THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S 
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS 
PURSUANT TO THE EMMETT TILL 
UNSOLVED CIVIL RIGHTS CRIME ACT OF 2007 
MAY 13, 2010
INTRODUCTION
THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE'S EFFORTS TO INVESTIGATE AND PROCESSE UN_SOLVED CIVIL RIGHTS ERA HOMICIDES

A. OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

PROGRESS IN THE PAST YEAR

We believe that we have made great progress this year, and look forward to continued

So far, a number of death outside of the scope of the Emilian 111 Act. There has been insufficient evidence to establish that a racially motivated homicide occurred, as opposed to some other manner of death outside the scope of the Emilian 111 Act. If so, this indicates that we have made a decision to close the matter without prosecution. In the vast majority of the successful prosecutions and the 47 matters for which the Department's Intelligence unit is responsible, the approximate date and location of death, as well as other identifying information, have been provided sufficient to review during this process. Section III describes by name all 122 victims and includes a finding of

The report itself is forthwith things currently stand with respect to the 109

murders of Charles Moore and Henry Dee. Over the course of this year, the Department

participated in extensive applications to uphold this conviction in a process that
B. Pre-Cold Case Initiative Efforts

Current Cold Case Initiative Efforts, as of Fiscal Year 2009, include: The FBI has budgeted $1.4 million for the Department's Civil Rights Division, which is responsible for investigating civil rights violations. The Division has also allocated resources to handle cases of this nature. In addition, the Department has launched a Cold Case Initiative to coordinate the investigation of cold cases with the Department's Civil Rights Division. This initiative is designed to identify potential cases and ensure that they are investigated to the fullest extent possible.
Prosecution in June 2003.

Another matter in which federal authorities contributed to the conviction of individuals and successful prosecution involved the conviction of two members of a Mississippi civil rights organization who were involved in an incident in 1969.

In 1969, the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice received the investigation into the 1966 murder of the Reverend John Lewis, a prominent civil rights activist. The investigation was conducted in the wake of the Ku Klux Klan, who was suspected of being involved in the murder. The investigation was conducted in the wake of the Ku Klux Klan, who was suspected of being involved in the murder. The investigation was conducted in the wake of the Ku Klux Klan, who was suspected of being involved in the murder.

The Department's efforts to find credible ways to pursue civil rights cases, which was investigated by federal authorities and a federal grand jury, and ultimately successfully prosecuted by a federal prosecutor in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, resulted in the conviction of two members of the Ku Klux Klan. The conviction was announced in May 2000.

The conviction was announced in May 2000.

For example, in 1997, the FBI received the investigation into the bombing of the Little Rock Central High School. The investigation into the bombing of the Little Rock Central High School culminated in the conviction of two members of the Ku Klux Klan who were involved in the bombing.
The recent success of the investigation and prosecution of these murders has resulted in the arrest of the alleged offenders. The investigation was conducted by the FBI, in coordination with local law enforcement agencies. The alleged offenders were charged with multiple counts of murder, and the investigation was supported by forensic evidence and witness testimony. The case was prosecuted in court, and the alleged offenders were found guilty.

In conclusion, the recent successes in the investigation and prosecution of these murders demonstrate the effectiveness of law enforcement and the importance of collaboration between federal and local authorities. The cases also serve as a reminder of the need for continued vigilance in the fight against violent crime.
program, meeting with a broad array of interested individuals and organizations.

As part of the Department's efforts to uncover relevant information regarding our

B. Outreach Efforts

Exerting possible to investigate those important cases,

everything we believe that our outreach efforts and our approach will continue to be
valuable information as a result of these efforts, and our outreach campaign will continue and
media, and working with state and local law enforcement organizations. We have received
community groups and other NGOs, enlisting the expertise of community leaders, reaching out to the
community with our materials and other outreach information, we began an outreach campaign, soliciting assistance from
survivors' stories, witnesses and family members of the victims. In one directs to generate leads

At the investigations progressed, we fully realized the challenges associated with locating

already identified makes.

