon R. Walker.

At the time of her arrest, Miss Walker (19) was an exchange student from Connecticut College for Women, New London, Connecticut who was studying at Spelman College in Atlanta. On January 11, 1964, Miss Walker and several of her Negro classmates went to a Krystal Hamburger stand in Atlanta and sought service. The manager refused to serve Miss Walker because she was accompanied by Negroes and ordered her to leave the restaurant. When she refused to leave immediately, the manager called the police who in turn telephoned a local judge and procured an oral warrant for Miss Walker's arrest.

On January 28, 1964, she was indicted by the Grand Jury. Her case was reached for trial before Judge Pye on or about the 7th of February and concluded on the 17th, when the jury returned a guilty verdict.

Following conviction, Judge Pye sentenced Miss Walker to serve the maximum misdemeanor punishment (18 months and \$1,000.00 fine) and fixed her bail at \$15,000.00 to be secured by unencumbered real property located in Fulton County.

During the time her case was being tried, Miss Walker spent 6 days in jail due to her inability to post bail in the amount of \$2,500.00 secured by unencumbered property. Upon commencing her trial, Judge Pye determined that recognizance bail in the amount of \$300.00 was inadequate to assure her continued presence at the trial and raised it to the higher amount.

Judge Pye rejected her post conviction motions. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Georgia (Walker v. State, No. 22656) and that Court affirmed. A motion for rehearing was promptly filed and with equal speed denied. The Georgia Supreme Court, however, issued an indefinite stay pending application for review in the United States Supreme Court.

Miss Walker is now free on bail and attending school. She is planning to enter one of the better Eastern law schools this fall on the special six year program (completion of 6 semesters of exceptional undergraduate work and 6 semesters full time law school study).

Citation: Walker v. State of Georgia, No. 22656, aff'd

Ga. Sup Ct. Nov. 5, 1964; _____ Ga _____ ; _____ SE 2d
_____ 1964.

C. CASE OF RACHEL, ET AL.

All of the sit in cases except Tolg and Walker were removed to the United States District under 1443 (1)(2), 28 USC.

On February 17, 1964, the first of several removal petitions was filed in the local U. S. District Court, charging that the anti-trespass statute was unconstitutionally applied to prohibit peaceful attempts to abolish restaurant segregation. The following day District Judge Sloan remanded the 20 cases included in the removal petition.

On March 5th, notice of appeal was filed, and on March 12th a motion for stay pending appeal was filed in the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The motion was heard before Chief Judge Tuttle, Circuit Judge Wisdom, and District Judge Carswell., Chief Judge Tuttle joined by Judge Wisdom entered a per curiam order staying effect of the remand order. Judge Carswell dissented.

Judge Pye was undeterred in his determination to try these cases by the stay order. In a day long session which tripped perilously along the brink of madness, Judge Pye determined that the Superior Court of Fulton County had jurisdiction to try the cases notwithstanding the stay order. Counsel for Rachel, while Judge Pye was dictating his 73 page order, filed a motion for further relief in the U. S. District Court. Pursuant to the motion, District Judge Sloan set a hearing for the following day. After an hour long hearing in Gainesville, Georgia, Judge Sloan enjoined the Solicitor General from prosecuting any of the cases which had been removed and enjoined the Sheriff of Fulton County from arresting or detaining any one for trial in the State Court.

Subsequently, three other removal petitions were filed and injunctive relief granted in each instance.

After all of the cases had been removed Judge Pye ordered the Solicitor General and the Attorney General to move for leave to file a petition for writ of mandamus, writ of prohibition, and other appropriate relief against the Fifth Circuit hearing Rachel's appeal. The state officials did as directed, and we obtained the

assistance of Professor Anthony Amsterdam at the University of Pennsylvania Law School who prepared our response.

On June 22, 1964, The United States Supreme Court in a per curiam order denied the State's motion.

Thus, Rachel was heard in the Fifth Circuit on October 2, 1964 and is pending there for decision.

Citation:

Rachel et al. vs. State of Georgia (20 cases)
No. 21345, US Ct of Apps 5th Cir.

Stephens G. Jones vs. State of Georgia
(42 cases), U S Dis Ct. for No Dis of Georgia-
Atlanta Div., No. 23895

Rafael Bentham, et al vs. State of Georgia
(54 cases) U.S. Dis. Ct. for No. Dist. of Georgia-
Atlanta Div., No. 23,875

Prathia Laura Ann Hall, et al. vs. State of Georgia
(2 cases) US Dis Ct. for No Dis of Georgia- Atlanta
Div., No. 23,886

State of Georgia v. Tuttle, et al. 32 US. L.
Week 3446

D. CASE OF THE REVEREND ASHTON B. JONES

The Reverend Ashton Bryan Jones, South San Gabriel, California was the only other person tried and convicted before Judge Pye. The Reverend Jones (67), long time pacifist and advocate of world brotherhood, was arrested on Sunday, June 30, 1963 at the First Baptist Church in Atlanta and charged with interfering with religious worship (26-6901, Ga Code Ann)

Early in May, 1963, the Reverend Jones, a native of Butler, Georgia, drove his sister back to Atlanta from California. While in Atlanta, he joined in with the student protest groups. During May and June he was repeatedly arrested at restaurants and other places in Atlanta. He was detained for 14 days on a demented charge, until his release on a state habeas corpus could be effected.

When he was arrested at the First Baptist on June 30th, he had only been out of jail for two days. On that Sunday morning, he along with a teenage Negro boy and girl sought to worship together at the church but were refused admission to the main auditorium because of the church's then existing policy of seating Negro worshippers in the over-flow auditorium in the basement. Upon being refused admission, the Reverend Jones remarked that a "Segregated Church - worships a Segregated God". He was later accosted by unidentified church members pummeled and dragged down the church steps. Later in the evening, he was assaulted by police officers and removed from the church grounds.

The arresting officers charged Rev. Jones with being "demented", "disorderly conduct", and "interfering with religious worship". At a hearing in the police court on July 5, 1963, the first two charges were dismissed for lack of evidence. Rev. Jones was bound over to the Fulton Grand Jury on the interfering with religious worship charge.

Early in July, 1963, the Grand Jury indicted him on that charge. Judge Pye thereupon promptly scheduled trial for the last week in August.

Before pleading to the indictment, appropriate pleadings were filed attacking the constitutionality of the statute upon its face and as applied. A motion to have Judge Pye recuse himself for personal bias and prejudice was filed. Judge Pye summarily denied the motions, and ordered Rev. Jones' counsel to show cause why they should not be held in contempt for having filed the motion to recuse.

The contempt hearing against the lawyers has since been indefinitely continued.

