

### Exhibition Checklist

#### Checklist 1

**Title** *16th Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, AL*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 24 inches



On September 15, 1963, the congregation of the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama greeted each other before the start of Sunday service. In the basement of the church, five young girls, two of them sisters, gathered in the ladies room in their best dresses, happily chatting about the first days of the new school year. It was Youth Day and excitement filled the air, they were going to take part in the Sunday adult service. Just before 11 o'clock, instead of rising to begin prayers the congregation was knocked to the ground. As a bomb exploded under the steps of the church, they sought safety under the pews and shielded each other from falling debris. In the basement, four little girls, Addie Mae Collins, Denise McNair, Carole Robertson, and Cynthia Wesley, were killed. Addie's sister Susan was permanently blinded.

#### Checklist 2

**Title** *Recent Church Firebombing, Opelousas, LA*

**Date** 2019

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 24 inches



Mount Pleasant Baptist Church was one of three Black churches firebombed in St. Landry Parrish, Louisiana in April 2019. The greatest loss was the church's heritage, said Earnest Hines, 66, a member for close to 40 years. His mother-in-law attended school at the church when Jim Crow laws restricted Blacks from attending public schools. "All those memories of that building, and that place has been burned," he said. "I was born in Birmingham, Alabama in 1956. I remember the 1960's and all the violence. 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, Bloody Sunday. I was just 8 or 9, but I remember. When this tragedy occurred, it was hard not to think of those troubled times. Looking at these burned pews and fallen walls, I know our church is going to rise again, but my heart aches. I laid every one of these bricks by hand, and each one is like a part of me."

#### Checklist 3

**Title** *Remains of Rosenwald School, Eagle Lake, TX*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 24 inches



The only remaining Rosenwald School gymnasium was demolished days before I arrived in Eagle Lake, Texas to photograph it. During the dark days of Jim Crow, many communities had no schools for children of color. These children would receive their education, if they were lucky, at home or in a church. Philanthropist Julius Rosenwald, president and part-owner of Sears Roebuck and Company, created a charitable foundation in 1917 to help African American communities build schools for their children. Over the 30 years the Foundation endowed over 5,000 school buildings, of which about 60 remain. By the end of Jim Crow segregation, an estimated 36% of Black children in the rural South attended Rosenwald schools.

#### Checklist 4

**Title** *Houston Negro Hospital School of Nursing, Houston, TX*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 24 inches



Houston Negro Hospital School of Nursing, built in 1931, now stands abandoned along with the hospital with which it once was associated. The Houston Negro Hospital was created in 1926 when the earlier Black Union Jeremiah Hospital was no longer capable of accommodating the rapidly growing Black population of Houston, Texas. The hospital officially opened in July 1927 and became the first non-profit hospital for Black patients in Houston. The hospital also provided work for Black physicians who were not allowed to admit patients in the "Black wards" of other Houston hospitals. The entire hospital staff was Black as well, which was rare in the United States at that time. The hospital offered memberships to families for \$6 a year, granting eligibility to all members for free hospital care.

**Checklist 5**

**Title** *African Free School #3, New York City, NY*

**Date** 2019

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 24 inches



The African Free School was founded on November 2, 1787 in Lower Manhattan by the New-York Manumission Society and founding fathers Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. It was the very first school for Blacks in America. Ultimately consisting of seven schools, the system's third school was located in Greenwich Village, at 120 West 3rd Street, then known as Amity Street. The mission of the institution was to empower young Black people and educate them for something other than slavery, which was a complicated and bold proposition for the time. In 1785 the Society worked to pass a New York State law prohibiting the sale of slaves imported into the state. This preceded the national law prohibiting slave trade, passed in 1808.

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**Checklist 6**

**Title** *Victoria Colored School, Victoria, TX*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 24 inches



The Victoria Colored School was built in an area that had been settled by freedmen after the Civil War. Slavery had been illegal in Texas under Mexican rule but, in 1836, with the establishment of the Republic of Texas, slavery was legalized. For the first time, cotton farming in the Victoria area was profitable. 25 years after the legalization of slavery, at the outbreak of the Civil War, slaves equaled more than half of Victoria County's population. The influx of Southerners had surpassed the influx of the strict-abolitionist German immigrants and Victoria County voted overwhelmingly for the succession of Texas. After the war, area leaders wanted to establish schools for African Americans that would channel them into vocational training for the kind of workforce area businesses demanded.

