Lesson Title: The A.C Hall Story

Inspired by the acclaimed podcast, Buried Truths Season 2, produced by WABE

Due to the sensitive nature of the content, teachers should preview all video, audio, images, and test sources to determine the suitability to use with your students. Teachers are highly encouraged to have a sensitivity discussion about the term “negro” being used in some of the artifacts.

Lesson EQ: Why do truths get buried?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connecting Themes/Enduring Understandings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● <strong>Conflict &amp; Change</strong> The student will understand that when there is conflict between or within societies, change is the result.</td>
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<td>● <strong>Beliefs &amp; Ideals</strong> - The student will understand that the beliefs and ideals of a society influence the social, political, and economic decisions of that society</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GSE for Social Studies</th>
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<tr>
<td>SS8H7 Evaluate key political, social, and economic changes that occurred in Georgia during the New South Era.</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Analyze how rights were denied to African Americans or Blacks through Jim Crow laws, Plessy v. Ferguson, disenfranchisement, and racial violence, including the 1906 Atlanta Riot.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connection to Literacy Standards for Social Studies and Social Studies Matrices</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Ideas and Details</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>L6-8RHSS1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.</td>
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<td>L6-8RHSS2: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>L6-8WHST1: Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Day 1- Supporting Question 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>How did politics, public discourse and social reaction lead to divisions in Georgia during the civil rights era?</td>
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<td><strong>Discussion Questions</strong></td>
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<td>What occurred before and during the case of A.C Hall?</td>
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<td>What were 3 key political occurrences leading up to the time of A.C Hall’s death? (Nationally or locally)</td>
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<th>Day 2- Supporting Question 2</th>
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<td>Note: This day’s lesson will take 2-3 class periods, depending on your schedule.</td>
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<tr>
<td>What is the significance of the A.C Hall story?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Discussion Questions</strong></td>
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<td>Why do you think it is important to understand what happened in the past?</td>
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<td>Why do we need to study the civil rights movement?</td>
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<td>What can we learn by examining the case of A.C Hall?</td>
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<th>Day 3- Supporting Question 3</th>
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<tr>
<td>How did key African Americans/Blacks influence social, political and economic change during the civil rights era that may have influenced this case?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Discussion Questions</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>What was the role of the solicitor?</td>
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<td>What was the role of the defense attorney?</td>
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<td>Was there anything unusual that occurred during this case?</td>
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<td>Instructional Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>In this lesson students will begin with a day of vocabulary focus. Students will start by completing a Vocabulary Rating Sheet where they rate their knowledge BEFORE instruction from 1 to 4. Students will use the KWL graphic organizer to record what they know about politics, public issues, and social challenges that caused divisions in Georgia during the Civil Rights Era. Students will be expected to record what they want to know before the lesson and what they learned at the end of the lesson. An inquiry activity will follow the Vocabulary Rating Sheet to build background knowledge of life during the time period leading up to, during, and immediately after the A.C Hall case. Students will listen to Buried Truth clips, watch videos, and read articles to learn more about each vocabulary term. At the end of the lesson students will go back to their Vocabulary Rating sheet to rate their knowledge of the vocabulary terms necessary to be successful in the unit in the AFTER-instruction column. A “Quickwrite” to wrap-up will conclude the day’s lesson. Before assigning the teams assignment of day 2, you might reference document analysis forms such as the following to help students with their analysis. <a href="https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/worksheets">https://www.archives.gov/education/lessonseworksheets</a> They can select specific helps related to the type of source (photograph, written document, etc.) These are helpful if students are not experienced with analyzing primary sources.</td>
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**Featured Sources**

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**Featured Sources**
### Performance Task

Students will create a video recording or use Flip grid to answer the following questions about the A.C. Hall case and explain the implications for today.

Students will:

1. Use 5 pieces of evidence from the text to support their thoughts on the case.
2. State if they agree with the handling of the case: why or why not.
3. Discuss the significance of the A.C. Hall story.
4. Describe what some of the challenges were during the time period that may have contributed to the outcome of the case.
5. Discuss what the implications of the A.C. Hall story are for people today.

Have students read one of the following [Georgia Cold Cases](https://coldcases.emory.edu/). Then have students discuss the similarities and differences between this cold case and the A.C. Hall case.

1. James Brazier
   [https://coldcases.emory.edu/the-james-brazier-case/](https://coldcases.emory.edu/the-james-brazier-case/)
2. Willie Countryman
   [https://coldcases.emory.edu/willie-countryman/](https://coldcases.emory.edu/willie-countryman/)
3. Joseph Jeter
   [https://coldcases.emory.edu/joseph-jeter-2/](https://coldcases.emory.edu/joseph-jeter-2/)

### Taking Informed Action

Student can search for other cold cases in Georgia’s history that might warrant further investigation. Do some preliminary work to gather essentials and then the class can determine which case(s) could be referred to Hank Klibanoff for further examination.
Who was A.C. Hall?

A.C. Hall was 17 years old when he passed away. As Emory student Angy Jane explained, “Because he was so young, I mean he passed away at the age of 17, that’s a tricky age. That’s too old for anyone to fully forget him and too young for anyone to fully remember him.”

From the research done by Hank Kibanoff and his students, we know that A.C. Hall was raised by a single mother, Curly Hall. From Jen Hurwitz, whose parents employed Curly Hall as a maid, we learned that she was a strict mom who worked hard to make sure A.C. Hall didn’t get into trouble. A.C.’s friends remember him as a strong athlete and a big brother figure. Yet there is a lot we don’t know about A.C. Hall, which leads to an opportunity to discuss whose history gets recorded.

Why is the A.C. Hall case significant?

After the civil war, slavery took on a different form as privatized prisons employed former slave catchers as wardens and/or highly respected sheriffs or deputies. With bias firmly in place, several ways to disenfranchise African Americans began to take shape. Some of those ways can be seen in the Jim Crow laws, Plessy vs Ferguson case, racial violence, racial profiling, the Atlanta Race riot of 1906, the white primary, etc. Students will understand how to recognize patterns of justice and injustice based on past behaviors in society and how to use those implications to make positive changes today.

Additional Resources on the A.C. Hall Case

https://coldcases.emory.edu/a-c-hall/

A.C. Hall Timeline

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

Desegregation of the University of Georgia (Jan. 6, 1961)

Albany Civil Rights Movement (1961-1962)

Macon Bus Boycott (Feb. 1962)

Sign indicating separate facilities in Georgia. Courtesy of Wikimedia


March in Protest of A.C. Hall’s death (Oct. 16, 1962)

A.C. Hall’s Funeral (Oct. 18, 1962)

Coroner’s Jury Verdict, Officers Durden and Brown placed in jail (October 22, 1962)

Grand Jury refused to indict Officers Durden and Brown (Nov. 9, 1962)

Officers Durden and Brown Return to Duty (November 11, 1962)

Macon Boycott of Local Stores (Nov. 23, 1962 - Nov. 29, 1962)

Petition to have Officers Durden and Brown Fired Fails (Nov. 28, 1962)

How to use this lesson?
The Buried Truth podcast provides a rich resource for teaching about the Civil Rights Movement. This lesson is designed to assist teachers in incorporating the Buried Truth podcast into their classroom. This lesson is divided into three 50-minute class periods, but teachers are encouraged to adapt this lesson to fit the needs and format of their classroom.

This lesson starts with a vocabulary focused day of instruction so that students will be able to recognize key terms as they analyze primary and secondary sources. The vocabulary resources provided will help students make connections to events that took place prior to the A.C. Hall case like *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) as well as issues faced by the African American community during the 1960’s. Students are also expected to review key terms associated with the court system in Georgia, where the A.C. Hall case was tried in the coroner’s inquest and grand jury.

Students are first introduced to A.C. Hall in the second day of instruction. Students are asked to answer the question, “Why do we study the Civil Rights Movement?” Then students are introduced to A.C. Hall as a person and learn about the circumstances of his death. Students start working in stations which include clips from the Buried Truth podcast along with other sources so that they can come to their own understanding of the significance of the A.C. Hall case.

On the third day of instructions, the teacher checks in on students understanding by having students analyze the medical examiner’s report. After students finish reviewing each station, they complete a performance task that requires them to use evidence from the sources to support their answers.

Teachers are encouraged to review the Georgia Department of Education’s 8th Grade Teacher Notes and other instructional resources before teaching this lesson.
**Day 1 Pre/Post-Instruction Activity**

**Vocabulary Rating Sheet**

Instructions – Rate your knowledge “Before” instruction and “After” instruction per your teacher’s direction with the following 1–4 scale. When rating the “Before” column, also write what you think the word means in the corresponding box. Add or refine your understanding after instruction.
### Day 1 Activating Strategy

**Write About**

**Instructions** – Students will begin by writing a good paragraph with what they already know about 1.) Life during the civil rights era, 2.) racial discrimination 3.) politics during the civil rights movement 4.) and what life was like for African-Americans during this time.

After doing this lesson, have students write a new paragraph responding to the prompt. Have them compare/contrast their first paragraph with the second.
Day 1 Instructional Inquiry Activity

Vocabulary Inquiry K.I.M. Graphic Organizer

Instructions – Use the suggested Buried Truth Clips/websites to complete the K.I.M. Graphic Organizer.