The case proceeded to trial and on the day of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom (August 28, 1963) Rev. Jones was convicted and given the maximum misdemeanor punishment. His appeal bond was set at \$20,000.00.

Judge Pye denied successive motions to reduce the bail to a reasonable figure. Subsequently, a petition for habeas corpus was filed to reduce the bail, which Judge Pye angrily denied. From the denial of the habeas corpus petition, an appeal was filed in the Georgia Supreme Court. On January 30th, the State Supreme Court reduced the bail to an amount not to exceed \$5,000.00. A month later the bond was raised, and Rev. Jones was released on bond in the amount of \$5,000.00 after spending 188 days in the county jail sometimes fasting and in solitary confinement for as long as 32 days.

In the meantime, Judge Pye had overruled Rev. Jones' post-conviction motions and an appeal on the merits had been filed in the State Supreme Court. On April 9th the State Supreme Court affirmed the conviction and granted an indefinite stay.

A petition for certiorari was filed in the United States Supreme Court on the grounds that (1) the statute was unconstitutional upon its face and (2) personal bias and prejudice of the trial judge is a Fourteenth Amendment disqualification. Certiorari was denied on Monday, December 7, 1964.

Collateral post-conviction relief is being considered. Reverend Jones will probably have to surrender himself shortly before Christmas for service of the sentence.

While Rev. Jones' case was pending in the State Court, The First Baptist Church voted to desegregate the church and Rev. Jones and his two Negro friends have worshipped together at the church.

See The Christian Century, January 22, 1964, Gilles, Justice, Southern Style, p. 112.

Complete citation:

State of Georgia vs. Rev. Ashton Bryan Jones
No. 84025 Superior Court of Fulton County,
Ashton Bryan Jones v. State of Georgia,
Ga - ,136 SE. 2d 358 (1964)

Cert. denied Jones v. Georgia, No. 506,
U. S. Sup Ct., Oct. Term 1964, Dec. 7, 1964.

Jones v. T. Ralph Grimes, Sheriff No. 1171
reversed Jones v. Grimes, 219. Ga _____
SE 2d (1964).

II. ATLANTA PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS AND PICKETING CASES

In January of 1964, more than 400 persons of all ages, races, and backgrounds were arrested in the City of Atlanta while engaged in peaceful picketing and protest. They were charged with disorderly conduct. The only evidence of disorderly conduct was that allegedly the person then before the Court stood or walked near a segregated restaurant or hamburger stand and sang FREEDOM! FREEDOM! FREEDOM!

We represented all of the arrested persons and appeared in the City Court from day-to-day for approximately three weeks, until Judge Pye called the Atlanta sit-in cases for trial in the Superior Court. For the disorderly conduct trials, the City Court would convene at 10 AM each morning and continue in session until after midnight. The three judges of the City Court would rotate with each other so that neither their personal affairs or the business of the Court would be unduly disrupted. We, however, were continuously at work--interviewing defendants and witnesses; procuring bondsmen; and preparing pleadings.

Each person tried was convicted solely on the testimony that X had been heard or seen to intone FREEDOM! FREEDOM! FREEDOM! Sentences were imposed ranging from \$30.00 or 33 days to \$104. or 60 days for those persons believed to be SNCC leaders. Appeal bonds were fixed in amounts from \$100. to \$500. to be secured by real property.

Separate applications for writ of certiorari were filed in the the Superior Court of Fulton County in about 100 of the cases.

However, the appeals will not be further perfected, since all of the cases have now been satisfactorily resolved through negotiations.

The January demonstrations were sparked by a visit of the UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION AND FOR PROTECTION OF MINORITIES to Atlanta. The demonstrators and pickets sought to attract the COMMISSION'S attention to the ignoble and debilitating circumstances in which the majority of Atlanta's Negroes live. The "City Fathers" ruthlessly suppressed all actual or intended protest activity. People were literally swept off the streets on false disorderly conduct charges.

See Exhibit "B" for a complete list of cases actually tried.

III. SAVANNAH SIT-IN CASES

HABEAS CORPUS PETITIONS

A. Federal cases

The Savannah sit in cases arose out of protest demonstrations in Savannah, Georgia in the summer of 1963. Some 500 to 600 Negroes were arrested at restaurants, theatres, hotels, motels, etc. and charged with violating the states' anti-trespass law.

Each case was tried in the City Court of Savannah before Judge George Oliver. Almost without exception every person charged was convicted. Sentences were imposed from 2 to 6 months in prison or fines imposed in amounts ranging from \$200.00 to \$600.00. Following convictions, motions for new trials were filed, and the defendants were freed on appealed bonds. However, in many cases, appeals were not timely taken.

The Sheriff of the City Court then demanded the Surety, R. Z. Lavender, to surrender the convicted demonstrators for service of the sentence. We then undertook their defense and filed 130 habeas corpus petitions in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia - Savannah Division.

In the first 30 cases, the Sheriff filed a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust the state remedy of habeas corpus which was allowed. Appeal was promptly filed to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, District Judge Frank Scarlett granted a certificate of probable cause and fixed bail pending appeal.

The remaining 100 or more cases were held in abeyance pending decision in the cases which were appealed.

The Savannah demonstrations were the most successful of any ever conducted in Georgia. As a results of direct non-violent action, all department store lunch counters were desegregated; the hotels and motels; and the city's major theatres.

Through the demonstrations the Negro community became aware of its political potential which resulted in more than 8,000 names being added to the list of registered voters.

Citation:

United States ex rel James Warren, et al.
vs Richard A Connor, et al, US Ct of App's
Fifth Circuit, No. 21,853

See Exhibit "C" for complete list of federal cases.

B. State cases.

Thirteen petitions for writ of habeas corpus were filed in the State Court to test the availability of state habeas. No procedural objections were raised by the respondent Sheriff, and a hearing on the merit was held on July 7, 1964. Judge Dunbar Harrison of the Superior Court of Chatham County at Savannah took the cases under advisement and on July 13th denied the petitions. Bail was continued for each petitioner.

Appeals were filed in the Supreme Court of Georgia. On November 5, 1964 the Georgia Supreme Court affirmed ~~the lower~~ Judge Harrison's decision denying the writ of habeas corpus. The State Supreme Court rejected the plea that the convictions abate~~d~~ by force of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title II, Section 203.

Rehearing was denied on November 19th and an indefinite stay was allowed pending application for review in the U S Supreme Court.

