The Speaker. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from New York (Mr. Ryan) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. Ryan of New York. Mr. Speaker, this summer the Council of Federated Organizations in Mississippi has launched a massive education, community improvement, and voter registration drive. The objectives of this drive are to raise the social and economic standards of thousands of underprivileged white and Negro citizens in the Black Belt area, to establish a franchise for many of those who have been denied it by the ballot box, and to vote. COFO is being joined in this drive by the National Urban League, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and a number of other organizations, as are expected to number over a thousand, are pledged to a peaceful and nonviolent course of action.

Instead of welcoming these dedicated men and women into the State, Mississippi plans to meet the volunteers with massive retribution. As a result, it has been stirring up public resentment against the volunteers, referring to them in the most base and unkind terms.

The State legislature has passed a series of restrictive laws which infringe upon the right of the men to hold speeches. There are new statutes intended to harrass the schools and community centers which house these volunteers.

There has been much publicity given to the beating up of already disproportionately large State and municipal police forces, and the purchase of weapons and elaborate equipment, including gas masks, shotguns, police dogs, and a vehicle closely resembling a military tank. Under these circumstances, the courage and dedication of the volunteers is reflected in the letters which have been received from a number of constituents who are either going themselves, or whose children and relatives have volunteered.

In order to alert the Nation to the flagrant denial of constitutional rights and the overt terror and violence in Mississippi, COFO held on June 6, 1964, an all-day series of hearings before a panel of distinguished Americans: Dr. Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College and chairman of the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, who presided; Paul Goodman, author and investigator; Joan Baez; John Peabody Ray Kempton, journalist; Justice Jusnie Wise Poller; New York City domestic relations judge; James Farmer, Secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and Robert Cole, research psychiatrist, Harvard University Health Services.

The matter referred to follows:

Mr. Goyet. Mr. Speaker, my name is Robert Moses. I was with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, I am with the Council of Federated Organizations in Mississippi. I have come up here to ask you for help.

The purpose of the meeting is to try to open to the country and the world some of the problems and issues which work in Mississippi.

Mr. Chairman, I want to ask you, Mr. Speaker, will you please to call the witnesses?

Mr. Freeman. Mr. Goyet, I think to keep the record accurate, you might want to have the record show that I am not Mr. Freeman. I am Mr. Freeman. Mr. Goyet, what do you do professionally?

Mr. Goyet. Mr. Mr. Freeman, I work with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. I also work with the Council of Federated Organizations.

Mr. Freeman. Mr. Goyet, do you have any particular statement you want to make in connection with the situation?

Mr. Goyet. I think I am quite concerned with the situation as far as the local officials are concerned on not only the protection of people who attempt to organize against the overt violence and the practices of the State, but it is a question that any attempt at removal of the Negro will be met with the same resistance.

Mr. Freeman. Mr. Goyet, continue, please.

Mr. Goyet. I am concerned specifically about the situation in a county where people who were organized around voter registration in Hattiesburg attempted to travel from Hattiesburg to Jackson. We were stopped in Mayes, Miss., by the state highway patrol, at which time we were informed by the officer that a call had been given to them in regard to the passengers in the bus.

We were informed by the other officers who were from New York, working on voter registration in Mississippi. We were then taken to the jail. All of us were held for investigation. The only person who was actually taken to the jail was a Miss.

We then asked, in view of the fact that we were aware of the history of the activities of oppression in Mayes, if we could remain in the police station until someone from Jackson came to pay the traffic fine, at which time we could all leave. We were informed in view of the fact that it was unnecessary for us to worry about our safety, that it was necessary for us to leave the jail at once. We then were thrown out of the waiting room of the jail, at which time it was then a question, the police turned out the lights. The lights were then turned off by 8 or 10 people with chains and guns. Then it was up to us to make a decision as to whether we should remain in an attempt to in some way go along with this evidence, or whether we should remain in an attempt to in some way go along with this evidence. We felt that it was necessary to leave, at which time we left.

Mr. Freeman. Mr. Goyet, you referred to voter registration. At the time of your statement, it appeared to relate to police brutality, it related to the primary campaign.

Mr. Goyet. It is a question of in order to register, an individual must apply in the local courthouse, and then the State legislature deals with the matter in the State legislature. There is one courthouse. There have been many of these people, the house which has been registered for registration, but with the type of mind and the way in which the registration has been held in the State legislature, it is impossible for a State legislature to register.