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**Checklist 7**

**Title** *Whites-Only Restroom Where Sammy Younge was Lynched, Tuskegee, AL*

**Date** 2019

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 24 inches



21-year-old Tuskegee Institute student Samuel Younge Jr. spent January 3, 1966, registering Black voters in Macon County, Alabama. He stopped at a nearby Standard Oil gas station to use the restroom. The White attendant, 68-year-old Marvin Segrest, directed him to the "colored" restroom, an outhouse in back. When Younge said he wanted to use the regular public restroom, Segrest threatened to shoot him. Younge reported Segrest to the police, then returned to the gas station and told Segrest the police were coming. The two men argued and Segrest shot Younge in the head, killing him. Segrest was indicted for second degree murder and tried later that year. An all-White jury acquitted him on December 8, 1966.

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**Checklist 8**

**Title** *Tuskegee Syphilis Study Benches, Notasulga, AL*

**Date** 2019

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 24 inches



The Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the African American was an infamous and unethical clinical study conducted between 1932 and 1972 by the U.S. Public Health Service. The Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church was the first recruitment site for the experiment. On these benches, African American volunteers in the Tuskegee Syphilis Study would wait to have their blood samples drawn by nurse Eunice Rivers outside Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church in Notasulga, Alabama. By the end of the study in 1972, only 74 of the test subjects were alive. Of the original 399 men, 28 had died of syphilis, 100 were dead of related complications, 40 of their wives had been infected, and 19 of their children were born with congenital syphilis.

### Exhibition Checklist

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**Checklist 9**

**Title** *Slave Exchange, New Orleans, LA*

**Date** 2019

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 24 inches



The enigmatic inscription "CHANGE" floating above Chartres Street in New Orleans' French Quarter largely goes unnoticed. It is the vestige of the sign over the St. Louis Hotel Slave Exchange. The luxurious hotel included a bank, ballroom, shopping arcade and trading exchange. Six days each week from 1838-1862, under the hotel's domed rotunda, auctioneers sold off land and goods as well as thousands of enslaved people.

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**Checklist 10**

**Title** *Border Wall, Brownsville, TX*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 42 inches



2,500 people, most fleeing cartel violence from Central America, are crowded into a refugee camp in Matamoros, Mexico two miles from this gate as of April 21, 2020, hoping to find safety in America. This new gate actually separates American farmers from their croplands just to the south, still in the United States. Nearby, in a former Walmart store, nearly 1,500 immigrant children separated from their parents were incarcerated in July 2018.

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**Checklist 11**

**Title** *Bridge Over Black Bayou, Glendora, MS*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 42 inches



In 1955, when Emmett Till was fourteen, his mother put him on a train from Chicago to spend the summer visiting his cousins in Money, Mississippi. She never saw him alive again. He was brutally murdered on August 28, 1955, after being falsely accused of interacting inappropriately with a White woman. His body was dumped into the muddy waters below Black Bayou bridge. The following month, Roy Bryant and his half-brother J.W. Milam faced trial for Till's kidnapping and murder but were acquitted by the all-White jury after a five-day trial and a 67-minute deliberation. One juror said, "If we hadn't stopped to drink pop, it wouldn't have taken that long." Months later, in an interview with *Look* magazine, Bryant and Milam admitted to killing Till. In 2017 the alleged victim, Carolyn Bryant, admitted Emmett's was innocent.

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**Checklist 12**

**Title** *University of Alabama Foster Auditorium, Tuscaloosa, AL*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 24 inches



Foster Auditorium, on the campus of the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It was at the doors at the center that George Wallace, the governor of the state, stood to ceremonially block the entrance of African American students who were about to integrate the public university. This incident has become known as "The Stand in the Schoolhouse Door." Late that night, Medgar Evers, the first Mississippi state field secretary for the NAACP, was murdered in nearby Jackson, Mississippi by Byron De La Beckwith, a fertilizer salesman and member of the White Citizens' Council and Ku Klux Klan.