1. Plessy v. Ferguson (3:36)
Plessy v. Ferguson Video, GPB Video
https://gpb.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/bf09.socst.us.const.plessy/plessy-v-ferguson/#.XVCVj-hKhcQ

2. Georgia Jim Crow laws
Segregation, New Georgia Encyclopedia
https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/segregation

3. Disenfranchisement (1:30)
Georgia’s Literacy Test Video, Georgia Historical Society
https://www.todayingeorgiahistory.org/content/georgias-literacy-test

4. Racial Violence
Buried Truths Clip
https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths
S2 E4 Start: 17:07 End: 18:19 (1 min 12 sec)

5. Racial Profiling
Buried Truth Clip
https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths
S2 E2 Start: 21:41 End: 23:19 (2 mins)

6. Coroner’s Inquest
Buried Truths Clip
https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths
S2 E3 Start: 5:05 End: 5:32 (27 seconds)

7. Grand Jury
Buried Truths Clip
https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths
S2 E8 Start: 4:58 End: 8:27 (3 minutes 25 seconds)

8. Indictment
Buried Truths Clip
https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths
S2 E8 Start: 8:27 End: 9:49 (1 minute 22 seconds)

9. Trial
Judicial Branch Overview, New Georgia Encyclopedia
https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/government-politics/judicial-branch-overview

10. Solicitor/Attorney General
Duties of the Solicitor General, Fulton County Government
http://www.fultoncountyga.gov/sg-duties
Transcripts of the Buried Truth Clips

4. Racial Violence
Buried Truths Clip
https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths
S2 E4 Start: 17:07 End: 18:19 (1 min 12 sec)

Transcript: These jurors had experienced a Macon when all white juries routinely freed white assailants and killers of black men. I’ll give you an example. In 1923, over a two-month period, a Ku Klux Klan mob had
flogged, you know, brutally beaten 10 black residents in Macon. It made national news. I mean it was so bad
in Macon, that the state leader of the Klan had to come to town to help the sheriff get the Macon Klan
under control.

The sheriff arrested a prominent Macon dentist for the beatings. His name, Alvin C. Yarborough. The sheriff
called him the whipping boss. And this dentist hadn't hidden his love for the Klan. Anyone visiting his office
could see it. When they walked in, all they had to do is look at the walls. They were adorned with large
photographs of hooded Klansmen on horseback. Alvin C. Yarborough was also well known for avoiding
conviction in four separate trials for flogging and kidnapping black people. White juries let him walk free
four times.

5. Racial Profiling
Buried Truth Clip
https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths
S2 E2 Start: 21:41 End: 23:19 (2 mins)

Transcript: Unfortunately, that reflex hasn't really changed much. David Davis has been with the Macon-Bibb
County Sheriff's Department for 40 years. He is a White man, elected Sheriff in 2012. And here's what he has
to say about Black attitudes toward police.

We have the same situation sometimes here in 2018, you know, uh, Black kids are gonna run from White
cops or White or Black kids are gonna run from cops. And this is one of those kinds of things when we talk
cultural situations that continues to this day, that whenever people, minorities or whoever, have encounters
with law enforcement, they have a preconceived notion as to what the police might be after. And so, it's not
like a “Hey, how you doing?” It's like, “They after somebody, I just don't wanna be the person they after. I
need to get away from here as quick as I can.”

Sheriff Davis acknowledges that it's different when a White kid sees a cop.

White people are going to be like, “Well, if he's- if he's innocent, why didn't he stay?” And a White kid
probably would have, would stand there and say, “Hey, officer. What's- what's going on?” He maybe ... A
White kid may be guilty as sin, but he's going to stand there and say, “Hey, officer. What's going on?” Whereas
a lot of times, Black kids feel like that they've already been judged a suspect and they're afraid of what's
gonna happen, so they need to say, “I've got to get away from here.”

6. Coroner’s Inquest
Buried Truth Clip
https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths
S2 E3 Start: 5:05 End: 5:32 (27 seconds)

Transcript: “An inquest is a peculiar legal proceeding that takes place in a courtroom but it's not a trial. The
presiding officer is not a judge, but the coroner. Witnesses give sworn testimony and they can be cross-
examined by attorneys. There's even a jury that helps determine the cause of death, and that's what they're
looking for: the cause of death. And they cannot bring criminal charges.
Transcript: Now, the grand jury hearing, that would be the main event. The grand jury had powers the Coroner's Jury didn't have, starting with the authority to bring criminal charges against the two.

Now this part of the criminal justice system, the grand jury part, is, frankly, opaque. So, I'm going to talk for a minute about this. The first thing to know about grand juries is they're grand, large. In Georgia, up to 23 citizens plus alternates are allowed to hear criminal cases.

The jury that we're most familiar with, 12 people who decide guilt or innocence in a trial, is known as a Petit Jury, you know, petite, small. Now, the big difference between a grand jury and a regular trial jury, the grand jury decides whether there's enough evidence to send the defendant to trial. And the trial jury decides whether there's enough evidence to send him to prison.

Well, why even have a grand jury? Well, to protect people from the state. Look at it this way, the prosecutor is the state, with all of its awesome power. The grand jury represents the people, and the people have a stake in keeping the state's awesome power in check.

This training video for federal grand juries puts it this way.

You can think of a grand jury as a shield against unjust prosecution. Among other things, a grand jury is supposed to make sure that if there is no evidence, a person will not be accused of a crime.

States that use grand juries have their own laws and procedures for them: how they're run, who's allowed inside, how evidence and witnesses are presented. But they all have this in common, the grand jury is a mysterious place.

The prosecutor runs the whole thing. Typically, the defendant and his lawyer are not even allowed to attend. So, why is it mysterious? Because the proceedings are secret. And why is that? Well, a couple of reasons, one is fairness. In a trial, the judge applying strict rules of evidence, decides which testimony and evidence the jury will hear. There's no such rule in the grand jury. There's not even a judge. The prosecutor can put whatever he or she wants before the grand jury.

Another reason for secrecy, to protect witnesses. Think mobs, drug cartels, gangs. Grand jury testimony can bring down a big-time drug lord, and it can also get a witness killed.

There's also a downside to secrecy. We don't know whether the prosecutor's doing a good job. Perhaps he's easing up on someone who's clearly guilty or bearing down on someone who is clearly innocent. The district attorney has enormous latitude in that regard.

The grand juries are supposed to be a check on that, but are they? Under our system, we can only hope so, but we can't know for sure. Because it's a secret.

8. Indictment

Transcript: Now you've heard many times about indictments. It's an interesting word, indict. It comes from the Latin for proclaim or pronounce. Indictments often result in great, big headlines. Network news announcers can get a little breathless when it comes to reporting on an indictment.

"...the first indictment from Special Counsel..."

"A grand jury in Chicago has reportedly indicted the..."

"California representative Duncan Hunter and Margaret Hunter were indicted yesterday. Charged with..."

"Now he is indicted on seven counts. One count of obstruction of an official..."
Here's how an indictment comes about. The prosecution draws up what's called a Bill of Indictment and takes it before the grand jury. The prosecutor then calls witnesses and offers testimony. If the grand jury agrees that the suspect is likely to have committed the crime, it signs the Bill of Indictment. It becomes what is known as a True Bill, and it means the case goes to trial.

Now, if the grand jury doesn't believe the prosecutor has made his case, then it votes against the Bill of Indictment, and it becomes a No Bill. And the suspect is in the clear. So, True Bill, you're going to trial. No Bill, you're going home.
### K.I.M Vocabulary

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<th>K</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key Word</td>
<td>Information/Definition</td>
<td>Memory Clue/Picture</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Falsetto</td>
<td>Artificially high-pitched voice</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Plessy vs. Ferguson</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Jim Crow Laws</td>
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<td>3. Disenfranchisement</td>
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<td>4. Racial Violence</td>
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<td>5. Racial Profiling</td>
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<td><strong>6. Coroner’s Inquest</strong></td>
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<td><strong>7. Grand Jury</strong></td>
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<td><strong>8. Indictment</strong></td>
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<td><strong>9. Trial</strong></td>
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<td><strong>10. Solicitor/Attorney General</strong></td>
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### Day 1 Review

**Quickwrite**

Instructions – Students will use the following terms in the word bank, write as much as you can about each term considering what you learned in your research. (you can use this same activity as a pre-write and a wrapup write.)

**Word Bank**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disenfranchisement</th>
<th>Racial Profiling</th>
<th>Coroner’s Inquest</th>
<th>Jim Crow Laws</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indictment</td>
<td>Trial</td>
<td>Grand Jury</td>
<td>Plessy v. Ferguson</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Solicitor</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
I'm Hank Klibanoff. Welcome to Season 2 of Buried Truths, which examines the stories and the histories behind unpunished, racially motivated killings during the modern Civil Rights Era in the South.

Buried Truths draws upon research and writing by students, former students and me at Emory University in Atlanta where I teach the Georgia's Civil Rights Cold Cases Class. It's there that we examine who we were, as a people, as a society, as a civilization and we do that, so we can understand how it became so divided by our racial differences.
We examine a past when across the races we allowed so many misconceptions, fallacies and myths about race to take root. Now when my students look at that past, you know what… too often they find… they find disturbing similarities to the present. It leaves them wondering how far have we come? We’re gonna focus on the WHY of this tragic history, so we study the past because we believe, when we understand who we were, we can better understand who we are.

Hank Klibanof

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<th>Day 2 Hook</th>
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<td><strong>Introducing A.C. Hall</strong></td>
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Instructions – For the “hook,” show students the images of A.C. Hall to introduce him as a person and then talk about the significance of his story to the study of the civil rights movement. (See Taking an Informed Action section as a reference.) Teachers can choose to share with their students a Buried Truths, Season 2, Episode 1 clip (18:03-18:49), concerning what Hank Kibanoff learned about A.C. Hall the person.

Students will then watch the Searching for Justice: The Killing of A.C. Hall video (5 minutes) that provides an overview of the A.C. Hall case and the work of the Georgia Civil Rights Cold Case project at Emory University.
Transcript: A.C. Hall was raised, loved and disciplined by a hardworking woman who was the sole breadwinner in their house. He was well dressed always and competitive when it came to sports, and we don't have a clear picture of him as a student, but he was at least respectful to his teachers and he was growing into a kind and thoughtful young man.

My students and I struggled to learn about A.C. Hall and that's why we talked with all friends. But it was still difficult to form a complete picture. One of my students Angy Jane put it this way. Because he was so young, I mean he passed away at age of 17, that's a tricky age. That's too old for anyone to fully forget him and too young for anyone to fully remember him.
A.C. Hall was just 17 when he was shot by police officers in Macon in 1962. His death resonated through the African American community, leading to protests and marches in his name. Now, 55 years later, Hall’s story is still considered a cold case.

In-depth research and archiving of cases like Hall’s have been conducted by the Georgia Civil Rights Cold Cases project at Emory University. Created by Hank Klibanoff, former journalist and now creative writing professor at Emory, the project is a yearlong class that students can take. “We’re not interested in who done it, because we know who did it and they’re dead. We’re interested in why,” Klibanoff said.