In the State legislature, they have 12 members to the State legislature. They have been turned down by 12 people, and the same thing has happened in the State legislature. There is a question, I think we have to take this into consideration. We have to take it into consideration that the number, the inactivity of the Federal Government and the rest of the United States in really addressing itself to the problem of Mississippi.

Mr. Freeman. To your knowledge, Mr. Goyet, how many voter registration cases have been brought by the Justice Department?

Mr. Goyet. To my knowledge, I am specifically concerned with two, the Pinola case and the Fortuna case.

Mr. Freeman. Do you know what progress can be made in those cases?

Mr. Goyet. The Fortuna case suit which was filed against Theron C. Lynd, who is the President of the county, was first filed in 1961. It was heard in September 1964, and it was decided in favor of the plaintiff, but time which I should like to enter this picture and the case is still pending in the Federal District Court. But at the time of hearing, it says that applications for registration must be completely filled out without delay in the absence of undue delay. The court order specifically stated that the registration must be given prompt and complete registration in order that the applicant would have an adequate attempt at completing the form.
The sign—this picture shows a sign stating to the contrary in the office of the registrar.

Mr. Freeman. Mr. Gyovor, referring to the picture that you have just presented, have you personally seen this sign depicted here?

Mr. Gyovor. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have attempted to register in that office many times.

Mr. Freeman. You are not registered, the registrar is not permitted to point out errors or to register you, or to correct errors.

Mr. Gyovor. Your name will be published in the paper 2 consecutive days.

Chairman TAYLOR. Excuse me, could you please read the complete sign?

Mr. Freeman. Yes, the sign is a large notice.

Mr. Gyovor. I don't know.

Mr. Freeman. This sign appears in relation to people standing near it. Mr. Chairman, that the sign is not a large notice.

Chairman TAYLOR. If you are not registered, the registrar is not permitted to point out errors or to register you, or to correct errors.

Mr. Freeman. After 10 days, people who are not registered are required to register by publishing their names in the paper. They cannot be ruled on until 14 days after the second publication. Therefore, if you are not registered before we can give you as answer as to your application.

Your indigence is appreciated. The registrar will accept this and mark it exhibit A and I will pass it to the members of the panel.

(The document referred to was marked exhibit A and passed to the members of the panel.)

Mr. Freeman. Mr. Gyovor, as the result of the two voting cases that have been brought before us, and of the many people who are registered, how many, if any, people have been successfully registered?

Mr. Gyovor. Mr. Chairman, was there any assistance at the Presbyterian Church? Are there any requirements for registration of this type of registration? We initiated 100 people in the last 2 months. Since that time, a thousand people have attempted registration. In my office, over 100 have successfully completed the test. In some instances, where it has been attempted, they have attempted to fill out the test, but sometimes they have not attempted to fill out the entire form. In my opinion, many people in the city who have attempted registration have been successful in their efforts.

Chairman TAYLOR. Of this number, 150 have successfully completed the test. In some instances, where it has been attempted, they have attempted to fill out the test, but sometimes they have not attempted to fill out the entire form. In my opinion, many people in the city who have attempted registration have been successful in their efforts.

Mr. Freeman. Is there any relationship between the ability to register to vote and the ability to register for food stamps, or could a failure to register on a part of the form be disqualifying and cause it to be disqualifying simply to apply to the official on their part?

Mr. Gyovor. Well, I think in the case of the past, the case that the applicant would be published in the local newspaper for 2 weeks and then a question that there is no person involved in registration—you must apply for a card that asks you, as such does not exist. It is an immediate and public concern of the security of the city. It is in the nature of not being a job, but if you are in the business of eating and being well off, it is a very frequent as far as your products are concerned.

Chairman TAYLOR. Apology, to my knowledge, to Mississippi as far as voting is concerned, does not exist. There is no relationship between the ability to register to vote and the ability to register for food stamps, or could a failure to register on a part of the form be disqualifying and cause it to be disqualifying simply to apply to the official on their part?

Mr. Freeman. Thank you very much.

Mr. Gyovor. Mr. Chairman, do you have any questions that you would like to ask me?

Mr. Freeman. I am going to mark this as Exhibit C. Mr. Chairman, and pass it to the panel. This document referred to was marked exhibit C for identification.

Mr. Gyovor. Mr. Freeman, if there are any other questions from the members of the panel, I would like to answer them.

Mr. Freeman. Thank you very much.