Citation:

Mack, et al v. Sheriff Richard A. Connor et al. Nos 22994-
22706 Nov. 5, 1964 ----Ga ; SE 2d (1964)

C. Suit on behalf of the surety.

Sheriff Connor put up certain properties of R. Z. Lavender, surety for the convicted Savannah sit in demonstrators, for sale in early August, 1964. The Sheriff had not bothered to comply with the provisions of the Georgia Code regulating the sale of real estate posted as collateral for an appearance or appeal bond. More than \$10,000.00 in real property was subject to the illegal August sale.

An injunctive suit was filed on the day before the sale. Judge Harrison allowed a temporary restraining order and put the case down for a September hearing, which has since been continued with the TRO in effect.

Citation:

R. Z. Lavender v. Richard A. Connor, Sheriff No 4096
Sup Ct of Chatham County, E.J. C.

IV. ATHENS SIT-IN CASES

In March of 1964, about 20 members of the Athens, Georgia NAACP Youth chapter were arrested at the Varsity Drive-In.

The Varsity is an extremely large drive-in restaurant located about 1/2 mile from the University of Georgia on U. S. Highway 29.

Both the local Klavern of the Klu Klux Klan and the Youth chapter ~~was~~ demonstrated^{at} the Drive-in. On several occasions Negro adults accompanying Youth Chapter members were attacked and beaten by Klan members. One elderly Negro man, Claudell Weaver, was charged with assault and battery upon Joseph Howard Sims, one of 3 klansmen indicted and unsuccessfully tried for the murder of Lemuel Penn. Weaver has never been brought to trial.

Seven of the trespass cases were brought to trial in May, 1964. All seven defendants were convicted by an all white male jury in the City Court of Athens. Judge Arthur Oldham who presided at the trial sentenced each of them to pay a \$500.00 fine, 18 months probated, and released them on \$1,000.00 appeal bonds.

Motions for new trials were filed and have been denied. The Clerk of the City Court is now preparing the record for transmission to the Georgia Supreme Court.

The remaining cases have not been called for trial.

Citation:

State of Georgia vs. Shirley Ann Taylor
June Robinson
Larry Frank Sargent
William Brown
No. 8901 City Court of Athens, Georgia

State of Georgia vs. Mary Bolton
Thelma Terrell
Chlora Watkins
No. 8898 City Court of Athens, Georgia

V. TITLE II, CIVIL RIGHTS ACT PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS
CASES

A. Monroe case

Shortly after passage of the Civil Rights Act, Negro youth in Monroe, Georgia attempted to integrate several restaurants and the City's one theatre.

Their principal target was Bolton's Restaurant.

Bolton's is probably the largest and best restaurant in Monroe, a city of about 30,000. The restaurant can accommodate about 90 people and grossed more than \$55,000.00 last year. It is located less than 200 yards from U. S. Highway 78 and is operated by Hugh Bolton and his wife, Ruth.

Bolton used the anti-trespass law to avoid serving Negro customers. Under that statute, he had all of the Negroes who sought service arrested and indicted by the Walton County Grand Jury.

A civil suit was filed in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia on behalf of 12 of the 13 Negroes arrested at the restaurant. The suit sought (1) to enjoin Bolton from denying Negro citizens equal access to the restaurant, and (2) to enjoin the Chief of Police and the County Sheriff from interfering with the exercise of rights secured by Title II of the Civil Rights Act.

A trial on the motion for temporary injunction was held in Macon, Georgia on September 11 and 14th. District Judge Bootle then granted each side 30 days after completion of the record in which to file briefs and proposed findings of fact.

At the request of counsel for defendant Bolton, on December 7th Judge Bootle allowed an additional 30 days. A decision will probably be rendered in late February, 1965.

Citations:

Clinton Sorrells et al. vs. Hugh Bolton d/b/a Bolton's Restaurant, et al. No. 571, U S Dis Mid Dis of Ga. Athens Div.

The 13 indictments were removed to the federal court and the four persons who were in jail at the time the action was filed were released on federal bail.

B. Brunswick case

A class action under Title II of the Civil Rights Act was filed in the United States District Court in Brunswick, Georgia. The named complainants are three teenage Negroes, their mother, and another adult. The suit seeks an injunction against Virginia Dowling d/b/a The Down Town Sea Food Restaurant. The complainants were charged outrageous prices (\$5.15) for one scramble egg, ham, grilled toast, and coffee.

The defendant has filed an answer and cross-complaint in which she seeks \$35,000.00 for business losses and \$5,000.00 for attorney fees.

Citation:

Williams, et al. v. Virginia B. Dowling C. A. 756

United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia - Savannah Division.

C. Savannah cases

Benjamin Clark, youthful leader of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters, and others simultaneously filed Title II suits against two Savannah restaurants, the Chick Wee Drive-In and the Burger Boy Drive-In. A consent decree has been entered in the Chick Wee case and the costs paid by the defendant. Attorneys fees were waived.

The complaint has not been served in the Burger Boy case. Shortly before the suit was filed, ownership of the Burger Boy changed, and the new Manager cannot be located. It is not proper to refer to the Burger Boy case since service has not been perfected.

It is mentioned here for informational purposes only.

Citation:

Benjamin Clark, et al vs. George S. Aids, Proprietor, Chick-
Wee Drive-In Restaurant, No. 1662, United States District Court
Southern District of Georgia-Savannah Division

VI. Major Criminal cases

A. Case of Ernest Whipple

On Monday, March 30, 1964, I returned to my office in the early afternoon and found a near illegible envelope addressed to me among the morning mail. I opened it to find a one page letter which was otherwise incoherent except for the insistent plea:

"Please get me a stay sir. Because the last day in this month. when they is going to kill me."

At first I cursed myself for having opened the letter for I rather not know that there was anyone in the world who thought that I could save him from the electric chair in less than twenty-four hours. I must have unbelievably read Ernest Whipple's desperate plea, anxiously scribbled between the lines of ordinary composition paper, twelve or more times before I finally called Warden Balkcom at Reidsville State Prison to authenticate the existence of Ernest Whipple-condemned man.

Having gotten the Warden's grim assurance that Whipple was scheduled to be electrocuted at 10 A. M., Tuesday, March 31st, I contacted Mr. Walter Brooks of the State Pardon and Parole Board who related that Whipple had been convicted of the bayonet murder of J. C. Chambers, a white grocer near Macon, Georgia, without a recommendation of mercy in December, 1960. Mr. Brooks informed me that Whipple had been represented at the trial by Joseph Davis and Ellsworth Hall, two extremely able Macon lawyers. That Whipple's court appointed counsel had unsuccessfully appealed to the Ga. Supreme Court and that the U.S. Supreme Court in December, 1963 had denied certiorari. Mr. Brooks then read a psychiatric report which the Pardon and Parole Board had made when Whipple was refused commutation.