On that October night in 1962, Hall was walking home from the Middle Georgia Veterans Club with a young woman by the name of Eloise Franklin. Earlier that evening, the police had received a complaint by a couple, Harry and Doris Hopper, that a black man had broken into their car and taken a pistol. Police came to check out the call and brought the Hoppers along. They ended up running into Hall and Franklin. Doris pointed to Hall stating, “That’s the man!” Hall and Franklin began to run. The officers shouted for Hall to stop, but he kept going. Eventually, the officers followed Hall and shot him through the back.

Willie May was also 17 in 1962. Having grown up in Macon’s Pleasant Hill community, he remembers what it was like to be a young black man in the area. “It put fear in us about being out alone at night, in areas at night, because at that time, law enforcement was aggressive against the black community, very aggressive,” said May.

An all-white coroner’s inquest jury was called for the Hall case. They found the police officers guilty of murder, which was unheard of in the south at the time. But the inquest could not issue criminal charges on the officers. Those decisions were left up to the grand jury, who found the officers were not guilty.

Dr. Chester Fontenot, professor of English and director of the Africana Studies Program at Mercer University, said this caused unrest in the African American community at the time. “This initial glimpse of what could possibly be in terms of justice and then the abrupt turn around with the grand jury is what caused this great outpouring in the community,” Fontenot said.

May remembers the protests that ensued and was involved in the boycotting of the businesses of the men that sat on that grand jury. “We stop going to the stores specifically the ones that sat,” May said. “We stopped shopping downtown.”

Although the police officers that shot Hall were not brought to justice, Klibanoff said there’s an opportunity for a different type of justice. “In my view when there’s no longer an opportunity for prosecution that’s when the historian’s step in to tell what happened,” Klibanoff said.

Fontenot also said remembering cases like these and how they relate to similar cases today is important. “I think that it is relevant even if people don’t have the direct connection to the case. It’s still relevant because we still have the view of police brutality,” Fontenot said.

Fast forward many years later, Willie May ended up joining the same police department he had feared. He eventually rose through the ranks and become Assistant Chief of Police from 1994 to 2000. “Law enforcement is a calling in my opinion,” May said. “It’s not just another job. If you look on it as just another job, you will not be as successful as if you look at it as a calling.” Now retired for two years, May said change cannot happen if you don’t work for it. “Nothing would change if we sit on the sideline and criticize,” May said. “We have to get in and be a part of it, and if we become a part of it, we can make changes.”

You can read more about the A.C. Hall Cold Case and others like his on The Georgia Civil Rights Cold Cases Project’s website.
Transcript: Here and there across the South, you'd see weakening in the solid wall of resistance, even in Georgia. In 1961, its governor who had vowed that no Black would ever be allowed in any college or University, in fact, his slogan was "No, not one," retreated from that stand in fear of a campus riot at the University of Georgia. In fact, he allowed double that number to enroll: two. That weakening continued in 1962 when Georgia voters elected a genuine racial progressive as governor. His name was Carl Sanders. One of his first orders at the state capitol was pretty direct: Remove the signs that said, "Whites Only."

Even so, racial conflicts were popping up all over Georgia. Martin Luther King Jr. and other demonstrators were arrested in Albany in southwest Georgia for obstructing sidewalks and parading without a permit. The demonstrators sang Ain’t Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me Around as they were being arrested and carried away by the police. (Singing)
Source 2- WSB-TV news film clip of African American students arriving on campus as well as the reaction of white students at the University of Georgia in Athens, Georgia, 1961 January 9
http://crdl.usg.edu/do:ugabma_wsbn_35137 (1 min 55 seconds)

Transcript: The clip begins with a crowd of white students and reporters walking on a campus sidewalk; a few of the students walk on a slope beside the sidewalk. Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter, the university's first two African American students, walk on campus and up the steps of the Academic Building; they are both surrounded by people. Next, a reporter interviews two unidentified (white) students about the university's integration as they stand on the steps of the Academic Building. The first student affirms his belief that open schools, even integrated schools, are the best thing; he expresses that most of the students on campus also prefer open schools and hopes that the Georgia state legislature will vote in agreement with the students. The second student expresses his confidence in the legislature and its ability to choose the school's fate; his preference is to wait and see how the legislature decides to act and adds that he favors keeping schools open on a segregated basis. After these opinions, white students are seen chanting, "Two, four, six, eight, we don't want to integrate." Students and reporters stand at the Arch at the entry to campus. Reporters also interview Hamilton Holmes as he walks on campus. Holmes expresses the desire to pursue a bachelor's degree in science and to continue with his studies; he chose to apply to the University of Georgia because "it is the best school in this region that I could go to."

Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes applied for admission to the University of Georgia in 1959; university officials refused to admit the students, citing an insufficient amount of space. Hunter and Holmes both renewed their applications at every opportunity for the next year, without success. In 1960, attorneys for the two students filed a lawsuit in the federal courts, alleging that the University was not admitting the students based solely on their race. On January 6, 1961, federal judge William A. Bootle ordered the University of Georgia to admit the two students immediately. Holmes and Hunter registered for classes on January 9 and matriculated on January 11. Although a 1956 law prevented the state from funding integrated schools, the legislature, led by Governor Ernest Vandiver, chose instead to permit the university's integration rather than close it down.
In January 1963, the seat of state government, like the rest of Georgia, was divided not so neatly into black and white. Restrooms and drinking fountains were labeled "white" and "colored." The galleries perched above the House and Senate chambers were likewise segregated. The army of young pages who delivered messages to lawmakers was uniformly pale. A driver's license office in the basement had two separate lines.

Into this hostile world walked 34-year-old Leroy Johnson, a Morehouse graduate forced to study law in North Carolina because "the University of Georgia was not accepting Negroes."

For most of the session, Johnson's days were spent in silence. "Not one senator spoke to me," he said.

Sanders, who had likewise just begun his term, was watching Johnson closely. "He could have been a pain in the neck, as far as I was concerned," the former governor remembered.

With little else within reach, Johnson's objective became the desegregation of the state Capitol. The question was how to go about it.

Given the combustible environment --- only months later nearby Birmingham would point fire hoses and police dogs at protesters --- Johnson judged that it was better to make a point than a scene. It took him three weeks to recruit his first black pages, and then he started.

"I carried my pages into restrooms that said 'white' instead of 'colored.' And when we got to the water fountain, I had them drink from the water fountain that had the sign that said 'white' instead of 'colored,' " he said.

Johnson created incidents, but not drama. "None of this was done with a news camera pointed to capture the fact," he said. Guards sent word to Sanders that two all-important lines were being crossed.

In the Georgia of the '60s, a governor was something akin to a king. He named the House speaker and each committee chairman. More important, he ruled the building itself. Sanders' reaction would set the tone for white inhabitants of the Capitol, regardless of rank.

That night, "white" and "colored" signs disappeared from every water fountain and restroom in the Capitol. "The courts had already ruled, saying [this was] unlawful," said Sanders, who like Johnson was a lawyer. "I went ahead and did what I knew the law said to do. And while I was doing that, George Wallace was over in Alabama standing in the schoolhouse door."

But Sanders had taken note of Johnson's quiet style, which allowed the governor to respond in kind. "He helped me do some things that I knew had to be done --- and do them in a way that wouldn't create problems," Sanders said.

The identical thought occurred to Johnson. "[The governor] appreciated that more than I realized then," the native Atlantan said. "I could have caused chaos with his administration. That was not my intent. My intent was to try to correct what I thought was wrong. And that's what we did."

The two had not yet met face to face, but Johnson knew he'd found the ally that mattered. The senator went to the driver's license office in the basement and stood in the line for whites. A phone call was made, and separate service for black Georgians disappeared.

A cafeteria worker told Johnson she couldn't serve him. Johnson advised her to check with her supervisor. The senator got his food, but white diners emptied the room when he sat down. Changing policy was one thing. Changing minds was another.

Yet in the end, as the South was slowly learning, matters of race would bend to political necessity. The silent treatment given Johnson stopped near the end of his 1963 session, on the day his Senate colleagues found they needed his vote on a bill. "I learned that, in politics, you get not what you deserve, but what you can negotiate," Johnson said.
December 13, 1961- Albany mayor Asa Kelley orders black protesters outside of city hall to disperse. Martin Luther King Jr. had decided to come to Albany to join the protest.

July 11, 1962- Demonstrators were marching as part of a boycott of white-owned stores and in support of Martin Luther King Jr., who decided to go to jail rather than pay a fine.

July 22, 1962- Five hundred black demonstrators kneel in prayer on a sidewalk in Albany, Georgia. They were arrested for parading without a permit.

August 1, 1962- The young men were part of a group that tried to integrate lunch counters in the town.
Transcript: And in Macon, activism was even bolder. Eight months before the death of A.C. Hall, black residents launched a full-scale bus boycott. Their model? Montgomery, Alabama. We will never stop in Macon until Macon is the best place to live in Georgia.

William P. Randall, known to many as Bill Randall and Billy Randall, was a black construction contractor in Macon. He was also a leader of the community and would later become president of the local chapter of the NAACP. For eight years, the Black community in Macon had been trying to get the attention of the County Transit Authority, and for eight years, the County Transit system had ignored them. So in early 1962, this is eight months before A.C. Hall was killed, Randall and his colleagues and his followers did something really extraordinary. They bent the white power structure to their will. They started a bus boycott in Macon. It would be organized. It would be non-violent. It would be brief.

Here's Randall, whipping up the crowd.

I'll tell you this and I'll stop. You don't have to doubt a single man back here. I've seen them in action. They cannot be intimidated; they cannot be brow-beaten, and you just can't scare them. And I only pity those few, who for some excuse or for some reason, fail to join this crusade. For we're gonna to win it because it's right, we're gonna win it because we're willing to fight, we're going to win it because God's on our side.