Chairman TAYLOR. I have no questions.

Mr. Freeman. Mr. Gyovor, do you have any questions on the case?

Mr. Gyovor. Thank you very much.

Chairman TAYLOR. I have no questions.

Mr. Freeman. Thank you very much.

Chairman TAYLOR. I have no questions.

Mr. Gyovor. Thank you very much.

Chairman TAYLOR. I have no questions.

Mr. Freeman. Thank you very much.

Chairman TAYLOR. I have no questions.

Mr. Gyovor. Thank you very much.
Mr. GREENE. Well, we were questioned, I believe, for something like 30 minutes out on the street and then taken to the station.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. How long were you kept in the station?

Mr. GREENE. We were held in jail about 11 or 12 hours. We were released after we paid a dollar and eighty cents to get out.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Why were you charged with violating the curfew law? Did you know that the curfew had been declared and that you were violating it?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, I was. I was ordered to go into the hospital, but I refused. I was then charged with running a still for the purpose of violating the curfew law. At that time we were running a still right down the street. At the time, the police were inspecting it and the charge was based on the fact that there were vessels on the stove.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. You said you were beaten, could you tell me a little more precisely what the police did to you, Mr. Greene?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, I was hit about five times with the pistol, with the barrel of the pistol, in the ribs. At the same time, the pistol was drawn in my face. I was threatened with a shot for me or I'll kill you, etc.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. You and your wife were beaten, could you tell me a little more precisely what the police did to you, Mr. Greene?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, Mrs. Greene was also beaten.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Did anyone ever discuss anything that had happened to you before?

Mr. GREENE. No, not anyone.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. You and your wife have been going to Miks in consequence of the labor strike, have you?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, we have.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Were you not afraid of going there because of the labor dispute?

Mr. GREENE. No, we didn't.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the general opinion in your community about the strike?

Mr. GREENE. I think that the general public think that the strike is a just one and that the strikers have a right to it.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the police as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The police are for the strikers.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the labor organizations as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The labor organizations are for the strikers.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Do you and your wife have any relatives in this State?

Mr. GREENE. We have his father in St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, we never have.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been in St. Louis before?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, I am a native of St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What kind of work do you do there?

Mr. GREENE. I am a laborer.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, not before.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the police and the strikers as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The police are for the strikers and the strikers are for the police.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the labor organizations as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The labor organizations are for the strikers and the strikers are for the labor organizations.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Do you and your wife have any relatives in this State?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, we have his father in St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, we never have.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been in St. Louis before?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, I am a native of St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What kind of work do you do there?

Mr. GREENE. I am a laborer.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, not before.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the police and the strikers as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The police are for the strikers and the strikers are for the police.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the labor organizations as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The labor organizations are for the strikers and the strikers are for the labor organizations.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Do you and your wife have any relatives in this State?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, we have his father in St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, we never have.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been in St. Louis before?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, I am a native of St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What kind of work do you do there?

Mr. GREENE. I am a laborer.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, not before.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the police and the strikers as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The police are for the strikers and the strikers are for the police.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the labor organizations as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The labor organizations are for the strikers and the strikers are for the labor organizations.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Do you and your wife have any relatives in this State?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, we have his father in St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, we never have.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been in St. Louis before?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, I am a native of St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What kind of work do you do there?

Mr. GREENE. I am a laborer.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, not before.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the police and the strikers as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The police are for the strikers and the strikers are for the police.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the labor organizations as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The labor organizations are for the strikers and the strikers are for the labor organizations.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Do you and your wife have any relatives in this State?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, we have his father in St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, we never have.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been in St. Louis before?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, I am a native of St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What kind of work do you do there?

Mr. GREENE. I am a laborer.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, not before.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the police and the strikers as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The police are for the strikers and the strikers are for the police.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the labor organizations as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The labor organizations are for the strikers and the strikers are for the labor organizations.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Do you and your wife have any relatives in this State?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, we have his father in St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, we never have.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been in St. Louis before?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, I am a native of St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What kind of work do you do there?

Mr. GREENE. I am a laborer.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, not before.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the police and the strikers as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The police are for the strikers and the strikers are for the police.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the labor organizations as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The labor organizations are for the strikers and the strikers are for the labor organizations.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Do you and your wife have any relatives in this State?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, we have his father in St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, we never have.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been in St. Louis before?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, I am a native of St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What kind of work do you do there?