The psychiatric report showed Whipple (now 39) to have been separated from the U. S. Navy after three or four months service due to mental incompetence. His IQ was 66, and he was found to

be suffering from a Ganser or nonsense syndrome. Despite these findings, he was considered sane.

I then called his former attorneys who indicated that they would lend whatever assistance they could.

I then read the decision of the Georgia Supreme Court in the reports and sought to examine the trial record in the Clerk's office but the record was unavailable.

I then contacted a noted Atlanta psychiatrist, Dr. Whittaker, and a psychologist, at Emory University, Dr. Bonnie Strickland. They informed me that a Ganser Syndrome is common in prisoners and is sometimes itself a symptom of reactive psychosis.

On the basis of this information, I attempted to reach Governor Sanders to request appointment of a post-conviction sanity commission. Both the Governor and his counsel were out of the city. It was about 4:45 in the afternoon, Monday, March 30th. I continued my efforts to reach the Governor or his counsel, Mr. Neal, throughout the early evening. About 7:00 Nancy Stearns of SNCC was able to locate Mr. Neal in Augusta, Georgia only to learn that he was enroute to Atlanta. Finally, telephone contact was made with Mr. Neal, and he agreed to see me at the Governor's office at 9:00 a.m. the next morning, ^aan hour before the execution.

During the night I drafted ~~the~~^a one page petition for appointment of a post-conviction sanity commission on regular office stationery and rounded up Dr. Strickland and Dr. Steinmetz who agreed to appear the next morning at the Governor's office.

Tuesday, March 31st, I arrived at the Governor's office at 8:35 a.m. The Governor was not expected until about 9:30, and Mr. Neal was not able to see me until 9:35.

At 9:35, Dr. Strickland, Dr. Steinmetz and I went into Mr. Neal's inner-office and presented our plea. Mr. Neal then made a call to Reidsville to hold the execution until further word (an execution may be carried out any time between 10 and 2). Mr. Neal then called Whippler's former attorneys in Macon who did not oppose

the stay. Mr. Neal then went in to see the Governor. We just waited. After about 30 minutes, he returned and announced that the Governor had stayed Whippler's execution and would appoint a sanity commission.

Within twenty days, the sanity commission, 2 psychiatrists and a medical doctor, after a perfunctory examination of Whippler on death row, adjudged him legally sane.

Whippler's execution was then set for May 19, 1964. On May 13th, Frank Heffron of Legal Defense and I filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court at Brunswick. The petition alleged that Whippler's conviction had been obtained through the use of a coerced confession, illegal search and seizure, and by systematic exclusion of ~~the~~ Negroes from the grand and traverse (petit) juries. A hearing was set for May 18, 1964 and on the prosecution's motion was continued until June 1st at Brunswick.

About three or four days before the June 1st hearing, the prosecution filed a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust state remedies. Without taking evidence, District/^{Judge}Scarlett allowed the motion to dismiss. Judge Scarlett, however, stayed execution and allowed an appeal in forma pauperis to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

The case is scheduled to be argued January 11, 1965 in the Court of Appeals sitting in Atlanta.

Citation:

United States ex rel Ernest Whippler vs
R. P. Balkcom, U.S. Ct. of App. 5th Cir.,
No. 21726

B. Case of Isaac Sims, Jr.

In early November, 1963, our office filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the City Court of Reidsville, Georgia on behalf of Isaac Sims, Jr. who was scheduled to be executed in the State prison in less than two days, on November 13, 1963.

Sims (27) was convicted of rape without recommendation of mercy in October 1963 in the Superior Court of Charlton County at Folkston, Georgia. Folkston is a small town about 30 miles from Florida in the southeastern part of the State.

Saturday, April 13, 1963, Sims was taken into custody by a posse in the Negro quarters near St. George, Georgia and accused of raping a 26 year old white girl. The car which Sims was believed to have driven was burned by a mob of about 300 whites, and Sims was severely beaten by a local doctor who attempted to examine him for evidence of recent sexual experience. Sims was held in adjoining Ware County from April 13th until his trial in October.

At the trial he was represented by white court appointed counsel who failed to appeal the conviction.

In the habeas petition, Sims alleged that he had been convicted by the use of a coerced confession, a prejudiced jury, had been denied the constitutional right of having a lawyer appointed to appeal his case, and that the trial record had been destroyed. Judge Carr of the City Court denied the petition for habeas corpus and stayed execution of the sentence pending appeal to the Georgia Supreme Court.

The Georgia Supreme Court in a precedent setting decision reversed and ordered a new trial for Sims on the grounds that the failure of an appointed counsel to appeal denied Sims' constitutional right to counsel.

Sims was retried in October 1964 and again convicted by an all-white male jury and sentenced to death. A hearing on a motion for new trial is scheduled for Tuesday, December 15, 1964 at Waycross, Georgia.

Sims is an illiterate Negro pulpwood worker. He finished the 3rd grade at age 17 and has lived all of his life in Folkston.

Citation:

Sims v. Balkcom, Warden, Ga _____, 136 S. E.

2d 766 (1964)

State of Georgia vs. Isaac Sims, Jr.,

No. 1488, Charlton Superior Court, Waycross

Judicial Circuit

C. Case of Albert Richard Sampson

Albert Richard Sampson, former Executive Secretary Atlanta Branch NAACP, was arrested while leading a protest demonstration at Kirkwood School in Atlanta and charged with assault and battery upon a school detective. Sampson was threatened with arrest by the school detective if he continued his protest and when Sampson persisted the school detective arrested him.

Since the incident occurred in the Dekalb County part of Atlanta, Sampson was bound over to the Civil Criminal Court of Dekalb County. As a results, his case would have been tried before the judge who figured in the alleged Kennedy procured release^{of} Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1960.

Sampson's case has been removed to the United States District Court in Atlanta.

The importance of his case is that it dramatizes the way in which literally thousands of Negroes throughout the South are prosecuted on the basis of perjured testimony and upon constitutionally inadequate evidence.

Citation:

State of Georgia vs. Albert Richard Sampson,

No. 24139 U. S. Dis Ct. No. Dis. Ga., Atlanta

Div.