The protesters were demanding an end to segregated buses and they wanted jobs for Black drivers and mechanics. So on the eve of the boycott, Randall told 3,000 people gathered at a local Black church: Don't ride the buses. Walk if you have to. We don't want no half-baked cracker telling us to move to the rear of the bus.
Alex White: Are there any striking memories you have from the movement here in Macon?
Judge Randall: Well, I think the first thing that I remember especially was the very first organized demonstration Macon had during this era, which was a ... conducted by myself and fourteen other teenaged students back in—I guess that was around 1963. We boarded—there were 15 of us, so, we divided into five groups, three each—and we went to various bus stops, and we boarded the bus, and when we were asked to move from the front to the back, by the driver, we refused and of course... they pulled to one side and called the police. The police came, and they asked us to move to the back, and we refused again. We were all arrested. I think all us were above the juvenile except for three, I think, and they were taken into custody, and I think they were carried to the juvenile center. The rest of us were locked up right here in the Bibb County jail. The jail at the time was upstairs on the fifth floor, and we were all, those who were above 16, were brought down here. So that was one of the most striking events that I remember. It was the first event, first organized demonstration, here in the city of Macon, in Bibb County.

AW: What kind of impact did you hope to make, and then did you see that impact fully develop?
JR: My hope was to basically desegregate the buses and to get black drivers with the bus company. At the time, the bus company was privately owned. It was owned by the Bibb transit company, and it was our hope that they would hire drivers and integrate the seating arrangements. That did not result from that first demonstration. It took some other efforts, but it finally happened.

AW: How did your parents feel about your participation in this event?
JR: Well, my father [Billy Randall] and myself planned this thing in our living room. At the time, he was a political activist. He was the, I think, the political action committee chair of the NAACP. He also was the adult advisor to the youth council, and I kinda egged him on. The Montgomery movement started in 1955 and here it was 1961 or 62, and we had done no organized demonstration in Macon, and there were problems. I kept pestering him because he would have to be one to improve and to set it in motion, so we did that in our living room. I gathered the participants up from members of the youth council of the NAACP with very much disappointing because we had maybe 300 to 400 different kids that were members, and we could only get 15. I’d say 5 or 6 of those were relatives. Even the main president of the NAACP did not let his children participate.

AW: Did you see this type of lack of involvement throughout your whole process in the movement? JR: No, as things went along people became more involved. The second event took place maybe a year or two after we initially boarded those buses. Five African American preachers got on the bus and did the same thing we did. They got on the bus and refused to move to the rear. They were five prominent black pastors and so that really triggered things. By this time I think my father was—he might not have been president of the NAACP—they had another organization called the Bibb County Coordinating Committee, and they involved upon some of the negotiations with the transit company to voluntarily desegregate the buses. And of course they, simultaneous with the negotiations, they filed to the federal court to get that done.

But in the meantime, the next big—after the event with the preachers—the next big event was to call another bus boycott. That took place when father called for that boycott on Sunday. Then Monday, the bus boycott was initially 99% effective, with only one person of color getting on the bus, and she rode from one stop to the next and someone got on the bus to explain things to her and then she got out. From that point on, the boycott was 100% effective, and it went on for a period of time because it was well organized, there were carpools.
Transcript: But a bus boycott, of course, creates problems. How do people get where they're going? How do they get to their jobs? How do they get to schools? How do they get anywhere?

Bill Randall and his followers set up a volunteer motor-pool of 200 cars that provided transportation for anyone who needed it, but for kids waiting on the side of the road, you're not going to believe what happened to them. Some of the white bus drivers intentionally drove their buses into puddles to splash mud on the children.

Thomas Duvall [00:37:56] was a Black teenager whose family owned an upholstery store on Cotton Avenue when the bus boycott unfolded. Now, a retired dentist, Tom Duvall speaks of that activism with a fierce pride.

The work that Bill Randall did? Phenomenal. It was our finest hour. And I'll say it today, those kinds of things were very dangerous kind of things to get involved with at that time. You could lose your job and, uh, it- it wouldn't be easy for you to circulate around and find another job. So it took a lot of courage to get involved.

But Macon police did everything they could to break up the bus boycott. One tactic: writing parking tickets. Hundreds of them.

Before people in the motor-pool could walk up to a parking meter and put the coin in the meter, the police would give them a ticket. The whole deal was, they didn't think that Black folks were gonna stick together and pull this thing off. But they did. (Laughs)

As happened, all over the South in the 1950s and the 1960s, a federal judge intervened on the side of the Civil Rights activists. His ruling: Segregated seating was unconstitutional. Two days later, the boycott ended. Not a shot was fired. Few, if any, arrests were made. And the protest was pulled off solely by the Black residents of Macon. The success of the bus boycott cheered Macon's Black community, but it also drove a spike of fear and resentment into the hearts of many Whites. In 1962, it was all coming to a head. This was a time when people were having to make choices and take sides.
### Day 2

**Team 2 Title: History of Policing**

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<th>EQ: What is the significance of the A.C Hall story?</th>
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<td><strong>Instructions</strong> – <em>Students should begin by analyzing the following sources, while keeping the discussion question in mind. After examining the following sources, students should be able to determine the significance of the A.C. Hall story in the history of policing.</em></td>
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<td><strong>Discussion Question</strong>– <em>What impact does the history of policing have on the black community?</em></td>
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<th>Source 1- Buried Truth Clip</th>
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<th>Source 2- Negro March Protests Dixie Cop Shooting (10-18-1962)</th>
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<th>Source 3- Petition Against 2 Macon Police Officers Fails in Board (11-29-1962)</th>
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<th>Source 4- Withdrawal of Petition is Requested (11-26-1962)</th>
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<th>Source 5- City Council Rejects Negroes’ Plea to Fire 2 Officers (11-28-1962)</th>
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Transcript: To see that more clearly, let's look at the roots of policing in the South. If you dig into the history, you'll find that many rural police departments began as slave patrols. White men, whose mission was to catch runaways, to quell dissent, to inflict punishment. And this goes back a long time, back to the 1700s. Many of them brought ruthlessness, brutality and dogs to the job. These slave patrols evolved into rural police departments and sheriffs' offices. By the end of the 1800s, reconstruction had fallen apart. The federal government had abandoned its mission to help former slaves become full, self-sufficient citizens, and the Klu Klux Klan was on the rise. In the early 1900s, you couldn't tell policemen from Klansmen because many of them were.

Slavery, as it turned out, hadn't been abolished. It had simply been renamed: Convict leasing. In his landmark book, Slavery by Another Name, Doug Blackmon described in vivid detail how it worked. White sheriffs, in exchange for cash that went to county coffers and to their own pockets, rented their Black inmates to companies and farmers as labor. Convict leasing, that is, enslavement, was so lucrative that sheriffs arrested Black men on trumped up charges just so they could keep up the flow of laborers. This system, too, was enforced by White deputies.

And then came the 1930s, 1940s, 1950s and '60s. Who enforced these statutes of segregation? White police officers and sheriff's deputies. If you were a Black Southerner in the early 1960s, it took very little imagination to connect the modern-day policeman with the olden day slave patrol. It was the same man. For 200 years and more, White men with unquestioned authority were responsible for enforcing White supremacy.
NEGRO MARCH PROTESTS DIXIE COP SHOOTING

Macon, Ga., Oct. 17 (AP)—Several hundred Negroes, wearing black bands of mourning on their arms, marched without incident today in downtown Macon in protesting the shooting of a 17-year-old youth by policemen. Police took an attitude of non-interference and the estimated 400 persons marched quietly for eight blocks.

“Stop this senseless killing,” read one of two placards carried by the demonstrators. Walking three and four abreast, they marched around the city hall and were informed that both the mayor and the police chief were out.

Altho the protest march was in violation of a city ordinance, city spokesmen said they didn’t feel they should interfere since the march was orderly. Similar marches in Albany during a nine-month period resulted in the jailing of hundreds.

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Petition Against
2 Macon Officers
Fails In Board

MACON, Ga. — (SNS) — A petition signed by several hundred Negroes urging the dismissal of two white policemen charged with the fatal shooting of a 17-year-old Negro youth failed in its attempt to have the policemen fired.

Dan Tidwell, chairman of the police and traffic committee and the committee went on record as denying the charges of the petition, and a proposal by two other members of the committee to have a censure of the policemen's action be placed on their records was defeated 11-2.

The proposal by alderman Gus Bernd and Mrs. Josephine Almey would have had the censure placed on the permanent record of the policemen and taken under consideration when they had served their 18 month probationary period and came up for civil service appointment.

Mrs. Almey and Mr. Bernd thought the officers had not handled the incident properly.

A spokesman for the Negro group appearing before the police committee was remindful that the council had been voted in and Negroes had a right to air their problems. "If the Negroes in this community are not safe neither are the whites," said E. C. Diekey.

Alderman Tidwell said the city would not be pressured into hiring.

(Continued from Page One)

or firing an officer, but Diekey denied pressure was being applied.

The two officers, identified as J. L. Durden and J. T. Brown, committing things at young A. C. Hall on October 13, when they sought to question him about a theft. They said he ran.

The officers were suspended, charged with murder by a coroner's jury, released under $3,000 bond, and later received a no bill return by the grand jury. They returned to duty November 11.
Withdrawal Of Petitions Is Requested

A request to withdraw their petitions and demands for city officials to dismiss two policemen involved recently in the fatal shooting of a Negro youth has been addressed to the ministers and Negro citizens of Macon.

Bob Padgett, chairman of the Macon Citizens Council, announced yesterday the request was mailed to the Rev. Eulice G. Dickey and the Rev. J. L. Key.

Last Tuesday, the two ministers led a delegation of about 100 Negroes to City Council and presented a petition demanding the two officers involved be fired.

In his letter, Padgett said the two policemen [Joseph Thomas Brown, 38, of 4634 Bloomfield Road, and James Larry Durden, 29, of 1161 Courtland Ave.] were merely performing their duties.

Padgett noted that the dismissal of a Negro policeman was not requested "about three years ago when he shot and killed one innocent bystander while pursuing and shooting at a man he had tried to arrest."

The two policemen involved in the recent case admitted firing at A. C. Hall of 1484 Jackson St. when he ran away from Carver School yard when they sought to question him.

They were suspended from the police force and later charged with murder. However, on Nov. 9, a grand jury returned a "no bill" on charges against them. They were reinstated Nov. 11.

Padgett also said copies of the Citizens Council’s request had been mailed to Mayor Ed Wilson and the police and traffic committees.
City Council Rejects Negroes’ Plea to Fire 2 Officers

City council last night refused to fire two city policemen involved in the fatal shooting of a 17-year-old Negro youth on Oct. 18.