Mr. GREENE. I am a laborer.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, not before.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the police and the strikers as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The police are for the strikers and the strikers are for the police.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the labor organizations as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The labor organizations are for the strikers and the strikers are for the labor organizations.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Do you and your wife have any relatives in this State?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, we have his father in St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, we never have.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been in St. Louis before?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, I am a native of St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What kind of work do you do there?

Mr. GREENE. I am a laborer.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, not before.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the police and the strikers as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The police are for the strikers and the strikers are for the police.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What is the opinion of the labor organizations as to the strike?

Mr. GREENE. The labor organizations are for the strikers and the strikers are for the labor organizations.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Do you and your wife have any relatives in this State?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, we have his father in St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Miks before?

Mr. GREENE. No, we never have.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been in St. Louis before?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, I am a native of St. Louis.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. What kind of work do you do there?

Mr. GREENE. I am a laborer.
The time that I was trying to work down and keep the kicks off my left side, one of the white men walked over and pulled my tail.

At this time I had to hug around the corner, and Mr. Foyd came to get me and showed me the religious organization, as I understand it?

Mr. Foyd. I am told that you are a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Mr. Freeman. Is there anything that you would like to say to him?

Mr. Freeman. The thing that I would like to say is I live in a town in Georgia, and no telephone operator ever answered the phone for me.

Mr. Freeman. Well, I was the first time for me, but it did happen. One of the other people that came to see you were sent to the Sunflower County Hospital, I believe.

Mr. Freeman. When you are sent to the hospital you are at the mercy of the doctors and nurses, and they are not interested in what you are saying. They don't care about your problems, they only care about their patients.

Mr. Freeman. Thank you very much.

Mr. Freeman. Is there anything that you would like to say to him?

Mr. Freeman. Is there anything that you would like to say to him?

Mr. Freeman. Is there anything that you would like to say to him?

Mr. Freeman. Is there anything that you would like to say to him?

Mr. Freeman. Is there anything that you would like to say to him?
Mr. DAY. What about Mr. Hurst?

Mr. ALLEN. He is a shoemaker. He doesn't know what Mr. Hurst is. Mr. Hurst was a farmer, and they were laborers.

Mr. DAY. Is this the same Mr. Hurst that was killed in the election?

Mr. ALLEN. That's right, the same Mr. Hurst.

Mr. DAY. And your husband saw the killing of Herbert Lee?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, right.

Mr. DAY. Was Mr. Hurst ever brought to trial for this?

Mr. ALLEN. I don't understand you.

Mr. DAY. Did they ever arrest Mr. Hurst?

Mr. ALLEN. They don't know whether they have arrested Mr. Hurst or not, because they don't arrest white people in Mississippi. They arrest Negroes. You don't do anything to white people.

Mr. DAY. Did your husband ever have to go to court to testify?

Mr. ALLEN. Right. I left that out. I went to court in Jackson. It was my husband and my baby son and his mother, and my father, my daughter in which his daughter, my stepdaughter. He told them in Jackson about Mr. Daniel Jones, who's breaking his neck against some railroad track on that account.

Mr. DAY. Did your husband ever have to go to court and say, "I saw Herbert Lee get killed?"

Mr. ALLEN. Sure. He went to court twice on Mr. Herbert Lee's death.

Mr. DAY. What happened?

Mr. ALLEN. They called him and told him, the leaders, they call themselves the leaders in that county, the sheriff and the high sheriff, which was Mr. Cason Lee, the man who beat him. He would have to testify that Mr. Herbert Lee had a piece of iron on him that he expected to live in Liberty, Mississippi.

Mr. DAY. The sheriff told your husband he would have to say he saw Mr. Herbert Lee with a piece of iron on him.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes.

Mr. DAY. Why did he say it?

Mr. ALLEN. They told him and he did lie, because he didn't have nothing to do. The sheriff court Mr. Herbert Lee had a piece of iron and he told the FBI different, that Mr. Herbert Lee had a piece of iron on him.

Mr. DAY. Someone or other, it got back to Mr. Jones. He said everything that he had been told. He said Lewis wouldn't be laying dead on the ground if he hadn't told them what Mr. Herbert Lee had a piece of iron. Which he didn't have a piece.

Mr. DAY. Could I just check this over again? They told your husband to lie in court?

Mr. ALLEN. That's right. They told him to lie and he did lie, because he wanted to live.