Leage to identify possible additional cases for investigation and to solicit their assistance with
collected people (NAACP) the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), and the National Urban
Institute, which included a partnership with the National Association for the Advancement of
or cold cases relating additional investigation. In 2007, we began the next phase of this
offices was directed to identify cases within the jurisdiction that might warrant inclusion on a
The first step was to identify cases for inclusion in the initiative, each of the 56 field

offices have jointly participated in a multi-focus strategy to address these investigations.

have jointly investigated the civil rights violations. The Department and the FBI

and investigate the numbers committed during the civil rights era. The Department and the FBI

and numbers of cases, the FBI in 2006 began its cold case initiative (the initiative is I deny

In order to further the Department's commitment to investigating and prosecution and

II. Cold Case Initiative

though no prosecution has resulted, some closures has been provided.

to bring a state prosecution, and (4) thorough investigations have been completed and even
investigations have jointly investigated and provided assistance to a state prosecution in an
was able to use the federal investigation in a successful state trial; (3) federal and local

federal prosecution was cross-commissioned to serve as a state prosecutor and
prosecute the perpetrators in federal court; (2) when the federal investigation failed to establish

Justice has participated in the investigation and prosecution of civil rights era crimes: (1) non-

These four cold cases represent the four different models in which the Department of
of investigation, and numerous other state and local law enforcement agencies.

A Department of Justice official also gave a presentation on the

Riggs Act, located in the Pennsylvania

Riggs conference was attended by Assistant United States Attorneys and FBI agents from across the

country, A Department of Justice official also gave a presentation on the

Emerton Act at the FBI's

conferences. We have also reached out to the FBI, and to federal and local law enforcement officials and

Official

Act.

Law Enforcement Outreach

We have also reached out to the FBI, and to federal and local law enforcement officials and

continue throughout the initiative.

Meetings with NGOs and Community Activists

In July 2004, the Attorney General met with the Chairman of the Emerton

Justice Council, and other interested stakeholders, to discuss issues related to

the Emerton Act. This meeting followed

compilation of a council of Emerton

Justice Council, and the

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and the FBI has offered a $100,000 reward for information leading to an indictment in the Moore murder case. The Missouri Department of Corrections is continuing to vigorously pursue the Moore murder case.

Furthermore, the FBI and the Civil Rights Division jointly sponsored a two-day conference in Monroe, Georgia, attended by the Moore's family, local officials, and civil rights and community leaders. This conference focused on the need for community involvement in the investigation, the importance of civil rights education, and the role of law enforcement in preventing and investigating such crimes.

Similarly, in March 2009, officials from the FBI and the Civil Rights Division jointly sponsored a conference in Monroe, Georgia, attended by the Moore's family, local officials, and civil rights and community leaders. This conference focused on the need for community involvement in the investigation, the importance of civil rights education, and the role of law enforcement in preventing and investigating such crimes.

Conference and Town Hall Meetings

The FBI has also conducted research on a number of civil rights cases, and have shared their findings with the Department of Justice. These findings have been shared with the Southern Poverty Law Center, the Southern Poverty Law Center's Civil Rights and Resolutions Justice Program, and other civil rights organizations.

We have also been in contact with a professor from Northeastern University School of Law, who is directing the Missouri Initiative on Civil Rights and Resolutions Justice. The professor has also been conducting research on civil rights cases.

When the students have done significant research on civil rights cases, they often present their findings at conferences. The students have presented their findings at conferences in the fall of 2009, and the Department of Justice and the FBI have also attended these conferences. The students have also presented their findings at conferences in the fall of 2009, and the Department of Justice and the FBI have also attended these conferences.

In January 2009, November 2008, July 2009, and October 2009, the Department of Justice and the FBI have attended conferences on civil rights cases. The students have also presented their findings at conferences in the fall of 2009, and the Department of Justice and the FBI have also attended these conferences.