Petitions signed by several hundred Negro citizens were filed with council last week requesting the removal of Officers J. L. Durden and J. T. Brown.

Alderman Dan Tidwell, chairman of the city’s police and traffic committee, read the committee report denying the proposals set forth in the petition.

Aldewoman Josephine Abney cast the only dissenting vote in the adoption of the committee’s recommendation.

Alderman Gus Bernd then made a motion that a cease on the officers’ action be placed on their permanent records and be taken into consideration when the men have served their 18 month probationary period and are eligible to be placed under civil service regulations.

All officers are placed on an 18 month probationary period when they go on duty with the police department. Neither Durden nor Brown has completed his probationary period.

Bernd said that although the officers had broken any laws in handling the case, he thought they failed to handle it in the proper manner.

Mrs. Abney said that she thought Bernd had expressed her views on the matter and seconded his motion.

Tidwell said he saw no need for such action, since the records of all officers are checked thoroughly before they are put under civil service regulations at the end of their probation.

He also said the city had never been pressured into hiring an officer, and he didn’t think the city would be pressured into firing one.

The motion by Bernd was defeated by a vote of 11-2, with Mrs. Abney and Bernd casting votes in favor of its adoption.

E. G. Dickey, speaking in behalf of the Negro delegation present at last night’s meeting, said the Negroes did not intend to put pressure on the city and its officials, “but we put you where you are and we have a right to bring you our problems.”

“If the Negroes of this community aren’t safe, the white citizens aren’t either,” he said.

Another Negro, W. L. Robertson said, “We, as members of the human race, can not stand by and see a human shot down.”

The two officers named in the petition admitted firing at A. C. Hall of 18th Jackson St. as he ran away from the Carver School yard on Hazel Street when they approached and sought to question him about the theft of a pistol.

Police Chief L. B. McCallum suspended the officers several days after the shooting occurred. A coroner’s Jury charged them with murder.

They were released under $3,000 bond, and on Nov. 9 a grand jury were returned to duty Nov. 11.

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Day 2

Team 3 Title: Testimony of Officials in the Coroner’s Inquest

EQ: What is the significance of the A.C Hall story?

Instructions – Students should begin by analyzing the following sources, while keeping the discussion question in mind. After examining the following sources, students should be able to determine the significance of the A.C. Hall story using the testimony of Officials in the Coroner’s Inquest.

Discussion Question- What was the criminal justice system like for African Americans in 1962?

Source 1- Adaptation of Coroner’s Inquest
James E. Brooks, Detective, City of Macon, duly sworn, testified.

Source 2- Adaptation of Coroner’s Inquest
Dr. Leonard Campbell, Medical Examiner, Bibb County, Georgia, duly sworn, testified.

Source 3- Adaptation of Coroner’s Inquest
M. Huffman, Police Officer, City of Macon, Georgia, duly sworn, testified.

Source 4- Buried Truth Clip
https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths
S2 3 Start: 25:35 End: 28:55 (3 mins 30 sec)

Source 5- Bullet Hit Youth’s Back, Medical Examiner Reports (10-16-1962)
Coroner A.R. King, Jr.: Detective James E. Brooks to take the stand.

J.J. Gautier: Are you a detective with the City of Macon?

James E. Brooks: I am, sir.

Gautier: Mr. Brooks, on the evening of October 13, 1962, did you go out to an address on Ash Street in connection with any investigation?

Brooks: I did, sir.

Gautier: Tell us what that was.

Brooks: When we got to 586 Ash Street, Officer J.T. Brown and Officer J.L. Durder were in their patrol car with a man and women in the back of the car, who were later identified as Mr. and Mrs. Hopper. Their car was pulling away from the house, and we pulled on up to the house and two ladies standing out in front stated that Mrs. Hopper could identify the man that took the pistol from the 1957 Ford. We talked with the ladies a few minutes- saw that the dash pocket of the car was open. We decided to go and search to see if we could help them locate the subject.

Gautier: Did you get a description of the person you were searching for?

Brooks: No sir- the ladies didn’t see the subject. They said a colored male is all they knew and said that Mrs. Hopper said that he had gone down Second Street, so we proceeded on down Second Street. About the time we got to Hazel Street, we heard several shots. We whirled around and stared towards Carver School. As we approached there, we saw a colored girl on the street in front of the school. She appeared to be crying. We stopped and asked her what was the trouble. She said “the police is shooting at A.C.” or something in that manner.

Gautier: Who was that girl?

Brooks: We later found out that it was Eloise Franklin of 365 Edgewood Lane.

Gautier: All right, go ahead.

Brooks: We pulled in the school yard to see what the trouble was, and we saw Officer Brown in the patrol car starting to pull off, and we asked him what had happened, and he said that a colored boy had been shot on Ash and First Street. We proceeded to Ash and First Street, and when we arrived, we found the subject lying on the ground. In just about a half a minute the ambulance was there, and we put the body in the ambulance, and it was sent to the Macon Hospital.

Gautier: Did you take a statement from her?
Brooks: We asked her to get into the car, and we immediately brought her to the City Hall, along with Mr. Hopper and Mrs. Hopper, and we began taking statements from each subject at that time.

Gautier: Mr. Brooks, did you and Mr. Hinson go back to the scene of the shooting that night?

Brooks: We went back, I believe, before we took those statements. We left a number of officers out there in search to see if they could find anything at the scene.

Gautier: Were you there when the pistol was found?

Brooks: No, sir.

Attorney Howard Moore, Jr. Questioning

Howard Moore: Officer Brooks, did you find any weapon on the deceased?

Brooks: No

Moore: Did you find a knife on the deceased?

Brooks: No

Moore: Did you find any sort of stick on the deceased?

Brooks: No, no weapon

Moore: Do you of your own knowledge have any reason to have had suspicion that the decedent had committed any crime, that he had robbed anybody, or broken into a house or murdered anybody shortly before his death?

Brooks: Ask that again.

Moore: Would you read that back please.

(Court Reporter reads question)

Brooks: According to the statement of Mrs. Hopper, she stated that before the officers fired, that she identified A.C. Hall as the one who had taken a gun from her car glove compartment.

Moore: And has this gun been found?

Brooks: No

Moore: Could this .22 caliber short in evidence here be that gun?

Brooks: No

Moore: And as of this date no other gun has been found?

Brooks: No, it hasn’t
Assistant Solicitor General J.J. Gautier Questioning

Coroner King: Medical Examiner Dr. Leonard Campbell to take the stand.

Gautier: Dr. Campbell, on October the 13th, did you make an examination of the body of A.C. Hall?

Dr. Campbell: I did

Gautier: When you saw the body of the deceased in the Emergency Room, what type of clothing did he have on?

Campbell: He had on a white shirt and relatively dark pants.

Gautier: Did you observe any holes in the shirt?

Campbell: I did

Gautier: Will you show us the shirt and tell us where those holes are?

Campbell: This is the back- this is the left sleeve on down here. Entry is here. As you see, there is dark discoloration which is due to the lead rubbing off on the cloth. You can see its about halfway from the midline posterior to the edge of the shirt. The exit is here just beneath the pocket on the left side where the blood is.

Gautier: Now, in your examination of the body of the deceased, and your examination through your autopsy, will you state to the jury what you found.

Campbell: There is only one injury to the body which was the bullet wound mentioned. The entry was situated at the point five inches to the left of the midline, posteriorly, and the bullet passed through the ninth interspace- that’s almost down to the lower level of the chest, through the lower part of the left lung, through the diaphragm, through the spleen, and left lobe of the liver, the diaphragm again, through the middle lobe of the left lung and through the apex of the left ventricle of the heart and made its exit from the body in the lower part of the - no, the upper part of the fifth costal cartilage. The point of entry on the back was two and one-half inches below the level of the point of exit in the anterior part of the chest. Death was due to gunshot wound of the chest.

Attorney Howard Moore, Jr. Questioning

Moore: Dr. Campbell, you displayed the shirt worn by the decedent, A.C. Hall, did you not?

Campbell: yes, sir.

Moore: And you indicated that on the left sleeve there were some blood spots and some stains that were from the lead rubbing off of the bullet. Now doctor, I was left in a quandary. Does that mean that the bullet went in his back?

Campbell: It went in at the point that I described, yes.

Moore: And would it be fair statement to say that he was shot in the back?

Attorney Grover: I object to that statement. It’s prejudicial in the first place. Let him ask the man where he was shot.
Campbell: I have no idea. I mean, the bullet entered the back at a point I described. I do not know whether that bullet came directly out of the gun or not- the muzzle of the gun was not up close, I know that, but whether it could have ricocheted off something, no one knows. We could not find the bullet.

Moore: But doctor, is it a fair statement from your medical examination that the bullet did enter what we would consider the back?

Campbell: yes
Assistant Solicitor General J.J. Gautier Questioning

Coroner King: Officer M. Huffman to take the stand.

Gautier: Were you out there on the night of October the 13th. Right after the shooting or not?

Huffman: No, sir, I was out there Sunday morning.

Gautier: Who was with you?

Huffman: Officer Calhoun, my riding partner, he was in the car with me.

Gautier: Were you sent there by anyone?

Huffman: Captain Bennett asked us to go out.

Gautier: What all were you instructed to do?

Huffman: To look for the pistol that he was supposed to be carrying at the time and the bullets.

Gautier: Was anybody else with you beside your riding partner?

Huffman: Yes, there was several officers there.

Gautier: Do you know a Mr. Hopper?

Huffman: Yes, sire he was there.

Gautier: Was he with you?

Huffman: Yes, sir, he was there and also his brother-in-law, or brother.

Gautier: Did you find any items of evidence in your search along the pathway around 8 o’clock Sunday morning?

Huffman: Yes sir, I found a .22 caliber revolver, pistol.

Gautier: How far off the pathway did you find the gun or was it on the pathway?

Huffman: It was right on the edge there in the grass, at the edge of the grass.

Gautier: And after you spotted the pistol, what did you do with the pistol?

Huffman: I picked it up and turned it over to the detectives.

Attorney Groover Questioning

Groover: Did you examine the pistol to see whether these cartridges were in it?