Mr. DAY. Did he go to court?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, he did. But the FBI, the truth, he was lying there where he knew they would find out. They told him if he told them the FBI the truth.

Mr. DAY. Did he ask the FBI for protection?

Mr. ALLEN. No.

Mr. DAY. What did they say?

Mr. ALLEN. That is why he went when he saw his jaw broken. He asked the FBI for protection and they tell him different ones would help him, because they talk to him and they promised him different things. He had stood good in Mississippi. But after they tried him, they had to, they had to break the promises, they had to take his credit from him and when he got killed the last of January, he wasn't broke.

Mr. DAY. And the sheriff said to you that he was a protector.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes.

Mr. DAY. Do you state your name and address, please?

Mr. RAYMOND, George Raymond. I am a registered voter in Mississippi.

Mr. FREEMAN, Mr. Raymond, what connection have you had with the State Legislature in Mississippi?

Mr. RAYMOND. Well, I am a fieldworker for the United States, and I represent the Committee of Federated Organizations in Mississippi.

Mr. DAY. What experiences did you have in Mississippi in that regard?

Mr. RAYMOND. I have just been working with them. I can start by telling you about an incident that occurred in Yazoo City, Miss.

Mr. DAY. Mr. RAYMOND, is anything ever put in writing? Do you ever have any record of a person who successfully processed it and acknowledged it, or reply to it or act upon it? Mr. RAYMOND, well, this is the FBI, I mean, they tell me they take their reports and they send them to Washington, D.C.

Mr. DAY. Mr. RAYMOND, you give a statement to the FBI? Mr. RAYMOND. Yes, sir. And they send them to Washington, D.C. and they keep their files there for their records. Sometimes we ask them whether anything I can say is that these statements are not true.

Mr. DAY. Mr. RAYMOND, but you have no way of knowing if the FBI ever get it to Washington, D.C. or if you did want to complain or follow up or add to your report, you would have to write to the FBI in Washington or in the Justice Department.

Mr. RAYMOND. I wouldn't, because every time I write, I get letters from them saying, like they don't have any records.

Mr. DAY. Mr. RAYMOND, who made the report, or was it the SNCC?

Mr. RAYMOND. The COFO office made the report, but as far as I know from what I have said in my statement to the FBI.

Mr. DAY. RAYMOND. And as far as you know, the COFO office never received any acknowledgment of this complaint, either. RAYMOND. That I know of. They haven't told me of it.

Mr. FREEMAN. Mr. RAYMOND, you believe there are other incidents you want to discuss.

Mr. FREEMAN. Mr. RAYMOND, you were in the first part of January 1964 loaned my car to a Mississippian, who was going to Mississippi to get some dinner, something like that. Anyway, I was sitting around the house—

Mr. RAYMOND, Canad. Miss., Madison County.

Mr. FREEMAN. And someone came in, I can't remember exactly what he did, except that he had this guy down the street with my car, who had my car for a little while. I never -- what did this guy do with this car, I don't know. He had it.

Mr. RAYMOND. On the 2nd of January 1964 I loaned my car to a Mississippian, who was going to Mississippi to get some dinner, something like that. Anyway, I was sitting around the house—

Mr. DAY. Where did this take place?

Mr. RAYMOND. Canad. Miss., Madison County.