In addition, the students have also presented their findings at conferences in the fall of 2009, and the Department of Justice and the FBI have also attended these conferences. The students have also presented their findings at conferences in the fall of 2009, and the Department of Justice and the FBI have also attended these conferences.
participation in the project is a documented fact. The maker from the Canadian Broadcasting
reports from Michigan and Massachusetts are also contributing to the project. Another
residents, who are voluntarily assisting the investigators in their respective regions. Investigative
among the participants in the project are investigative reporters from Alabama, Mississippi, and
during the initial efforts, seeking any information that might have been relevant to cold cases.
project, a multi-partner, multi-platform effort focused on the unsolved history of the South.
leads. For instance, we are researching in concert with members of the Civil Rights Cold Case

The Department continues to meet with journalists to seek input, ideas, and possible


holding, and asked for citizen assistance in solving these crimes.

continuously receive tips in the state of Mississippi. Provided a phone number for a cold case

this press conference, the Department released the names of the victims whose number cases are

officials from the United States Marshals Service and the Mississippi Attorney General. During

Army’s and other law enforcement from the Department and Southern Districts of Mississippi.

conference held by representatives from the FBI, the Civil Rights Division, the United States

As noted in the first report, in January 2009, the Department sponsored a joint press

Assistant Director Intelligence Division of the Washington Post, National Public Radio, the British Broadcasting

The Department and the FBI have embarked on an aggressive media outreach campaign,

Case Initiative at the NAACP’s annual conference in Kansas City, Missouri.

In July 2010, a Department official is scheduled to deliver a presentation on the Cold

reside.

documentaries in a community where some of these crimes occurred and where witnesses might

2009, again partnering with a documentary filmmaker to screen one of this Cold Case

The FBI also participated in a town hall meeting in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in November

when many African Americans resided during the turbulent civil rights era.

in an attempt to identify leads and other information for the Cold Case Initiative in the northeast.

program and meet with Civil Rights Commission members, journalists, filmmakers, and other interested persons

review as part of the Initiative. The mission is to build an audience for a local public television

hall meeting, which began with the screening of a documentary film about one of the cases under

During the October 2009 visit to Syracuse, New York, FBI officials participated in a town

offered reward money for information leading to an indictment in this matter.

trächt of two African-American couples on the Moore's Ford Bridge in 1946. The FBI has
D. Malefic Victim Family Members

12. 2010 Seal's conviction was affirmed by the original Fifth Circuit panel, and remanded the case to the original panel for reconsideration of the remaining issues. On March 24, 2011, a panel of the court once again affirmed Seal's conviction. On appeal, when Seal's conviction was remanded for reconsideration by the same panel, Seal's conviction was affirmed by a three-judge panel on a legal theory involving the statute of limitations. He was sentenced to three life terms. On appeal, the conviction was affirmed by the Fifth Circuit.

13. The funeral of the deceased Individuals was held in the Community, where the Individuals were laid to rest. The funeral was attended by many of the Community's members, including family members.

Later...

C. Prosecutions

The Cold Case Initiative resulted in one successful federal prosecution which was upheld on appeal this past year. The case involved the 1994 murder of 12-year-old Charles Moore and 16-year-old Michael Young, both African-American males. The prosecution was led by the Department of Justice and the U.S. Attorney's Office. The case was prosecuted in federal court and resulted in a conviction of the defendant, who was sentenced to life in prison without parole.

The prosecution was led by a team of federal prosecutors, including Assistant United States Attorneys. The case was supported by a large team of investigators, including FBI agents and local law enforcement officers. The prosecution team worked closely with the families of the victims, who provided invaluable information throughout the investigation.

The prosecution team was led by Assistant United States Attorney James Ford Seal and other

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Cold Case Study and Report

March 12, 2010, deceased in Scott County, Indiana. The body was discovered behind the Indiana Department of Transportation garage in Scott County on March 12, 2010. The victim was identified as James Ford Laster, age 56, of Scott County. The death was ruled a homicide by the Scott County Sheriff's Department.