Huffman: Yes, sir, I unloaded the pistol.

Grover: Was there some unfired bullets in the pistol?

Huffman: Yes, sir. There were four.
Grover: And these two that had been fired?

Huffman: Yes, sir.

**Attorney Moore Questioning**

Moore: You testified that you went out to look for the pistol that the subject was carrying- what subject?

Huffman: The one that was shot. They believed that he was carrying a pistol.

Moore: Oh, they believed that he was carrying a pistol?

Huffman: Yes, sir. As far as him carrying it, I don’t know, ‘cause I wasn’t there at the time.

Moore: But you don’t have any knowledge or any information that would lead you to believe the decedent did have this pistol?

Huffman: No, I would not- I don’t know anything about it.

Moore: Have you ever been out to this path before?

Huffman: Occasionally, whenever I would ride in that territory as a relief rider. I have been behind the school checking break-ins, stuff.

Moore: And from your observation of the path, would you say it’s used pretty frequently?

Huffman: Yes

Moore: You would say it’s used quiet frequently, and you say you found this pistol, this .22 calibre short pistol, that’s right, isn’t it?

Huffman: Yes
Transcript: The next witness is Dr. Leonard Campbell, the medical examiner. Campbell, who’s brought the dead teenager’s shirt with him to the court, is about to drop a bombshell. This is probably the most explosive testimony of the inquest. So Dr. Campbell, played here by a voice actor, maps the destructive path of the bullet through the body of A.C. Hall.

There is only one injury to the body, which was the bullet wound mentioned. The entry was situated at a point five inches to the left of the midline posteriorly, and the bullet passed through the lower part of the left lung, through the diaphragm, through the spleen, the left lobe of the liver, the diaphragm again, through the middle lobe of the left lung and through the apex of the left ventricle of the heart.

Howard Moore then takes over the questioning. He quickly casts aside the medical jargon and cuts to the chase. Note how he has to ask the witness five times where A.C. Hall was shot.

Dr. Campbell, you displayed the shirt worn by the decedent A.C. Hall, did you not?

Yes, sir.

And you indicated that on the left sleeve, there were some blood spots and some stains that were from the lead rubbing off of the bullet. Now Doctor, I was left in a quandary. Does that mean that the bullet went in his back?

It went in at the point that I described, yes.

This stark statement of fact, A.C. Hall was shot in the back, jars the officers’ attorney, Denmark Groover, from his seat.

I object to that statement. It’s prejudicial in the first place. Let him ask the man where he was shot.

I have no idea. I mean, the bullet entered the back at the point I described. Now whether the bullet came directly out of the gun or not… the muzzle of the gun was not up close, I know that. But whether it could have ricocheted off something, no one knows. We could not find the bullet.

But Doctor, is it a fair statement from your medical examination that the bullet did enter what we would consider the back?

Yes.

The first entrance of the bullet was in the back part-

Yes.

Of this boy's body, and this penetrated through several organs and one bone as you testified.

Yes.

Over his left pocket. And so, that’s right, Doctor.

Yes.

So it is a fair conclusion then, is it not, that the bullet entered from the back and was apparently discharged through the front of the body.

That’s right.
Let’s let this sink in for a minute. A.C. Hall was shot in the back. Now think about the story that the police had been telling for days. It was in the newspapers. This was conventional wisdom, that A.C. Hall while running had turned toward them and made a threatening motion as if he were going to shoot. If that’s when they fired, when the teenager was turned toward them, how could he have been shot in the back? But he was shot in the back. Just by the way, the medical examiner, Dr. Campbell, knew he had delivered a body blow to the police officers and he apparently caught some heat for it from the white community.
Bullet Hit Youth’s Back, Medical Examiner Reports

Bibb County Medical Examiner Dr. Leonard H. Campbell yesterday filed a report with the Macon Detective Bureau stating the bullet which killed a 17-year-old youth Saturday night fired by Macon police officers “entered the left side of his back and came out through the left side of his chest.”

Dr. Campbell said the shirt which A. C. Hall of 1484 Jackson St. was wearing when the shooting occurred “had no powder burns on it and there were no other injuries on the youth’s body.”

Hall was shot after he had been identified as the youth who took a pistol from an auto owned by Mrs. Doris Hopper of 986 Ash St. about 9:30 p.m. Saturday night.

Officers J. L. Durden and J. T. Brown had gone to her home to investigate the theft and had taken the woman and her husband to search for the boy.

Reports were published yesterday in which Mrs. Hopper stated the officers called for Hall to halt before firing. The published report also quoted a 15-year-old girl who was allegedly with Hall when the shooting occurred saying the officers failed to call for Hall to halt.

The Macon Detective Bureau, which has the case under investigation, has released no official statements by witnesses, however.

Officers A. M. Huffman found a RG-10 .22 calibre revolver Sunday near the path where the officers had chased Hall the previous night. The gun fits the description of the gun reported stolen from Mrs. Hopper’s auto, reports showed.

Detective Chief W. H. Barger on said last night his department still had the incident under investigation.

Hearing Set On Demotion

Lane Moseley yesterday asked for a hearing into his demotion by Bibb Sheriff Jimmy E. Bloodworth from chief investigator to assistant jailer.

The hearing will be held next Tuesday at 3 p.m. in the offices of the county commissioners, according to Commission clerk Emmett Snellgrove, who also serves as secretary of the Civil Service Commission.

The hearing will be conducted by W. S. Wells, chairman of the Bibb County Civil Service Commission. Other members of the commission are G. S. Gibson and Robert Young.
| Source 1 | Adaptation of Coroner’s Inquest  
Eloise Franklin, 363 Edgewood Lane, Macon, Georgia, duly sworn, testified. |
| Source 2 | Adaptation of Coroner’s Inquest  
Barnett Hopper, 4267 Marion Avenue, Macon, Georgia, duly sworn, testified. |
| Source 3 | Adaptation of Coroner’s Inquest  
Doris Hopper, 4267 Marion Avenue, Macon, Georgia, duly sworn, testified. |
| Source 4 | Buried Truth Clip  
https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths  
S2 E4 Start: 2:20 End: 5:20 (3 minutes) |
| Source 5 | Buried Truth Clip  
https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths  
S2 E5 Start: 1:45 End: 4:34 (2 minutes 19 seconds) |
| Source 6 | Coroner Hears Testimony at Inquest in Hall Death (10-18-1962) |
Eloise Franklin, 363 Edgewood Lane, Macon, Georgia, duly sworn, testified.

Assistant Solicitor General J.J. Gautier Questioning

Coroner King: Eloise Franklin to take the stand.

Gautier: How old are you?

Eloise Franklin: I am 16.

Gautier: On the evening of October the 13th, had you been anywhere with A.C. Hall, the deceased?

Franklin: At the Middle Georgia Veterans Club, Cotton Avenue. We came there about 8:30 or quarter till nine. We left about 9:30.

Gautier: And when you left the club on Cotton Avenue, where did you go?

Franklin: Went to G.W. Carver School.

Gautier: Now tell the jury what happened when you got up to the Carver School?

Franklin: My feet were worrying me and A.C. and I, we stopped, and we talked as I rubbed my feet.

Gautier: All right what happened while you were down there resting your feet?

Franklin: A.C. and I, we was standing up there talking- there was a car came pulled up in the drive- it was the police, and A.C. he grabbed me and pushed me out of the light, and he stayed- there was a colored boy- he was in the car with the police, and he hollered “A.C. here's the police.” A.C. tried to get me to go with him, but I did not run.

Gautier: All right, what happened after that?

Franklin: And the police pull up in the back of the school there, he hopped out of his car and started shooting.

Gautier: Did the other policeman do anything, to your knowledge?

Franklin: When he heard the shots, he hopped out of the car and he started following his partner- he was behind his partner.

Gautier: Did you later see A.C.?

Franklin: Yes, I went out the way we came in. I went down Hazel Street and he was lying up there on the ground.

Attorney Moore Questioning

Moore: When you and A.C. left the Middle Georgia Club, where were you going?

Franklin: We was on our way home.

Moore: And the way you were going, is that the way to go to your house?

Franklin: Yes, it goes towards my house and his house, too.

Moore: What kind of shoes were you wearing?
Franklin: Black

Moore: What they call ballerina slippers?

Franklin: No, hard bottoms.

Moore: Are these the same shoes you are wearing now?

Franklin: That’s right.

Moore: Do you have foot troubles?

Franklin: No, I had some dirt down in my shoe and that’s why I had to get it out- it had been worrying my feet. A.C. was holding me while I get it out myself.

Moore: And when you first saw the light- when he saw the light, he pushed you away, it that right?

Franklin: That’s right.

Moore: And then you testified that the police car passed by?

Franklin: That’s right.

Moore: And that a voice hollered out “A.C., here’s the police” it that right?

Franklin: Yes

Moore: And A.C. ran, didn’t he?

Franklin: Yes

Moore: And that the policeman who was driving got out of the car?

Franklin: That’s right.

Moore: And that he did not holler or make any remark- he did not holler stop?

Franklin: No

Moore: What did the policeman do?

Franklin: He started shooting straight at A.C.

Attorney Hollowell Questioning

Hollowell: I want to have it clear. Is it your testimony that there was nothing that was in your way which would prevent you from seeing the policeman who was the driver and who, you testified, got out of the car and fired? There was nothing, you say, that prevented you from being able to see him?

Franklin: That’s right.
Barnett Hopper, 4267 Marion Avenue, Macon, Georgia, duly sworn, testified.

Assistant Solicitor General J.J. Gautier Questioning

Coroner King: Barnett Hopper to take the stand.

Gautier: Mr. Hopper, on the night of October the 13th, where were you?

Hopper: I was at my mother’s house at 586 Ash Street.

Gautier: As a result of your wife's report about your automobile, did you search your car?

Hopper: Yes, sir.

Gautier: Was the glove compartment open or shut?

Hopper: Open

Gautier: What do you keep in your glove compartment?

Hopper: There was a .22 caliber pistol. I had left from my home earlier and arrived at my mother’s house, and my gun was in my car when I left home.

Gautier: What did you do when you found the pistol missing?

Hopper: I called for my mother to call the police.