Mr. FREEMAN. And someone came in, I can't remember exactly what he did, except that he had this Mississippian, who had this guy down the street with my car, who had my car for a little while. I never — what did this guy do with this car, I don't know. He had it.
Mr. Freeman. Did you have any other infor-
mation from Mr. Hawkins?  
Mr. Raymond. Yes, I do have a few more details.  
Let me see. The 5th of January 1902, Mr. William Williams, who was standing near the window, told me to leave town, and if I didn’t leave town there would be forces in the community that would see to it that they would kill me. He said that I should leave town immediately, and when I did leave town that I should be in his office the next morning.  
Mr. Freeman. For what purpose were you to be in his office tomorrow morning at 8 o’clock?  
Mr. Raymond. He didn’t give any purpose at all, but he said you would have to ask him in the wrong direction. He said— he referred even that you would be taken care of, and it was going to be that way, and I was going to leave, he was going to run me out.  
And the very next night, Claude Weaver, Major Mitchell, Mr.c. W. H. Brown, Mr. H. M. Brown, Mr. Robert V. Brown, Mr. J. W. Brown, Mr. T. W. Brown, and Mr. B. H. Brown, came on the train to the Station.  
Mr. Freeman. And the car on the side— at least there were about 10 on the train.  
Mr. Raymond. The train was stopped on this highway, because I looked on the rear view mirror, and it looked like they were bringing me with all the lights. And the high- way patrolman pulled me to the side. He asked me if I was going to get out of the car. Then he brought me behind my car and behind his car to Cont- abley Eviske’s car, which is one of the members of the club, and he gave me his license to his car.  
Mr. Freeman. Were there any questions?  
The highwayman went back in my car and left Constable Evis and myself in the book.  
Mr. Constable Evis took his gun off, and he took his badge off, and he went over and sat on my car, and he turned around and talked to the officers, and he said, "I don’t want to fight you. He keeps me off the road. I just want to go to him and fight him, and that is when he Eviske is there.  
Mr. Raymond. "Come on, it’s light. And then he continued to kick me several times and he said, "If you want to fight me, then I’ll make sure that he Eviske is not around, and if I don’t, then you’re going to go to jail.  
Mr. Freeman. What did you do? I began walking back toward the town. I was walking across the road, I was walking whole lot of words, I can’t remember.  
Mr. Raymond. I was walking across the road, I was running with my two friends and came upon the highway, and it was a back road, and the road was a back road, and it was a back road.  
Mr. Freeman. And so I said. "No. And he looked at the highway and said, "We’ll see what you do. We’ll get the highway in a back road.  
Mr. Raymond. You get on out of there.  
Then I walked back in my car with me and told me, "George, you come by and see me anytime, any time,  
Then the guy in the car was not arrested or charged with anything.  
After awhile, we did manage to find him.  
And as we walked we saw, Constable Evis and Constable Hawkins, had stopped him on the highway. He was with his wife and his children. His wife was crying, and it was not a bodyguard or something; because I was walking in the middle of the road, a boy was standing in the middle of the road. A boy was standing in the middle of the road.  
Mr. Freeman. The time I speak of, At 11:00 in the morning?  
Mr. Raymond. Just after 11:00 in the morning. That’s when we saw him.  
Mr. Freeman. Did you have any difficulty in getting him to register, since we were not familiar with registering officers?  
Mr. Raymond. He had some more help to register, and we went to take a note of him, and we went to take a note of him, and we went to take a note of him, and when I asked him for his name, he just went on, and we went to take a note of him, and we went to take a note of him, and we went to take a note of him, and we went to take a note of him.  
Mr. Freeman. He said that Constable Evis was standing behind him and put his arm around him, and got up on the phone and asked him if he had any.  
Mr. Raymond. I am not going to say anything. He was standing behind the phone, and when I asked him if he had any.  
Mr. Freeman. Did you notice that he was reaching for his gun?  
Mr. Raymond. Yes, I noticed that he was reaching for his gun.  
Mr. Freeman. He went from getting his gun, and Hawkins, the other police officer, he noticed that Mr. Wil- liams was on the phone and called him over.  
Mr. Freeman. What did he do?  
Mr. Raymond. He grabbed the gun, and this gave him no other chance, and he stopped.
Mr. Travis. Well, the leadership was not what it is now.

Mr. Freeman. Were the people waiting for this kind of leadership, or did the leadership create the resistance among the people that they now have?

Mr. Travis. Well, leadership has come from within, through the help of people from Greenwood.

Mr. Freeman. Did you have any specific indications that you know how to tell the pressures?

Mr. Travis. Yes. I did.

February 28, 1950. I attended a voter registration meeting in Greenwood, Miss., along with Robert Moses and Robert SA.

Mr. Freeman. After the meeting was over, we left the SCC office and walked to the staff car. It was about 10:00 o'clock and the staff car began following us.

Mr. Freeman. About 7 miles from Greenwood, Miss., when we were about to cross a bridge, the staff car pulled up alongside and crossed over our car. The bridge was a single lane, about 40 feet over a creek, and it was hit in the back of the head and in the chest by rubber bullets.

Mr. Freeman. I was taken to the campus of Mississippi Valley University, and Dr. Robert SA. was called from Greenwood, Miss., and he told me that the doctors who saw me said that they should rush me to the hospital in Greenwood.

Mr. Freeman. So they took me to the hospital in Greenwood.