On April 3, 2010, the FBI was notified of the discovery and initiated an investigation. The case was assigned to the FBI's Indianapolis Field Office. The investigation indicated that the victim was last seen on March 11, 2010, at approximately 7:00 p.m., leaving his residence to attend a football game in nearby Madison County, Indiana.

The investigation revealed that the victim was last seen alive at approximately 7:00 p.m. on March 11, 2010, at the football game in Madison County, Indiana. The victim was last seen alive at approximately 7:00 p.m. on March 11, 2010, at the football game in Madison County, Indiana.

As a result, the FBI has reviewed the case and determined that there is insufficient evidence to support an arrest in this case. The case has been closed and is considered a cold case.
Receiving in accordance with the Enron III Act.

Below is a chart listing the 122 victims whose deaths the Department has reviewed and is encouraging agencies under the Enron III Act.

The Department has received no applications for grants from State or local law enforcement agencies for Operation Fresh Start. Although no matters are currently under federal investigation, several cases have been initiated as potentially viable, and the Department's Cold Case Initiative and the Enron III Act.

Since January 2007, at least 77 federal prosecutors have worked on cases under review as part of the Department's Cold Case Initiative and the Enron III Act.

Thus far, our review has revealed no viable federal statutory authority for any of the matters other than the federal murder statute used in United States v. Alvarez and the federal statute used in United States v. Seeds, as discussed above. The district attorneys for the 4th Judicial District of Mississippi presided over the matter and declined to issue any indictments.

Six of the 109 matters have been referred to state authorities. One of those matters is in Mississippi, which led to the shutdown of a manufacturing operation. In May 2007, Powder was charged with

and was sentenced to 60 years in prison.

Mississippi, in January 2007, Seattle was convicted of three counts of manslaughter in June 2005.

and was sentenced to 60 years in prison.

Mississippi's case described above. The second successful federal trial, assisted by the department was

The first successful federal trial, assisted by the department was

terms.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>INCIDENT LOCATION</th>
<th>NAME OF VICTIM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 22, 1957</td>
<td>Madison County, Alabama</td>
<td>Rogers Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 12, 1962</td>
<td>Oxford, Mississippi</td>
<td>Paul Cunningham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 5, 1962</td>
<td>Sturgis, Mississippi</td>
<td>James Evinston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 24, 1965</td>
<td>Victoria, Mississippi</td>
<td>Margaret Ogden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 10, 1966</td>
<td>Hot Springs, Arkansas</td>
<td>Charles G. Meeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 20, 1966</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Mississippi</td>
<td>Arthur Donaldson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 27, 1970</td>
<td>Talahatchie, Mississippi</td>
<td>C.E. James Evinston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2, 1976</td>
<td>Montgomery, Alabama</td>
<td>A.D. Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 21, 1984</td>
<td>Vidalia, Mississippi</td>
<td>S.H. Edwards</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 9, 1985</td>
<td>Perry, Florida</td>
<td>J.J. Joseph Dumas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2, 1990</td>
<td>Tuscumbia, Florida</td>
<td>John H. Henderson, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 25, 1991</td>
<td>Monroe, Georgia</td>
<td>J.J. George Dossary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2, 1994</td>
<td>Georgia, Georgia</td>
<td>B.G. Henry Henderson, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23, 1995</td>
<td>Yadkin County, Alabama</td>
<td>R.O. Wilson Daniels</td>
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<td>April 12, 1996</td>
<td>Madison County, Alabama</td>
<td>R.S. Wilson Daniels</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 6, 2009</td>
<td>Dawson, Georgia</td>
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<td>October 10, 1965</td>
<td>Gasconade, Missouri</td>
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<td>August 1, 1966</td>
<td>Union, Missouri</td>
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<td>June 2, 1964</td>
<td>Minden, Louisiana</td>
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<td>May 2, 1970</td>
<td>Minden, Louisiana</td>
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<td>January 2, 1965</td>
<td>Brookville, Indiana</td>
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<td>March 2, 1964</td>
<td>Jacksonville, Florida</td>
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<td>October 13, 1964</td>
<td>McComb, Mississippi</td>
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<td>September 12, 1967</td>
<td>Wiggins, Mississippi</td>
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<td>January 13, 1965</td>
<td>Canebrake, Alaska</td>
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<td>April 1, 2010</td>
<td>Bankhead, Alabama</td>
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<td>April 16, 2010</td>
<td>Minden, Louisiana</td>
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<td>April 6, 2010</td>
<td>Cope City, Mississippi</td>
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<td>June 16, 1977</td>
<td>Vicksburg, Mississippi</td>
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<td>May 11, 1970</td>
<td>Jackson, Mississippi</td>
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<td>August 13, 1972</td>
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<td>April 6, 2009</td>
<td>Columbus, Georgia</td>
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<td>April 6, 2009</td>
<td>Dawson, Georgia</td>
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<td>March 17, 1953</td>
<td>San Antonio, Texas</td>
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<td>May 3, 1958</td>
<td>Chalmette, Louisiana</td>
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<td>March 14, 1958</td>
<td>Minden, Louisiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 28, 1964</td>
<td>Louisiana, Alabama</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 17, 1963</td>
<td>Cotton County, Arkansas</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 9, 1970</td>
<td>White County, Mississippi</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 31, 1974</td>
<td>Louis Allen</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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INCIDENT LOCATION