Gautier: After the police arrived at your mother’s home, did you go anywhere with the officers?

Hopper: Yes, sir. I did.

Gautier: And where did you go from your mother’s home on Ash Street?

Hopper: We were circling and as we passed someone, we slowed up to see if my wife could recognize him.

Gautier: Did you see any people in or about the school yard when you turned in there?

Hopper: Only one person. As we turned in, the headlights, we could see him to the left in the headlights, and as soon as he was directly between the headlights, my wife identified him.

Gautier: What did your wife say.

Hopper: My wife said “that's the man, right there.”

Gautier: What happened after your wife made that statement?

Hopper: The man started running.

Gautier: Did anyone in the automobile say anything to him- did any person in the automobile say anything to him as he was running?

Hopper: The officers started yelling for him to stop.

Gautier: Now, which of the officers did the shooting?

Hopper: I believe the officer on the right fired first. Officer Durden
Gautier: Did you see A.C. Hall fall?

Hopper: Yes, sir.

Gautier: Had you gotten out of the car before he fell?

Hopper: Yes, sir, I had gotten out of the car.

Gautier: Did you yourself make any search along that pathway for a weapon or any other article that night?

Hopper: I walked along the path that night, but not necessarily searching.

Gautier: On Sunday Morning, October 14th, did you go to the area of the Carver School along with officers to make any further check?

Hopper: Yes, sir, I did.

Gautier: Where you present when the revolver was found by Officer Huffman?

Hopper: Yes, sir, I was.

Gautier: Was that the revolver that was taken from your car?

Hopper: No, sir, it was not.

Gautier: When you saw A. C. Hall running, did you see him do anything other than run?

Hopper: Yes, sir, he had turned, and his right arm was coming out from his right side, and that is when the officers yelled a warning and started firing.

Gautier: Were you able to see anything or not in his hand?

Hopper: No sir, I could not tell whether or not he had anything in his hand.

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Attorney Groover Questioning

Groover: Does this revolver look like the one you had?

Hopper: Yes, sir.

Groover: When you first saw this pistol the morning it was found, did you make any statement as to whether this was yours or not?

Hopper: Yes, sir, I examine the pistol and said that it was not mine.

Groover: Did you examine this pistol as to the name and thickness of the hammer before you came to the conclusion that it was not yours?

Hopper: Yes, sir, I looked at it because when I first saw it, it was at some distance.

Groover: When you first saw it at that some distance, did you make any statement as to whether it looked like yours?

Hopper: Yes, sir, I said it looked like mine.
Source 3- Adaptation of Coroner’s Inquest

Doris Hopper, 4267 Marion Avenue, Macon, Georgia, duly sworn, testified.

Assistant Solicitor General J.J. Gautier Questioning

Coroner King: Doris Hopper to take the stand.

Gautier: As you approached your mother-in-law’s home on Ash Street, I’m asking whether or not you saw any object or anything that caught your attention?

Hopper: Yes, as I drove up, I drove up behind our car, mine and my husband’s, and there was a colored man getting out of the car as I drove up. He was getting out from under the steering wheel, which was toward the road. I drove up behind it off from Second Street, and he was getting out. He got out and shut the door and walked off towards Second Street.

Gautier: Did you or did you not get a good view of the man, and if so, how?

Hopper: Yes, I did. He walked behind the car when he got out, right in front of the lights on the truck. They was still on and I saw him. There was a girl in there with me, the reason I didn’t take the truck off. She was going on home in the truck and I was going home with my husband. She helps me out weekends at the Shrimp Boat. She saw him also.

Gautier: Now when you went in the house, your mother-in-law’s house- did you make any report to your husband?

Hopper: Yes, I did. I asked him- we trade with Bradley’s Service Station on the corner, and I asked him if he had the car down there to have it washed or anything, and if they brought it back, and he said “no,” and I told him about seeing a man get out to the car and he went outside and got in the car and the pocket was open and the gun gone.

Gautier: What happened after that?

Hopper: He told me to call the police and I went back inside and called the police and he walked toward Second Street to see if he could see which way he went. I couldn’t see which way he went up Second Street.

Gautier: Who were the officers that came to your mother-in-law’s home?

Hopper: The police car came up with Mr. Durden and Mr. Brown; and we got in the car with them.

Gautier: When you turned into Carver School yard off of Hazel, I ask you whether or not your saw any people in the school yard?

Hopper: Yes, sir. I didn’t see him jump up from behind the bush. My husband said he did, but the first time I saw him was when he run in front of the lights of the car, of the police car, and I recognized him immediately by his clothes and his build as the man I had seen getting out of our car, over at my mother-in-law’s. He had on a white shirt with the tail hanging out of his pants and that’s how I recognize him.

Gautier: Did you see any other people in the school yard except the one you saw ran in front of the lights of the car?

Hopper: No, sir, I saw no one but the boy, the colored boy.

Gautier: Did you hear anyone make any kind of an outcry or call any name at the time he first ran?

Hopper: No, sir; the only time I heard anyone say anything is when the police officers called for him to stop. That’s the only time I heard anyone say anything.
Gautier: What police officers called for him to stop?

Hopper: I can’t be too sure of that. I was very upset and I can’t be too sure which one.

Gautier: What did you say to the officers about this man? When you saw him?

Hopper: I said, “that’s him,” that’s what I said.

Gautier: Did you see him do anything as he ran on to the path, or not?

Hopper: As he got to the little rise, at the little rise, he reached in his back pocket and turned, like this.

Gautier: Did you ever see anything in his hand?

Hopper: No sir, I didn’t see anything in his hand.

Gautier: Where you present when the officers fired?

Hopper: I was in the car the first time they fired; they fired from the car.

Gautier: Who fired first, do you know?

Hopper: The one on the right-hand side. I believe it was Durden.

Gautier: Did the other officer, Mr. Brown, fire any?

Hopper: Yes, sir, I believe he did. He didn’t fire until I believe Durden jumped out of the car was the first time he fired; I can’t be too sure about that.

Gautier: Did you see A.C. Hall fall?

Hopper: No, sir. I stayed in the car. I didn’t get out. The two police officers and my husband got out and ran after him, but I didn’t get out. I stayed in the car.

Gautier: Did you go to where he was later?

Hopper: One of the policemen came back and drove the car around on that street, and the first time I seen him, he was laying out on the street when I got down there.

Attorney Hollowell Questioning

Hollowell: Mrs. Hopper, you said that the person who was in your car got out and walked behind the car?

Hopper: Yes, sir, he walked right in front of my truck. I was- well, a distance from it. When I saw him getting out, I stopped, and he walked in front of me.

Hollowell: Just walked?

Hopper: Just walked, he didn’t run at all.

Hollowell: What color was his pants?

Hopper: I can’t be too sure- his shirt was hanging out over his pants.

Hollowell: You can’t be too sure?

Hopper: No, not of the color of his pants.
Hollowell: All you know is there was a light-colored shirt...

Hopper: A white shirt.

Hollowell: Was it white or was it light colored?

Hopper: It was white.

Hollowell: What color were the pants the man had on that day you saw him on the schoolground?

Hopper: Well, he was running then- all I saw was his shirt. I didn’t see the color of the pants at all.

Hollowell: So then the only way you can identify the person whom you saw running as the person getting out of the car - was you say you notice his general size and that the shirt tail was out.

Hopper: He had on a white shirt and the tail was out.

Hollowell: And this is what you make your identification on?

Hopper: Yes, and by when you see someone and you see them again, you’re pretty sure you see the same person.
Transcript: Eloise Franklin, the teenage girlfriend of A.C. Hall is next on the stand. Eloise is 16. She left school in the eighth grade. And she's very light-skinned. People have always noticed this about her. And on this day, she appears very small in this massive high-ceilinged courtroom, swearing to tell truth. Now she's practically surrounded by white men, the coroner, the five members of the coroner's jury, two of the three lawyers, plus all the whites in the gallery on the main floor. This in a town in which racial conditioning governed everything Eloise did, how she walked the street, which stores she could visit, where she went to school.

Did the courtroom intimidate this young girl? Well, I've been in that room, and I don't know how it couldn't. But Eloise didn't falter. She answered every question, and there were dozens of them. She responded in an unperturbed, straightforward manner even when the questions and the questioners were hostile. Jack Gautier, the prosecutor representing the state, was the first of three lawyers who would interrogate Eloise. Now remember, this is a recreation of that courtroom scene.

Now tell the jury what happened when you got up to the car for school.

My feet was worrying me and A.C. and I, we stopped and talked as I rubbed my feet. We were standing up there talking. There was a care came up in the drive. It was the police. And A.C. grabbed me and pushed me out of the light, and he stayed. He was in the back of the place and there was a colored boy, he was in the car with the police, and he hollered, "A.C., here's the police!" A.C. tried to get me to go with him, but I didn't run.

Wait a minute. There was a kid in the police car shouting a warning to A.C. Hall? I've taught this case for a number of years to nearly 50 students, and I have to tell you, we're stumped by this. I don't know who this boy was, the one who yelled, "A.C., here's the police!" We've taken to calling him the ghost.

Now Eloise Franklin appears to be the only person who saw or heard him. She never wavers in her insistence that the ghost wasn't a ghost at all, but a real person in the police car yelling a warning. But we have no evidence that anyone other than Barnett and Doris Hopper were in the back seat of the police car.

I have no doubt that Eloise thought she heard something. Maybe she heard one of the police officers yelling, "Freeze, it's the police!" Maybe there was a young person near the scene who knew A.C. and called out a warning to him. We don't know. Each explanation seems more unlikely than the last.
Transcript: Barnett and Doris Hopper were a young couple, a white couple as you know, living in Macon, newlyweds. We found that Barnett worked at a tire company and Doris, as you may remember, worked at the Shrimp Boat Restaurant. Now it was Barnett’s gun that was stolen and it was Doris who said she saw the guy who stole it. Both will testify. Barnett Hopper takes the stand first.

The attorney defending the police officers is the state legislator, Denmark Groover, a segregationist. He takes Barnett Hopper back to the morning after the shooting. Now that’s when the police discovered the pistol in the grass, behind the school. Don’t forget now, we’re using actors here.

But when you first saw it at that some distance, did you make any statement as to whether it looked like yours?