ATLANTA SIT-IN CASES

FULTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1.	STATE OF GEORGIA	vs	THOMAS RACHEL
2.	" " "	"	JERRY WALKER
3.	" " "	"	LARRY CRAWFORD FOX
4.	" " "	"	DEBBIE AMIS
5.	" " "	"	WILLIE PAUL BERRIEN, JUNIOR
6.	" " "	"	LYNN PFUHL
7.	" " "	"	MICHAEL SAYER
8.	" " "	"	JULIUS M. SAMSTEIN
9.	" " "	"	RALPH M. MOORE
10.	" " "	"	RONALD FRANKLIN TURNER
11.	" " "	"	CARL C. ARNOLD
12.	" " "	"	JAMES F. THOMPSON
13.	" " "	"	ARCHER COLUMBUS BLACK
14.	" " "	"	CARL VINCENT HILL
15.	" " "	"	JEANNETT STOCKTON HUME
16.	" " "	"	JOHN ARTHUR CHERRY
17.	" " "	"	RUSSELL CARMICHAEL CAMPBELL
18.	" " "	"	ARTHUR REGINALD ELLIOTT
19.	" " "	"	ANNA JO WEAVER
20.	" " "	"	CHARLES EDWARD WELLS, SENIOR
21.	" " "	"	RAFAEL BENTHAM
22.	" " "	"	BETTY BROWN
23.	" " "	"	JAMES CARTER
24.	" " "	"	BOB HUBER
25.	" " "	"	LOUIS A. HURST
26.	" " "	"	BILLY KINDELL
27.	" " "	"	JAMES KINDELL
28.	" " "	"	DEXTER MORTON
29.	" " "	"	JOSEPH TRENT
30.	" " "	"	ROBERT WEAVER

31.	STATE OF GEORGIA	VS	ANNIE KINDELL
32.	" " "	"	BOBBIE ZEIGLER
33.	" " "	"	JOYCE E. BARRETT
34.	" " "	"	ASHTON BRYAN JONES
35.	" " "	"	HARRY G. BOYTE
36.	" " "	"	JOSEPH E. BOONE
37.	" " "	"	EUNICE G. COOPER
38.	" " "	"	LEON COX, JR.
39.	" " "	"	ALBERT DUNN
40.	" " "	"	JOHN L. GIBSON
41.	" " "	"	JOHN LEWIS
42.	" " "	"	JOHN B. MORRIS
43.	" " "	"	GARY T. ROBINSON
44.	" " "	"	WYATT WALKER
45.	" " "	"	CLINTON WARNER
46.	" " "	"	CURTIS JAMES WILSON
47.	" " "	"	JOHNNIE R. WILLIAMS, JR.
48.	" " "	"	SAM A. JENNINGS
49.	" " "	"	HENRY M. STEELE
50.	" " "	"	ELIJAH YOUNG
51.	" " "	"	HERBERT A. STONE
52.	" " "	"	LEONARD A SCRUGGS , JR.
53.	" " "	"	ROBERT A. RHODES
54.	" " "	"	LONDON T. NEWTON, JR.
55.	" " "	"	WILKIE LeMAR ALFORD
56.	" " "	"	ANDREW J. WEBB
57.	" " "	"	PRATHIA LAURA ANN HALL
58.	" " "	"	ANNETTE ALEXANDER
59.	" " "	"	STEPHEN G. JONES
60.	" " "	"	JOSEPH E. MATTHEWS, III

61.	STATE OF GEORGIA		VS	JOHN PONDER
62.	"	"	"	GEORGE WILLIAM JOHNSON
63.	"	"	"	WILLIE C. GRAHAM
64.	"	"	"	WALTER NORRIS CUBY
65.	"	"	"	DONALD EARL JACOBS, JR.
66.	"	"	"	ELIZABETH ANN HEATH
67.	"	"	"	ROSS MARTIN
68.	"	"	"	WILLIE L. JOHNSON
69.	"	"	"	MELVIN DOUGLAS GERALD
70.	"	"	"	EDMUND BARRY GAITHER
71.	"	"	"	JAMES EARL McLEOD
72.	"	"	"	WILLIE RANDOLPH BRYANT
73.	"	"	"	WILLIAM GORDON, JR.
74.	"	"	"	ANTONIO THOMAS
75.	"	"	"	WALTER OTTO GILL
76.	"	"	"	EDWARD NEWTON SMITH
77.	"	"	"	MATTHEW PLUMMER
78.	"	"	"	JUSTIN McLENDON MARSHALL
79.	"	"	"	HAROLD MAYO HOLMES
80.	"	"	"	GWENDOLYN MARIE ILES
81.	"	"	"	JANET NANCE ANCREMANN
82.	"	"	"	ADRAIN B. BOONE
83.	"	"	"	AMOS BROWN
84.	"	"	"	JOSEPH CALHOUN, JR.
85.	"	"	"	PETER IGOR DELISSOVY
86.	"	"	"	FREDDIE BROWN DIXON
87.	"	"	"	CLIFFORD WARREN ENDRES
88.	"	"	"	JOE EYER
89.	"	"	"	MARION A. FITCHUE
90.	"	"	"	JAMES COTTRELL FREMAN, JR.

91.	STATE OF GEORGIA	VS	BRUCE GORDON
92.	" " "	"	COULIN GOUGIS
93.	" " "	"	RONNIE STEVE JENKINS
94.	" " "	"	WILLIE MITCHELL
95.	" " "	"	GEORGE WASHINGTON JONES, JR.
96.	" " "	"	ELAINE MAOVSKI
97.	" " "	"	DAVID SATCHER
98.	" " "	"	JUDY WALBORN
99.	" " "	"	ERIC WEINBERGER
100.	" " "	"	LOUIS ELLIOTT EHITTED
101.	" " "	"	VALLEMER REYNOLDS
102.	" " "	"	ED RHODES
103.	" " "	"	JOYCE BARRETT
104.	" " "	"	RAPHAEL BENTHAM
105.	" " "	"	JOSEPHINE BOON
106.	" " "	"	HARRY BOYTE
107.	" " "	"	BETTY BROWN
108.	" " "	"	JAMES CARTER
109.	" " "	"	EUNICE COOPER
110.	" " "	"	LEON COX, JR.
111.	" " "	"	ALBERT DUNN
112.	" " "	"	JOHN L. GIBSON
113.	" " "	"	PRATHIA HALL
114.	" " "	"	BOB HUBER
115.	" " "	"	LOUIS A. HURST
116.	" " "	"	BILLY KIMBALL
117.	" " "	"	JAMES KIMBALL
118.	" " "	"	JACK KRYSTAL (ALIAS)
119.	" " "	"	JOHN LEWIS
120.	" " "	"	JOHN B. MORRIS
121.	" " "	"	DEXTER MORTON
122.	" " "	"	JEAN POTTS
123.	" " "	"	GARY ROBINSON
124.	" " "	"	JACKIE SMITH
125.	" " "	"	JOSEPH TRENT

126.	STATE OF GEORGIA	VS	MARDON R. WALKER
127.	" " "	"	WYATT WALKER
128.	" " "	"	CLINTON WARNER
129.	" " "	"	ROBERT WEAVER
130.	" " "	"	LINDA WOODS
131.	" " "	"	BOBBY ZIEGLER