### Exhibition Checklist

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**Checklist 13****Title** *Edmund Pettus Bridge, Selma, AL***Date** 2019**Medium** Archival Pigment Print**Size** 44 x 44 inches

The Edmund Pettus Bridge was the site of the brutal Bloody Sunday beatings of civil rights marchers during the first march for voting rights. On "Bloody Sunday," March 7, 1965, some 600 civil rights marchers headed east out of Selma on U.S. Route 80. They got only as far as the Edmund Pettus Bridge six blocks away, where state and local lawmen attacked them with billy clubs and tear gas and drove them back into Selma. The televised attacks were seen all over the nation, prompting public support for the civil rights activists in Selma and for the voting rights campaign. Built in 1940, the bridge is named after Edmund Winston Pettus, a former Confederate brigadier general, Democratic U.S. Senator, and grand wizard of the Alabama Ku Klux Klan.

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**Checklist 14****Title** *Medgar Evers' House, Jackson, MS***Date** 2018**Medium** Archival Pigment Print**Size** 24 x 34 inches

Shortly after midnight on June 12, 1963, Medgar Evers, the first Mississippi state field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People pulled into the driveway of his humble home in Jackson. He had been at an integration meeting, watching President John F. Kennedy's speech on national television in support of civil rights. Emerging from his car carrying T-shirts that stated, "Jim Crow Must Go", Evers was struck in the back with a bullet that ricocheted into his home. He staggered 30 feet before collapsing, dying at the local hospital 50 minutes later. Less than 24 hours earlier George Wallace had dramatically stood in a doorway at the University of Alabama's Foster Auditorium, physically blocking the entrance of the first 2 African American students enrolled at the university.

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**Checklist 15****Title** *Freedom Riders' Greyhound Station, Jackson, MS***Date** 2019**Medium** Archival Pigment Print**Size** 24 x 33 inches

On May 28, 1961, a Greyhound bus with nine Freedom Riders aboard arrived here, the third group of Riders into Jackson. The first two came on Trailways buses May 24. That summer 329 people were arrested in Jackson for integrating public transportation facilities. Convicted on "breach of peace" and jailed, most refused bail and were sent to the state penitentiary. Their protest worked. In September 1961, the federal government mandated that segregation in interstate transportation end.

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**Checklist 16****Title** *E.F. Young Hotel and Barber Shop, Meridian, MS***Date** 2018**Medium** Archival Pigment Print**Size** 24 x 36 inches

E. F. Young Jr.'s hotel was one of two accommodations for Black travelers in Mississippi during Jim Crow, listed in Victor Green's travel guide, *The Green Book*. Young was born in 1898, the son of a farmer, and eventually became one of the wealthiest African American businessmen in the Southeast. Through the 1960s, the E. F. Young Jr. Hotel remained the only Meridian hotel to serve Black patrons, and in a 1962 issue of *Ebony Magazine*, Young's hotel was the only lodging listed in the state of Mississippi. As one of the only African-American hotels in the state, the E. F. Young Jr. Hotel welcomed a long list of distinguished guests, including Leontyne Price, Ella Fitzgerald, the Harlem Globetrotters, and Martin Luther King, Jr. The hotel remained in operation until 1978.

### Exhibition Checklist

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**Checklist 17**

**Title** *Colored Entrance, Paramount Theatre, Clarksdale, MS*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 24 inches



The Paramount Theatre, which opened as the Marion Theatre in 1918, was once a grand pleasure palace, one of the first purpose-built movie theatres in Mississippi. While White theatre-goers entered under neon lights on Yazoo Street, colored people had to purchase their tickets in the alley around back and trudge up these stairs to the segregated sections of the upper and lower balcony.

