

I am Juror #10.

In 1903 I was born an only child in Alabama on December 17. My parents inherited a two hundred acre farm from my mother's family.

In 1913 my mother a frail gentle woman died.

In 1915 at the age of twelve I left school to work the fields on my father's farm. We had "those people" working for my daddy but you know how "those people" are.

In 1920 my father an abusive alcoholic was killed from a hunting accident. It serves him right.

In 1922 the farm was sold and I put the money into savings.

Soon after I moved to Detroit, Michigan where I worked for many of the Detroit firms including the famous General Motors, Ford and Chrysler. Within fifteen years I worked for nine different companies. Most of my bosses were losers, would not listen to me, and definitely had it out for me. And me getting let go instead of those immigrants!!!! Can you believe it has gotten to this?

In 1937 I moved to New York and with the money I earned by the sale of the farm and I purchased my first parking garage. Now twenty years later I have three garages. I run it my way. The American Way!!!

It is now 1957 and wasting my time in the court room where we all know he is guilty. Just look at him. You know how "those people" are.

American Racial backstory

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_African-American_history

A 1955 lynching that sparked public outrage about injustice was that of [Emmett Till](#), a 14-year-old boy from Chicago. Spending the summer with relatives in [Money, Mississippi](#), Till was killed for allegedly having [wolf-whistled](#) at a white woman. Till had been badly beaten, one of his eyes was gouged out, and he was shot in the head before being thrown into the [Tallahatchie River](#), his body weighed down with a 70-pound (32 kg) [cotton gin fan](#) tied around his neck with barbed wire. David Jackson writes that [Mamie Till](#), Emmett's Mother, "brought him home to Chicago and insisted on an open casket. Tens of thousands filed past Till's remains, but it was the publication of the searing funeral image in *Jet*, with a stoic Mamie gazing at her murdered child's ravaged body, that forced the world to reckon with the brutality of American racism."^[89] News photographs circulated around the country, and drew intense public reaction. The visceral response to his mother's decision to have an open-casket funeral mobilized the black community throughout the U.S.^[90] Vann R. Newkirk wrote "the trial of his killers became a pageant illuminating the tyranny of [white supremacy](#)".^[90] The state of Mississippi tried two defendants, Roy Bryant and J.W. Milam, but they were speedily acquitted by an [all-white jury](#).^[91]



A black youth at a [segregated drinking fountain](#) in [Halifax, North Carolina](#), in 1938.





White tenants seeking to prevent blacks from moving into the [housing project](#) erected this sign. Detroit, 1942. 



An African-American man drinking at a "colored" drinking fountain in a streetcar terminal in [Oklahoma City](#), Oklahoma, 1939

Jim Crow laws

Jim Crow laws were state and local laws that enforced racial segregation in the Southern United States.[1] All were enacted in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by white Democratic-dominated state legislatures after the Reconstruction period.[2]

The laws were enforced until 1965.[3] In practice, Jim Crow laws mandated racial segregation in all public facilities in the states of the former Confederate States of America and other states, starting in the 1870s and 1880s.

Jim Crow laws were upheld in 1896 in the case of *Plessy vs. Ferguson*, in which the U.S. Supreme Court laid out its "separate but equal" legal doctrine for facilities for African Americans.

Moreover, public education had essentially been segregated since its establishment in most of the South after the Civil War (1861–65). The legal principle of "separate but equal" racial segregation was extended to public facilities and transportation, including the coaches of interstate trains and buses.

Facilities for African Americans and Native Americans were consistently inferior and underfunded compared to the facilities for white Americans; sometimes, there were no facilities for people of color.[4][5]

As a body of law, Jim Crow institutionalized economic, educational, and social disadvantages for African Americans and other people of color living in the South.[4][5][6]

Jim Crow laws and Jim Crow state constitutional provisions mandated the segregation of public schools, public places, and public transportation, and the segregation of restrooms, restaurants, and drinking fountains for whites and blacks.

The U.S. military was already segregated.

President Woodrow Wilson, a Southern Democrat, initiated the segregation of federal workplaces in 1913.[7]

The Jim Crow laws and the high rate of lynchings in the South were major factors which led to the Great Migration during the first half of the 20th

century. Because opportunities were so limited in the South, African Americans moved in great numbers to cities in Northeastern, Midwestern, and Western states to seek better lives.

Despite the hardship and prejudice of the Jim Crow era, several black entertainers and literary figures gained broad popularity with white audiences in the early 20th century.

They included luminaries such as tap dancers Bill "Bojangles" Robinson and the Nicholas Brothers, jazz musicians such as Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington and Count Basie, and the actress Hattie McDaniel. In 1939 McDaniel was the first black person to receive an Academy Award when she won the Best Supporting Actress Oscar for her performance as Mammy in *Gone with the Wind*.^[54]

African-American athletes faced much discrimination during the Jim Crow period. White opposition led to their exclusion from most organized sporting competitions.