FOUR STAR BOND
SOUTHWORTH CO. U.S.A.
26% COTTON FIBER

ATLANTA PROTEST DEMONSTRATION AND PICKETING CASES
CITY COURT OF ATLANTA, GENERAL DIVISION

1.	CITY OF ATLANTA	VS	DOUGLAS JEFFERSON
2.	" " "	"	ROBERT SCOTT
3.	" " "	"	NORRIS MCNAMRA
4.	" " "	"	PAT KENNEDY
5.	" " "	"	ROBERT WEAVER
6.	" " "	"	JACQUELINE SMITH
7.	" " "	"	BILLY KINDELL
8.	" " "	"	DICK GREGORY
9.	" " "	"	OSCAR GILBERT
10.	" " "	"	ROBERT WILLIAMS
11.	" " "	"	JOAN WOOD
12.	" " "	"	BARBARA SIMS
13.	" " "	"	JANE SMITH
14.	" " "	"	SARAH PRYOR
15.	" " "	"	DEXTER MORTON
16.	" " "	"	JOSEPH MARSHALL
17.	" " "	"	WILLY LAWRENCE
18.	" " "	"	JUDY KIMBELL
19.	" " "	"	SHIRLEY HILL
20.	" " "	"	MYERA HOLT
21.	" " "	"	ANN FRANK
22.	" " "	"	HELEN DRUMWRIGHT
23.	" " "	"	BILL DADY
24.	" " "	"	MICHAEL DURDEN
25.	" " "	"	MAJOR DAWSON
26.	" " "	"	ARTHUR DEAVERS
27.	" " "	"	JAMES COOPER
28.	" " "	"	WILLY P. BEIRIEN
29.	" " "	"	GLORIA WISE
30.	" " "	"	BARBARA SMITH
31.	" " "	"	SAM ANDREWS
32.	" " "	"	WILSON BROWN
33.	" " "	"	TAYLOR WASHINGTON

34.	CITY OF ATLANTA	VS	WILLIE LAWRENCE MCCRARY
35.	" " "	"	WILLIE LAWRENCE MCCRARY
36.	" " "	"	JAMES CAMMON
37.	" " "	"	CAROLY MITCHELL
38.	" " "	"	BERTHA JONES
39.	" " "	"	CHARLES DAVIS
40.	" " "	"	CHARLES DAVIS
41.	" " "	"	GRACILA TOREZ
42.	" " "	"	JOHN LEWIS
43.	" " "	"	LAM WASH
44.	" " "	"	LARRY FOX
45.	" " "	"	G. C. HARRIS
46.	" " "	"	JAMES WISTON
47.	" " "	"	WALTER BROWN
48.	" " "	"	WILLIE PAUL BERRIEN
49.	" " "	"	ROBERT WEAVER
50.	" " "	"	ROBETT WEAVER
51.	" " "	"	SHEILA MICHAELS
52.	" " "	"	HARVEY V. COGH
53.	" " "	"	FRANKLIN D. GREER, JR.
54.	" " "	"	PHILLIP GRIFFIN
55.	" " "	"	GLYNNIS FARARDAY
56.	" " "	"	EILEEN FARRELL
57.	" " "	"	T. C. ZEIGLER
58.	" " "	"	JERRY WILSON
59.	" " "	"	DON WOOD
60.	" " "	"	LAM WASHINGTON SMITH
61.	" " "	"	ROBERT TERRELL
62.	" " "	"	GRACIELA TOREZ
63.	" " "	"	DENISE SIMS
64.	" " "	"	M. G. STOVALL
65.	" " "	"	AARON SULLIVAN
66.	" " "	"	HUBERT STEVENS
67.	" " "	"	MELLIE SATYAGRAHA
68.	" " "	"	THOMAS RACHEL
69.	" " "	"	JONNIE PERISON
70.	" " "	"	JUDY RICHARDSON

71.	CITY OF ATLANTA	VS	FREDDIE NICK
72.	" " "	"	KENNETH NORTON
73.	" " "	"	ALBERT MATHIS, JR.
74.	" " "	"	ROBERT H. LAPRINCE
75.	" " "	"	CHARLIE L. KINDELL
76.	" " "	"	JOHN B. LOWELL
77.	" " "	"	BOBBY KINDELL
78.	" " "	"	ROBERT JOHNSON
79.	" " "	"	LYNDON B. JOHNSON
80.	" " "	"	WELCOM HARRIS
81.	" " "	"	BETTY LOUISE HARRIS
82.	" " "	"	JOSEPH HAGGERTY
83.	" " "	"	JACK HEYMAN
84.	" " "	"	JAMES FORMAN
85.	" " "	"	MRS. MILDRED FORMAN
86.	" " "	"	WALTER L. DELAMAR
87.	" " "	"	JOHNNY CASTRO
88.	" " "	"	WILLIE FRANK CARTER
89.	" " "	"	VERNON CRUTCHFIELD
90.	" " "	"	PETER F. CARTER
91.	" " "	"	BOOKER T. BURLEY, JR.
92.	" " "	"	HAROLD BLANDING
93.	" " "	"	JAMES T. BISHOP
94.	" " "	"	JAMES CARTER
95.	" " "	"	NATHAN ADKINS
96.	" " "	"	LAMAR ALFORD
97.	" " "	"	DIANE MCVAIN
98.	" " "	"	GLORIA BISHOP
99.	" " "	"	SAMUEL ANDREWS
100.	" " "	"	RUDY FRANK
101.	" " "	"	RUDY FRANK
102.	" " "	"	ANNIE PEARL AVERY
103.	" " "	"	WOODROE LEWIS
104.	" " "	"	MATHEW AURELIUS JONES
105.	" " "	"	RUBY ANN SMITH