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**Checklist 18**

**Title** *Colored Entrance, Ellis Theatre, Cleveland, MS*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 31 inches



On the left is the Ellis Theatre's entrance for "colored people." On the right is the colored restroom entrance. Buddy Jennings writes: "The one thing that sticks out most in my mind about the Ellis is the Saturday June Smith (a Black friend of mine who also lived on Kennedy's farm) and I walked all the way there to see a Tarzan movie and they would not let us sit together. June had to sit up in the balcony and they would not let me sit up there with him. The movie cost me a quarter and cost June fifteen cents. We were only nine or ten years old at the time and had our parents' permission to walk all the way to Cleveland and back, even though it would be close to midnight before we were back home."

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**Checklist 19**

**Title** *Colored Entrance, Texan Theatre, Kilgore, TX*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 37 inches



The enigmatic door atop the stairway on the south side of the Texan Theatre, long locked and largely overlooked, is the "colored" entrance, a vestige of Jim Crow-era segregation. In Kilgore, Texas, the term "colored" extended to anyone not Caucasian, including Hispanics and the occasional Asian. At one time, downtown Kilgore had more than 1,000 active wells clustered in a tight area, making it the densest oil development in the world. This provided employment for a significant minority population.

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**Checklist 20**

**Title** *Colored Entrance, Ellis Theatre, Philadelphia, MS*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 44 x 44 inches



The "Colored Entrance" at the Ellis Theatre in Philadelphia, Mississippi is tucked to the left of the ticket booth. It led directly up a stairway to the segregated section of the balcony. Often the "seats" for people of color were backless wooden benches. Even buying candy was a test of will: colored people had to make their purchases from a separate counter and had to wait for any White customers to receive their order and depart. African Americans and other people of color endured an endless array of degradations designed to remind them of their alleged inferiority while asserting White supremacy.

### Exhibition Checklist

#### Checklist 21

**Title** *Colored Entrance, Seattle, WA*

**Date** 2020

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 35 inches



Segregated theatre entrances for people of Color were not limited to the states of the former confederacy. The Moore Theatre is Seattle's oldest entertainment venue, having opened in December 1907. While much of its architecture was innovative, it maintained the painful tradition of forcing all non-Whites to enter through a side door and slog up several steep flights of stairs to the completely isolated second balcony. Few people strolling past this enigmatic doorway in downtown Seattle realize that it is a vestige of Jim Crow segregation.

#### Checklist 22

**Title** *Evening Stroll, Hamtramck, MI 2019*

**Date** 2019

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 34 inches



Hamtramck, long known as a blue collar Polish enclave surrounded by Detroit, has undergone a dramatic demographic shift. In November 2015 the city became the first to elect a Muslim-majority council in the United States. Originally settled by Germans, it became predominantly Polish in 1910s as immigrants moved in to work in the auto industry. Later waves of immigrants, including those of Middle Eastern and South Asian descent, found limited suitable housing elsewhere in Detroit. In Hamtramck they have created a thriving community.

#### Checklist 23

**Title** *Negro League Stadium, Hamtramck, MI 2018*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 37 inches



Built in 1930, Hamtramck Stadium was home to the Negro National League Detroit Stars in 1930-1931 and again in 1933. The field was also home to the Detroit Wolves of the Negro East-West League in 1932, and to the Negro American League Detroit Stars in 1937. The first Commissioner of Major League Baseball, Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, was a vocal opponent of integrating the White majors. During his quarter-century tenure, he blocked all attempts at integrating the game. After Landis' death in 1944, Happy Chandler was named MLB Commissioner. Chandler was open to integrating the game, even at the risk of losing his job as Commissioner. He later said in his biography that he could not, in good conscience, tell Black players they couldn't play baseball with Whites when they'd fought for their country.

#### Checklist 24

**Title** *Po' Monkey's Juke Joint, Merigold, MS*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 35 inches



Po' Monkey's is located amidst cotton fields in a sharecropper's shack outside the tiny town of Merigold. It opened in 1961 and is the last rural juke joint in the Mississippi Delta. During the era of Jim Crow, people "of color" and Caucasians were largely prohibited from socializing, let alone dance or make music together. The juke joint, an evolution of African American plantation musical customs, provided a space for Black people to play music and socialize. Over time, these musical oases became desegregated. "Po' Monkey" was the nickname given to the owner of the establishment, William Seaberry. He died in 2016. The term "juke" is thought to derive from the Gullah dialect of southeast Africa, where it means "boisterous."