The boxers Jack Johnson and Joe Louis (both of whom became world heavyweight boxing champions) and track and field athlete Jesse Owens (who won four gold medals at the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin) earned fame during this era.

In baseball, a color line instituted in the 1880s had informally barred blacks from playing in the major leagues, leading to the development of the Negro Leagues, which featured many fine players.

A major breakthrough occurred in 1947, when Jackie Robinson was hired as the first African American to play in Major League Baseball; he permanently broke the color bar. Baseball teams continued to integrate in the following years, leading to the full participation of black baseball players in the Major Leagues in the 1960s.^[citation needed]

African American time line (1943-1957)

1943

Lena Horne stars in the all African-American film Stormy Weather.

1944

April 3 – In Smith v. Allwright, the U.S. Supreme Court rules that the whites-only Democratic Party primary in Texas was unconstitutional.[38]

September 3 – Recy Taylor kidnapped and gang-raped in Abbeville by six white men, who later confessed to the crimes but were never charged. The case was investigated by Rosa Parks and provided an early organizational spark for the Montgomery Bus Boycott.[39]

1945

April 5–6 – Freeman Field Mutiny, in which black officers of the U.S. Army Air Corps attempt to desegregate an all-white officers' club in Indiana.

August – The first issue of Ebony.[40]
1946

The following American States NOW have black police officers in selected cities: Florida, Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Tennessee

1947

April 15 – Jackie Robinson plays his first game for the Brooklyn Dodgers, becoming the first black baseball player in professional baseball in 60 years.

1948

United Nations, Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights bans slavery globally.

Atlanta hires its first black police officers.

1950

June 5 – In McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents the U.S. Supreme Court rules that a public institution of higher learning could not provide different treatment to a student solely because of his race.

June 5 – In *Sweatt v. Painter* the U.S. Supreme Court rules that a separate-but-equal Texas law school was actually unequal, partly in that it deprived black students from the collegiality of future white lawyers.

June 5 – In *Henderson v. United States* the U.S. Supreme Court abolishes segregation in railroad dining cars.

September 15 – University of Virginia, under a federal court order, admits a black student to its law school.

1951

July 11 – White residents riot in Cicero, Illinois when a black family tries to move into an apartment in the all-white suburb of Chicago; National Guard disperses them July 1.

1952

September 4 – Eleven black students attend the first day of school at Claymont High School, Delaware, becoming the first black students in the 17 segregated states to integrate a white public school. The day occurs without incident or notice by the community.

September 5 – The Delaware State Attorney General informs Claymont Superintendent Stahl that the black students will have to go home because the case is being appealed. Stahl, the School Board and the faculty refuse and the students remain. The two Delaware cases are argued before the Warren U.S. Supreme Court by Redding, Greenberg and Marshall and are used as an example of how integration can be achieved peacefully. It was a primary influence in the *Brown v. Board* case. The students become active in sports, music and theater. The first two black students graduated in June 1954 just one month after the *Brown v. Board* case.

1953

June 8 – The U.S. Supreme Court strikes down segregation in Washington, DC restaurants.

1954

May 3 – In *Hernandez v. Texas*, the U.S. Supreme Court rules that Mexican Americans and all other racial groups in the United States are entitled to equal protection under the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

May 17 – The U.S. Supreme Court rules against the "separate but equal" doctrine in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kans.* and in *Bolling v. Sharpe*, thus overturning *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

September 7 – District of Columbia ends segregated education; Baltimore, Maryland follows suit on September 8

October 30 – Desegregation of U.S. Armed Forces said to be complete.

1955

January 15 – President Dwight D. Eisenhower signs Executive Order 10590, establishing the President's Committee on Government Policy to enforce a nondiscrimination policy in Federal employment.

April 5 – Mississippi passes a law penalizing white students who attend school with blacks with jail and fines.

June 8 – University of Oklahoma decides to allow black students.

December 1 – Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on a bus, starting the Montgomery Bus Boycott. This occurs nine months after 15-year-old high school student Claudette Colvin became

the first to refuse to give up her seat. Colvin's was the legal case which eventually ended the practice in Montgomery.

1956

March 12 – U.S. Supreme Court orders the University of Florida to admit a black law school applicant "without delay".

April 23 – U.S. Supreme Court strikes down segregation on buses nationwide.

November 5 – Nat King Cole hosts the first show of The Nat King Cole Show. The show went off the air after only 13 months because no national sponsor could be found.

November 13 – In *Browder v. Gayle*, the U.S. Supreme Court strikes down Alabama laws requiring segregation of buses. This ruling, together with the ICC's 1955 ruling in *Sarah Keys v. Carolina Coach* banning "Jim Crow laws" in bus travel among the states, is a landmark in outlawing "Jim Crow" in bus travel.

1957

October 7 – The finance minister of Ghana is refused service at a Dover, Delaware restaurant. President Eisenhower hosts him at the White House to apologize October 10.