106.	CITY OF ATLANTA	VS	JAMES ARTHUR PEACOCK
107.	" " "	"	PHYLLIS WHEATLEY MARTIN
108.	" " "	"	WAKEFIELD BENTON
109.	" " "	"	MAJOR DAWSON
110.	" " "	"	BURDELL HILL
111.	" " "	"	MILDRED FREEDOM FORMAN
112.	" " "	"	ROBERTA UHURA YANCY
113.	" " "	"	JOSEPH PITTS
114.	" " "	"	WALTER JOHN WARLICK
115.	" " "	"	CURTIS CLARK
116.	" " "	"	JEROME GETER
117.	" " "	"	JEROME GETER
118.	" " "	"	RICHARD MANNING
119.	" " "	"	RICHARD MANNING
120.	" " "	"	ROOSEVELT WHITAKER
121.	" " "	"	R. A. ALLEN
122.	" " "	"	R. A. ALLEN
123.	" " "	"	M. G. STOVALL
124.	" " "	"	M. G. STOVALL
125.	" " "	"	HERBERT STEPHENS
126.	" " "	"	HERBERT STEPHENS
127.	" " "	"	WILLIAM SOLOMON
128.	" " "	"	WILLIAM SOLOMON
129.	" " "	"	MAJOR DAWSON
130.	" " "	"	MAJOR DAWSON
131.	" " "	"	DEXTER MORTON
132.	" " "	"	DEXTER MORTON
133.	" " "	"	WALTER D. LAMARE
134.	" " "	"	WALTER D. LAMARE
135.	" " "	"	BERTHA JONES
136.	" " "	"	BERTHA JONES
137.	" " "	"	BILLY KINDELL
138.	" " "	"	BILLY KINDELL
139.	" " "	"	MYRNA HOLT
140.	" " "	"	MYRNA HOLT

141.	CITY OF ATLANTA	VS	JACQUELINE DAWSON
142.	" " "	"	JUDY KENDELL
143.	" " "	"	JUDY KENDELL
144.	" " "	"	JACQUELINE DAWSON
145.	" " "	"	BARBARA BRADFORD
146.	" " "	"	BARBARA BRADFORD
147.	" " "	"	BETTY SMITH
148.	" " "	"	JOHN ALBERT CHILDS
149.	" " "	"	JOHN ALBERT CHILDS
150.	" " "	"	JACKIE SMITH
151.	" " "	"	HENRY CLARENCE MITCHELL
152.	" " "	"	PETER ALLEN MOODY
153.	" " "	"	ADDISON SHEPHERD
154.	" " "	"	MARION WARD
155.	" " "	"	LEROY COLEMAN
156.	" " "	"	BURRELL DANIEL
157.	" " "	"	ABE JENKINS
158.	" " "	"	WM. C. JENKINS
159.	" " "	"	GENERAL ARTHUR SMITH
160.	" " "	"	DAN WHITE
161.	" " "	"	VERNON WEAVER
162.	" " "	"	SAMUEL RIGHT
163.	" " "	"	ALPHA ECTOR
164.	" " "	"	HAROLD EDWARDS
165.	" " "	"	JAMES BAILEY
166.	" " "	"	JAMES SUTTON
167.	" " "	"	ALBERT FORTSON, JR.
168.	" " "	"	VERNON CRUTCHFIELD
169.	" " "	"	WILLIAM CRAIG
170.	" " "	"	CHARLIE KINDELL
171.	" " "	"	NORRIS A. CHARLES
172.	" " "	"	CHESTER MCENTIRE
173.	" " "	"	THOMAS PERRY
174.	" " "	"	BOOKER T. BURLEY, JR.
175.	" " "	"	WILLIAM RICHARDSON

176.	CITY OF ATLANTA	VS	ROBERT TERRELL
177.	" " "	"	ROBERT HARPER
178.	" " "	"	JAMES CARTER
179.	" " "	"	JAMES STALLINGS
180.	" " "	"	ROBERT BULLOCK
181.	" " "	"	ANDREW THOS. TIGNER, JR.
182.	" " "	"	GEORGE MITCHELL
183.	" " "	"	GEORGE MITCHELL
184.	" " "	"	KAREN HABERMAN
185.	" " "	"	KAREN HABERMAN

SAVANNAH SIT-IN CASES HABEAS CORPUS
 PETITIONS UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA-SAVANNAH DIVISION

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------|--------------|----|--|
| 1. | UNITED STATES | ex rel | ROLAND ABNEY | VS | RICHARD A. CONNOR,
SHERIFF CITY COURT OF
SAVANNAH, R. Z.
LAVENDER, SURETY |
| 2. | " | " | " | " | JAMES ALEXANDER " " " |
| 3. | " | " | " | " | EDDIE BANNER " " " |
| 4. | " | " | " | " | HEWDIE BARRON, JR. " " " |
| 5. | " | " | " | " | GLORIA BARTOW " " " |
| 6. | " | " | " | " | SAMUEL BARZIEL " " " |
| 7. | " | " | " | " | MAXINE LOUISE BELLINGER " " " |
| 8. | " | " | " | " | SANDRA A. BERRY " " " |
| 9. | " | " | " | " | NATHANIEL BLIGE " " " |
| 10. | " | " | " | " | WILLIAM BOLDEN " " " |
| 11. | " | " | " | " | NATHANIEL BOLES " " " |
| 12. | " | " | " | " | SAMUEL BOLES " " " |
| 13. | " | " | " | " | JOSEPH BONAPARTE " " " |
| 14. | " | " | " | " | CURTIS BRIGHT " " " |
| 15. | " | " | " | " | ARNOLD BROWN " " " |
| 16. | " | " | " | " | CHARLIE BROWN " " " |
| 17. | " | " | " | " | ROBERT BROWN, JR. " " " |
| 18. | " | " | " | " | ROSE BROWN " " " |
| 19. | " | " | " | " | HENRY BROWNLEE " " " |
| 20. | " | " | " | " | VIRGINIA BROXTON " " " |
| 21. | " | " | " | " | JOHN L. BRUNSON " " " |
| 22. | " | " | " | " | JOSEPH LEE BRYANT " " " |
| 23. | " | " | " | " | SYLVESTER BURNS " " " |
| 24. | " | " | " | " | BENJAMIN VAN CLARKE " " " |
| 25. | " | " | " | " | MARVIN COBB " " " |
| 26. | " | " | " | " | ANNIE BELL CONEY " " " |
| 27. | " | " | " | " | JAMES A. COUNCIL " " " |
| 28. | " | " | " | " | DONALD CRAWFORD " " " |
| 29. | " | " | " | " | WILLIAM CURRY " " " |
| 30. | " | " | " | " | EUGENE CURTIS " " " |
| 31. | " | " | " | " | HELEN DIXON " " " |