**Checklist 25**

**Title** *Bandstand Mural At The Former Sunset Café, Chicago, IL*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 34 inches



The Sunset Cafe, also known as The Grand Terrace Cafe, was a jazz club in Chicago, Illinois operating during the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. It was one of the most important jazz clubs in America, especially during the period between 1917 and 1928 when Chicago became a creative capital of jazz innovation and again in the early 1940s. By 2018, the building housed a beauty and sundries supply store. The only clue as to its past fame was the back wall of the bandstand, with its iconic mural, which dates to a 1937 remodel. Owned by Louis Armstrong's manager, Joe Glaser, the venue hosted to such legends as Billie Holiday, Cab Calloway, Bix Beiderbecke, Jimmy Dorsey, Benny Goodman, Gene Krupa, Earl "Fatha" Hines, Dizzy Gillespie, Charlie Parker and Sarah Vaughan.

**Checklist 26**

**Title** *Segregation Wall at Templin's Saloon, Gonzales, TX*

**Date** 2018

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 37 inches



This partition was constructed in the early 20th Century to keep people of different races apart. It is decorated with an original pre-1929 Dr. Pepper logo. At the time of its construction (circa 1906) only Caucasian customers were allowed to sit in the front of the saloon. All Hispanic, Asian and African-American customers had to sit behind the wall. When the saloon was remodeled and re-opened in 2014 the wall, no longer used for its original purpose, was retained as a historical reminder. It has since been demolished.

**Checklist 27**

**Title** *All White Help, Huntington, OR*

**Date** 2019

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 24 inches



In the early 1900's Clark's Café boasted of their good food and their all white help. At the time, Huntington was a growing new railroad town in far eastern Oregon. The issues of race and community identity did not relate to Blacks so much as Asian people. Many of the people who helped build the railroad and work the local mines were Chinese, who also operated one local restaurant and several laundries. Such evidence of segregation and White supremacist attitudes is ephemeral. A week after I photographed this sign the wall was demolished.

**Checklist 28**

**Title** *World War II Minidoka Internment Camp Barracks, Hunt, ID*

**Date** 2019

**Medium** Archival Pigment Print

**Size** 24 x 39 inches



During WWII Americans of Japanese descent on the West Coast of the United States were forced into internment camps hastily built in remote inland areas of the West. They were imprisoned almost three years. Minidoka, also known as Hunt Camp, is located in scrubland about 25 miles north of Twin Falls. At its peak it housed over 9,000 Japanese Americans in tar paper barracks lacking running water. This is the only original unremodeled barracks in any of the 10 relocation camps. Between 110,000 and 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry were subject to this mass exclusion program, of whom about 80,000 were American-born U.S. citizens.

**Checklist 29****Title** *The Black Eden, Idlewild, MI***Date** 2018**Medium** Archival Pigment Print**Size** 24 x 36 inches

The small resort town of Idlewild, Michigan was known as the Black Eden. At its height in the 1950s and '60s, more than 25,000 African Americans traveled from Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Indianapolis each summer to visit its 2,700 acres of lakes and wilderness for intellectual stimulation, partying, and a sense of community. Founded in 1912 in response to the growing Black middle class, Idlewild became a place for intellectual and political interaction among prominent members of the 1920s Black community, including William Pickens and W.E.B. Du Bois. "If you were a doctor, a lawyer, an entrepreneur, an educator, and you had the income to travel either by train or auto, it was a place that you wanted to be," says Dr. Ronald Stephens, a professor of 20th-century African American history and culture at Ohio University.