NAME OF VICTIM
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<tr>
<td>March 5, 1956</td>
<td>New Bern, North Carolina</td>
<td>Herbert Driscoll</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 12, 2010</td>
<td>Canton, Mississippi</td>
<td>Samuel O'Quinn</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 20, 1966</td>
<td>Enterprise, Alabama</td>
<td>James McHenry</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 10, 1964</td>
<td>Ferriday, Louisiana</td>
<td>Frank Morris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 23, 1963</td>
<td>Atchafalaya, Louisiana</td>
<td>William Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2, 1965</td>
<td>Waveland, Louisiana</td>
<td>O'Neal Moore</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 25, 1951</td>
<td>Winnie, Florida</td>
<td>Harry Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 25, 1951</td>
<td>Winnie, Florida</td>
<td>Hazel Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 15, 2010</td>
<td>Paragould, Louisiana, Mississippi</td>
<td>Charles E. Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 12, 2010</td>
<td>Cleveland, Mississippi</td>
<td>Andrew Miller</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 12, 1959</td>
<td>Chatsworth, Mississippi</td>
<td>Neil M. Montgomery</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 12, 2010</td>
<td>Jackson, Mississippi</td>
<td>Booker T. Mixon</td>
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<tr>
<td>February 8, 1968</td>
<td>Orangeburg, Georgia</td>
<td>James A. Miller</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 3, 1965</td>
<td>Summerfield, Mississippi</td>
<td>Delano Middleton</td>
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<td>November 6, 1965</td>
<td>Petal, Mississippi</td>
<td>Clinton J. Mixon</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 22, 2010</td>
<td>Ocean Breach, Louisiana</td>
<td>Robert Newell</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 9, 2010</td>
<td>Andalusia, Louisiana</td>
<td>Ernest McPhailand</td>
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<td>March 1, 1964</td>
<td>Canton, Mississippi</td>
<td>Jessie McPhailand</td>
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<td>January 27, 1963</td>
<td>Natchez, Mississippi</td>
<td>Roger McPhailin</td>
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<td>June 25, 1966</td>
<td>Monroe, Louisiana</td>
<td>Dorothy McPhailin</td>
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<td>December 5, 1967</td>
<td>Reidsville, Georgia</td>
<td>George McPhailin</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 15, 2010</td>
<td>Antonio, Texas</td>
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