

Chronology: Post-Case Timeline

1916

- Hugh Dorsey is elected governor of Georgia.

1918

- Hugh Dorsey is re-elected governor of Georgia.

1920

- Tom Watson is elected senator from Georgia.

1957

- Lucille Frank, Leo's widow, dies in Atlanta.

1962 (exact date unknown)

- Jim Conley dies.

Pardon - 1982

- o March 4- Alonzo Mann, in failing health, signs an affidavit in which he professes Leo Frank's innocence and Jim Conley's guilt. He admits he saw Conley carrying the body of Mary Phagan near the door leading to the basement of the National Pencil Company on April 26, 1913. He says that Conley threatened to kill him if he ever told anyone what he had seen. Mann's parents advised him to keep quiet. He was telling the story now to unburden his soul. He took several lie detector tests while telling his story to a group of reporters for *The Tennessean*, a newspaper in Nashville, TN. The tests indicated Mann was telling the truth.
- o March 7 - *The Tennessean* ran the story of Alonzo Mann's confession.
- o November 10- Alonzo Mann repeated his story in a videotaped statement in Atlanta.

1983

- o January 4 - Based largely on Alonzo Mann's testimony, the Anti-Defamation League submits an application for a posthumous pardon for Leo Frank to the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles.
- o December 4 - the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles denies the motion for a pardon, the reason being that while Alonzo Mann's testimony might incriminate Jim Conley, it did not conclusively prove the innocence of Leo Frank.

1986

- o March 11- the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles finally issues a posthumous pardon to Leo Frank, based on the state's failure to protect him while in custody; it does not officially absolve him of the crime. They do not address the question of guilt or innocence.