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**Checklist 30****Title** *1919 Chicago Race Riot Outbreak Site, Chicago, IL***Date** 2019**Medium** Archival Pigment Print**Size** 24 x 36 inches

On July 27, 1919 when large crowds of Whites and Blacks went to Lake Michigan to seek relief from the 96° heat, an angry dispute erupted over the stoning of Eugene Williams, a 17-year old African American swimmer who inadvertently crossed a segregated boundary into the "White" swimming area. "One Negro was knocked off a raft at the 29th Street beach after he had been stoned by Whites. He drowned because Whites had frustrated attempts of colored bathers to rescue him," the Chicago Tribune reported. The situation worsened after a White police officer refused to arrest the rock throwers. The ensuing riots, lasting five days, left 38 dead, over 500 injured, and thousands of Blacks homeless.

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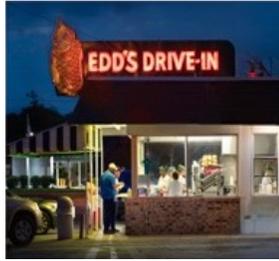
**Checklist 31****Title** *Dunbar Negro Hospital, Detroit, MI***Date** 2019**Medium** Archival Pigment Print**Size** 24 x 24 inches

By 1917 more than 30,000 African-Americans lived in Detroit, which like most of the United States was severely segregated. Denied care at the city's White hospitals, this growing population was too large for the city's 30 Black physicians to adequately serve. These doctors formed the Allied Medical Society, which acquired the Warren House and converted it into Dunbar Memorial Hospital in 1917. The hospital not only provided care but also sponsored nurses' training classes and internships for graduate students.

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**Checklist 32****Title** *Hanging Tree, Goliad, TX***Date** 2018**Medium** Archival Pigment Print**Size** 24 x 28 inches

For 24 years the court trials of Goliad County were held under this big oak tree. Death sentences were carried out promptly, usually within a few minutes, courtesy of the tree's many handy noose-worthy branches. The tree also served as a gallows for approximately 75 lynchings, many during the 1857 "Cart War" between Texans and Mexicans. No tally was kept for how many men died in The Hanging Tree, but some estimates range into the low hundreds.

**Checklist** 33**Title** *Colored Window at Edd's Drive-In, Pascagoula, MS***Date** 2019**Medium** Archival Pigment Print**Size** 44 x 54 inches

Edd's opened in 1954, during the era of Jim Crow. Until the late 1960's, people of color had to order at the segregated window on the far right, and they could only place their order when no White customers were waiting. When I asked the manager about the window, she indicated that while many people think it's an old drive-up window, the owners retained it as a reminder of the suffering so many have endured. "If we forget where we've been," she said, "we can get lost again."

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**Checklist** 34**Title** *Abduction Site of Charlie Moore and Henry Dee, Meadville, MS***Date** 2019**Medium** Archival Pigment Print**Size** 24 x 28 inches

On May 2, 1964, Charles Eddie Moore and Henry Hezekiah Dee, both 19 were abducted by KKK members while hitchhiking from this Meadville drive-in, at the time known as Tastee Treat. They were tortured in a nearby forest, locked in a car trunk, driven across state lines, chained to a Jeep motor block, and dropped alive into the Mississippi River. Moore and Dee's mangled torsos were discovered on July 12 and 13, 1964 during the frantic FBI search for James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner, the three civil rights workers who disappeared on June 21. When it was discovered that the bodies were those of two Black men and not those of the civil rights workers, two of whom were White, media interest evaporated and the press moved on.

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**Checklist** 35**Title** *Murder Site of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Mickey Schwerner, Neshoba County, MS***Date** 2018**Medium** Archival Pigment Print**Size** 24 x 30 inches

During the 1964 'Freedom Summer' the Klan burned 20 Black Mississippi churches. On June 16, Klan members targeted Neshoba County's Mt. Zion Baptist Church, planting a bomb where Mickey Schwerner had spent time working to register voters. It was a trap. When James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Schwerner returned to assess the damage they were arrested on a bogus speeding charge. When they were released that night, they were followed by KKK members tipped off by the sheriff's office. They were forced off the road en route to their office in Meridian, taken to a remote backroads location and brutally murdered. Along with hundreds of inspired people, primarily young dedicated Northern volunteers, Mickey Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Chaney had come to register oppressed Black citizens to vote. Voter suppression continues to be a prime means of manipulating elections, skewing results to favor the ruling oligarchy.