Mr. Freeman. The doctor took some K-x rays and he wanted to remove the bullet. But I did not want him to remove the bullet, because I was sure it would make me sick of the fight. So after the fight the next morning, and the following day I was transferred to a hospital in Jackson, Miss., a uniformed doctor. They flew me back to Jackson that afternoon, without any anesthesia, because I said that he might hit a nerve, and I would not be able to fight.

Mr. Freeman. So I stayed in the hospital 2 days after I was shot. I walked out of the hospital on the second day, which was a Sunday, without any anesthesia. I was able to walk 5 miles in after breakfast and said: "You are da-nned fools. You ought to leave me alone."

Mr. Freeman. I was taken to the court, Dr. Robert SA. told me I did not feel too up to it. So he left. He said: "You are discharged. You can leave." So I left.

Mr. Freeman. So I left the hospital in Jackson, Miss., and I came back to the hospital in Greenwood.

Mr. Freeman. Thank you about it.

Mr. Freeman. Do you have any idea how the people were shot at you?

Mr. Travis. The people who were shot at us, the shooting were arrested a few days after the shooting. But they were released, and they were released on bonds.

Mr. Freeman. What happened to the people who were to come up to see to us, and therefore, and to the people who would have been able to tell us about the political situation.

Mr. Freeman. That was the local police in Jackson, or was the FBI who took you to the hospital in Jackson?

Mr. Freeman. What do you mean by political activities?

Mr. Travis. The FBI was instrumental in bringing these local officials to do something. But our attorneys are now handling it.

Mr. Freeman. How long have you been in this area?

Mr. Freeman. In 1948 you were in Jackson?

Mr. Freeman. Why did you go into that kind of work?

Mr. Freeman. The FBI had a lot of white FBI agents, did they not?

Mr. Freeman. They had a few black policemen in Jackson. Now but other than that, you know, we had no trouble.

Mr. Freeman. Could I ask you a second question? Among the white judges or any white attorneys or any white people, do you think they would help you in Mississippi?
Mr. Travis. Well, there is the possibility that they would help if they were not afraid of what the white community would say.

Mr. Sussen. Could you suggest anything, then, that might help in this situation, and which you could have made available to you—legal and police aid through some kind of a Federal agency or in some other form?

Mr. Travis. Well, with the appointment of Federal judges and this summer Federal marshals from Mississippi—because this is going to be it in Mississippi.

Mr. Sussen. Thank you.

Mr. Coles. Where did the bullet go?

Mr. Travis. It went into the back of the head.

Mr. Coles. Where you are pointing now?

Mr. Travis. Yes.

Mr. Coles. And you went to a local hospital in what town?

Mr. Travis. Greenwood.

Mr. Coles. Was this the city hospital, and county hospital?

Mr. Travis. County.

Mr. Coles. And why didn't you want to have it removed there?

Mr. Travis. I was afraid that they might not do the best they could.

Mr. Coles. You felt that they were not friendly to you, even though they were doctors in a hospital?

Mr. Travis. Yes.

Mr. Coles. Did they do anything or say anything that gave you that feeling, or was it based on your past experiences?

Mr. Travis. Well, seeing that I had worked with civil rights, I did not think they would take too kindly to it.

Mr. Coles. Now, when you went into Jackson, what hospital did you go to?

Mr. Travis. The university medical center.

Mr. Coles. This is a State medical school center?

Mr. Travis. Yes.

Mr. Coles. And a surgeon operated on you. And what is it he said to you—that he would not give you anesthesia because he was afraid of damaging a nerve?

Mr. Travis. Yes. He said that if I were given anesthetics, then I would not be able to react if he hit a nerve. Evidently a nerve was hit, because for over six months I had no feeling after the operation behind my ear at all.

Mr. Coles. Do you know the name of the surgeon? Did he ever make his name known to you?

Mr. Travis. No. I do not.

Mr. Coles. He never introduced himself to you?

Mr. Travis. I met him again, but I was in a hurry.

Mr. Freeman. I would like the record to show that when the witness said “right here” he indicated a point behind his left ear and near the base of his skull.

Mr. Day. Do you know what the bail bond was on the man who shot you?

Mr. Travis. I think it was—I am not sure.

Mr. Day. Thank you.

Chairman Taylor. Thank you very much.

Mr. Freeman. We have just been informed about 1:30 Sunday night a bomb was thrown into the window of the Freedom House in Canton, Miss. Two COFO workers sleeping inside were not injured, although the window was destroyed. Complaints were filed with the Justice Department. United Press International says the FBI has no comment.