32.	UNITED STATES	ex rel	LONNIE DUMAS	VS	RICHARD A. CONNOR, SHERIFF, CITY COURT OF SAVANNAH, R. Z. LAVENDER, SURETY
33.	"	"	" JAMES DURHAM	"	" " "
34.	"	"	" ERMA EASON	"	" " "
35.	"	"	" MARION FLOWERS	"	" " "
36.	"	"	" BETTY LOUISE FRAZIER"	"	" " "
37.	"	"	" RUBY FURLOW FRAZIER "	"	" " "
38.	"	"	" WILLIAM EDWARD FULLER	"	" " "
39.	"	"	" HELEN GARDNER	"	" " "
40.	"	"	" MARY E. GARDNER	"	" " "
41.	"	"	" WILLIAM GERMAN	"	" " "
42.	"	"	" RONALD GERRARD	"	" " "
43.	"	"	" MARY GIBSON	"	" " "
44.	"	"	" LENORTH GOODMAN	"	" " "
45.	"	"	" MARY GOODMAN	"	" " "
46.	"	"	" HORACE GORDON	"	" " "
47.	"	"	" DOROTHY GRANT	"	" " "
48.	"	"	" OLIVIA DANIELS GRANT"	"	" " "
49.	"	"	" MILENTHIA GREEN	"	" " "
50.	"	"	" EDWARD GREENE	"	" " "
51.	"	"	" MARION HALL	"	" " "
52.	"	"	" WADDELL HAMILTON	"	" " "
53.	"	"	" JOSEPH HANKERSON	"	" " "
54.	"	"	" MARVIN HODGES	"	" " "
55.	"	"	" JOHNNY HYMAN	"	" " "
56.	"	"	" MOSES JACKSON	"	" " "
57.	"	"	" SAMUEL JACKSON, JR.	"	" " "
58.	"	"	" MOSE JOHNSON	"	" " "
59.	"	"	" VAN JOHNSON	"	" " "
60.	"	"	" VAN JONES	"	" " "
61.	"	"	" VIVIAN KENNEDY	"	" " "
62.	"	"	" GOVAN KING	"	" " "

TROJAN BOND

63.	UNITED STATES	ex rel	WILLIAM KINLAW	VS	RICHARD A. CONNOR	SHERIFF, CITY	COURT OF SAVANNAH, R. Z.	LAVENDER, SURETY
64.	"	"	" CHARLES LANG	"	"	"	"	"
65.	"	"	" WALLACE LLOYD	"	"	"	"	"
66.	"	"	" CYNTHIA LOVE	"	"	"	"	"
67.	"	"	" WILLIE MAE LOVETT	"	"	"	"	"
68.	"	"	" ALBERT MACK, JR.	"	"	"	"	"
69.	"	"	" RANDY MACK	"	"	"	"	"
70.	"	"	" THOMAS MACKEY	"	"	"	"	"
71.	"	"	" ERNEST MAJOR, JR.	"	"	"	"	"
72.	"	"	" CLYDE MAYNOR	"	"	"	"	"
73.	"	"	" GARFIELD MCBRIDE	"	"	"	"	"
74.	"	"	" JOHNNIE L. MCBRIDE	"	"	"	"	"
75.	"	"	" CAROLYN MCCORD	"	"	"	"	"
76.	"	"	" ALBERT MCCOUND	"	"	"	"	"
77.	"	"	" RAYMOND MEMBERS, deceased ELIZABETH MEMBERS, Mother"	"	"	"	"	"
78.	"	"	" ISABELL MERRIWEATHER	"	"	"	"	"
79.	"	"	" JAMES MIDDLETON	"	"	"	"	"
80.	"	"	" SHIRLEY MILLER	"	"	"	"	"
81.	"	"	" RISCO MOBLEY	"	"	"	"	"
82.	"	"	" ENOCH MOORE	"	"	"	"	"
83.	"	"	" TOMMY MORRELL	"	"	"	"	"
84.	"	"	" BOBBY NELSON	"	"	"	"	"
85.	"	"	" ANNIE D. NORRIS	"	"	"	"	"
86.	"	"	" JAMES OVERSTREET	"	"	"	"	"
87.	"	"	" MAGGIE OWENS	"	"	"	"	"
88.	"	"	" CLARENCE OWENS	"	"	"	"	"
89.	"	"	" WILLIE PALMER	"	"	"	"	"
90.	"	"	" DELORES PARKER	"	"	"	"	"
91.	"	"	" ARTHUR PATTERSON	"	"	"	"	"
92.	"	"	" WILLIE PICKETT	"	"	"	"	"
93.	"	"	" STANLEY PINKNEY	"	"	"	"	"

94.	UNITED STATES ex rel DORIS TOLBERT POWERS	vs	RICHARD A. CONNOR, SHERIFF, CITY COURT OF SAVANNAH, R. Z. LAVENDER, SURETY
95.	UNITED STATES ex rel ROSALIE REDDICK	VS	RICHARD A. CONNOR, SHERIFF, CITY COURT OF SAVANNAH R. Z. LAVENDER, SURETY
96.	" " " " CAROLYN ROBERTS	" "	" "
97.	" " " " JIMMIE ROWE	" "	" "
98.	" " " " EDDIE SAMMONS	" "	" "
99.	" " " " EDDIE JAMES SAMPSON	" "	" "
100.	" " " " WILLIAM SAMS	" "	" "
101.	" " " " JAMES SCOTT	" "	" "
102.	" " " " HERBERT SHELL	" "	" "
103.	" " " " GEORGE SHINHOSTER	" "	" "
104.	" " " " BILLY SIMMONS	" "	" "
105.	" " " " THOMAS SMALL	" "	" "
106.	" " " " GLENN SMITH	" "	" "
107.	" " " " JOHN SMITH	" "	" "
108.	" " " " ROBERG STEPHERSON	" "	" "
109.	" " " " BENJAMIN STEWART	" "	" "
110.	" " " " MOSES STEWART	" "	" "
111.	" " " " TOMMY O. SWEARINGER	" "	" "
112.	" " " " WILLIE THOMAS	" "	" "
113.	" " " " WILLIE THORNTON	" "	" "
114.	" " " " WALTER TORRANCE	" "	" "
115.	" " " " JOHN TUKES	" "	" "
116.	" " " " WILLIE JAMES TURNER	" "	" "
117.	" " " " BARRY WALLACE	" "	" "
118.	" " " " JAMES WALLACE	" "	" "
119.	" " " " JAMES WARREN	" "	" "
120.	" " " " JOHNNIE WASHINGTON	" "	" "
121.	" " " " WILLIE WASHINGTON	" "	" "
122.	" " " " LAWRENCE B. WEARING	" "	" "

123.	UNITED STATES ex rel BENJAMIN WESLEY	VS	RICHARD A. CONNOR, SHERIFF, CITY COURT OF SAVANNAH R.Z.LAVENDER, SURETY
124.	" " " " JAMES WHITFIELD	" "	" "
125.	" " " " CATHERINE WILLIAMS	" "	" "
126.	" " " " CLIFFORD J. WILLIAMS	" "	" "
127.	" " " " ELIJAH WILLIAMS	" "	" "
128.	" " " " GEORGE N. WILLIAMS	" "	" "
129.	" " " " HOSEA WILLIAMS	" "	" "
130.	" " " " JAMES WILLIAMS	" "	" "

EAGLE-A
TROJAN BOND