Yes, sir. I said it looked like mine.

And it did, but up close he could see obvious differences. The main one, the gun wasn’t even the same brand as his.

I examined the pistol and said that it was not mine.

What about the color of the barrel and cylinder?

It is all the same, mine is black just exactly like that one.

Okay, so just imagine you’re a member of the coroner’s jury. What have you just heard? The police have miraculously found a gun that looked just like the one stolen from the Hopper’s car. But it wasn’t the same gun. Where did it come from? And what are the chances it was just lying out there, near a path that school children walked on every day?

Could the gun have been planted by police? Well, it's possible. Some would say likely. I mean, the thinking there is that police probably felt a need to link Hall to that gun, to justify shooting him. But there’s no way to know now. We turned again to David Davis, the sheriff of Macon, Bibb County.

Now, I'm not gonna- I don't have any direct knowledge of this, but back in the day, I'm sure that that kind of thing was done. There's a term called a throw down gun. The- the folklore is if somebody gets in trouble and they need to say the guy got a gun, they- the throw down gun. And that's the gun he had.

Sheriff Davis was careful to say that he'd never actually seen a police officer throw down a gun. Davis continues, and here he's talking about Barnett Hopper.

So they found a gun. So that sort of supports the supposition that Mr. Hall had a gun. But the problem is, he gets on the stand and they said, “Hey, is this your gun?” He's like, “No, man. I ain't ever seen that gun. I don't know what you all are talking about.”
Coroner Hears Testimony At Inquest In Hall Death

EXAMINER TESTIFIES

Coroner Hears Testimony At Inquest In Hall Death

BY HOWARD GORNAM

Dr. Leonard Campbell, Bibb County medical examiner, testified yesterday before a coroner’s jury that the bullet which killed A. C. Hall as he fled from two Macon policemen Saturday night entered the youth’s back five inches to the left of the midline and emerged in the front near his skirt pocket.

He said he did not find the fatal bullet but estimated from the size of the wound that it was a bullet fired from a .32 caliber pistol. The two policemen had this type weapon.

Campbell’s testimony was part of a three-hour hearing held yesterday by E. K. King Jr., then recessed until 1 p.m. Friday, into the fatal shooting of Hall by one of two Macon policemen, J. L. Durden or J. T. Brown.

Only the state presented evidence at the three-hour hearing yesterday and the defense is expected to put on witnesses Friday.

Occupying the spectator seats at the hearing were some 400 Negroes who had marched earlier in the afternoon on City Hall to protest the shooting. Some of them wore black bands of mourning on their arms.

Police had not interfered with the march and it came off quietly. Walking three and four abreast, they went to City Hall and reportedly were interviewed by Mayor Ed Wilson and Police Chief L. B. McCallum were out. They then proceeded to the Bibb County courthouse for the hearing.

Hall was shot by either Durden or Brown as he ran from them near the school. They were seeking a Negro youth who had stolen a .32 pistol from the car of Mrs. F. R. Hopper at 585 Ash St. a few minutes earlier.

The officers filed a report earlier this week saying they believed the pistol had been fired and were in the attempt to pull a weapon. They said they called for him to stop before firing. They said they did not know which hit him.

The Hoppers had gone home with the officers to help identify the theft suspect and have stated they did not see Osie Franklin, 15, of 306 Eggendorf Lane, who testified yesterday she was with Hall when he was shot. The Hoppers said Hall was the youth who stole the gun.

Girls’ Testimony

The Franklin girl testified she and Hall had gone home by school on their way home from a Cotton Avenue club and had stopped to get a pebble from her shoe and were standing only a few feet from the concrete building.

Under questioning from Desmon Groover Jr., defense attorney for the two policemen, she said she did not know which hit where the boy in the back of the police car was or how he knew Hall was at the school.

She also said she didn’t see the boy but that his voice sounded like a colored boy,” she said.

Detective James E. Brooks, who helped investigate the shooting, testified the .32 caliber pistol found at the scene the next morning was not the gun stolen at the time of the police car. He said it had been returned.

He said a search Saturday night of the body disclosed a billfold, which was more a pouch, containing a social security card, a deck of cards and two shells. He said the wallet contained no identification or money. Police were unable to find any pistol Saturday night on the body or nearby. A pistol was found Sunday morning by Patrolman A. M. Huffman who said he found it about 30 or 40 feet from the mound of dirt near Ash Street.

He had no identification or money. He had a small amount of money. He had a small amount of money he had been. He said, under questioning from Moore, that he didn’t check it to see if it had been recently fired.

On Saturday night, the Franklin girl testified she and Hall had stopped to get a pebble from her shoe and were standing only a few feet from the concrete building.

Her earlier statements had indicated they were standing considerably further from the building.

Fair, Warm Day Expected

The Cochran Field weather station forecasts fair skies and warm temperatures today and Friday in Macon and Middle Georgia. Yesterday’s extremes were 67 and 45 degrees.

Expected high today is 80, with a low tonight of 50 degrees.

MOISTURE TEMPERATURES (1962)

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<th>Time</th>
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### Day 2

**Team 5 Title: Unsworn Police Officer Statements in the Coroner’s Inquest**

**EQ:** What is the significance of the A.C Hall story?

**Instructions:** Students should begin by analyzing the following sources, while keeping the discussion question in mind. After examining the following sources, students should be able to determine the significance of the A.C. Hall story by looking at how the environment shaped the Police Officer’s response.

**Discussion Question:** How did the environment shape the Police Officer’s response?

---

**Source 1:** Adaptation of Coroner’s Inquest
Unsworn Statement of J.L. Durden

**Source 2:** Adaptation of Coroner’s Inquest
Unsworn Statement of J.T. Brown

**Source 3:** Buried Truth Clip
[https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths](https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths)
S2 E5 Start: 6:25 End: 9:51 (4 minutes 16 seconds)

**Source 4:** Buried Truth Clip
[https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths](https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths)
S2 E7 Start: 1:59 End: 4:45 (2 minutes 44 seconds)

**Source 5:** Murder Charged to Ga. Cops (10-23-1962)
Attorney Groover: I have advised Mr. Durden and Mr. Brown of their right to make a statement or not make a statement. At my direction, thy are making a statement to the jury on the basis of it being the unsworn statement.

Coroner King: Gentlemen, these will be unsworn statements. There will be no questions asked.

Durden: On October 13th, this was Saturday night, and Officer Brown and I was at city jail. The desk sergeant called down to the jail and I was up in the barracks locking up the prisoners. Officer Brown told me to hurry up- that he had a call to Ash Street; that somebody, a colored fellow, had stole a pistol of a car and some white man was chasing him. So we immediately went out the back, got in the police car, proceeded to Ash Street. We got there; Mr. Hopper and his wife were standing there, and we asked them what the trouble was. They said that a colored man had got out of the car, of their car, and the pistol was missing out of it. We asked the lady if she could identify the man and she said she definitely could recognize him. We asked what he was wearing, and she stated that he was wearing a white shirt. I asked if he was dressed up, and she said no, that he had on a white shirt and that his shirt tail was out of his pants, and I asked her- and Officer Brown asked would they go with us to see if we could locate the subject. So they got in the car, and we proceeded down Ash to Third Street. We turned right on Third, went to Elm, turned right on Elm, went down Elm to I believe it's Telfair; down Telfair til we got to Hazel. Went down Hazel. Officer Brown said, “Well, we’ll check behind the school. It’s doubtful he’s there, but we’ll check anyway,” so we turned in the school- went down the driveway beside the school. Just before we got to the corner of the school, this boy ran out from beside the fence and the building- there’s a little block building there by the side of the fence. We had our high beams on, bright lights. He ran directly in front of the car, and the lady pointed out, said, “that's the man.” He proceeded running up the path, up the concrete path behind the school. Officer Brown stepped down on the car and I struck my head out the window and hollered for him to halt, several times, the whole time he was running up the back of that school. He ran over the mound. Officer Brown came to a halt at the foot of the mound, and Officer Brown hollered to me, “watch him, Durden,” and as I looked, he had his hand in his pocket, done make his turn, and I put my pistol out of the window and fired. I opened the car door and fired one over the door, over the car door. Officer Brown, he was firing from the car window, pretty rapidly. And I ran around the front of the car, and I told Officer Brown to hold it, and there was another shot fired. He fired that shot straight up. If he hadn’t, he’d a probably got me. I was right in the line of his fire. And I ran the boy on up the path to Ash and First Street, not knowing he’d been hit because he wasn’t staggering or stumbling or anything. He was running pretty fast. Just as he got to the other side of Ash, at the streetlight there- there’s a streetlight there on one of those corners; you could see him good, he fell, face down, and grabbed with his hands, caught on his hands. He rolled over and sat up. I was standing on the other side of Ash, coming out the path. I had my pistol in my hand. And he had his hands on the ground. I couldn’t see his hand very well. All I could tell was they was down beside him, or it looked like he was trying to keep himself balanced, I don’t know, but anyhow, he had his hands down there, and I told him to lift his hands where I could see them. He lifted his hands an got them up about right along in her, fall over backwards. I ran over there to where he was. I saw he had been wounded. I seen the blood on his shirt. I turned and ran back down the path to the police car. Officer Brown, he was there at the body then, and I ran back down the path to the police car, called the radio sergeant and told him to send me an ambulance in a hurry, that a man had been wounded, and I got in the police car- turned the police car around and drove back around the school, up Hazel Street, back on First and parked the car right there at Ash and First. I got out and walked over there to where the man was and then all of us- they was questioning about the gun, so I walked down with the rest of the officers. There was a heap of officers come in there after they heard me call on the radio, and we went there to see if we could find a gun or anything we may find.

Attorney Groover: Is that all you have to say?

Durden: That’s all there is to say.
Brown: This past October the 13th, around 9:30, Officer Durden and I was in the jail. We were putting a man in for drunk. I received a call. Officer Durden, he was up in the barracks, locking up a drunk. Radio Sergeant told me on Ash Street- he told me the address, 5 something, I forgot the last number. Told us that a man, he said a colored man had just stolen a gun out of a man’s car up there. He told us a man was in pursuit of him and advised us to go on out there in a hurry. I went and got Officer Durden and told him what the sergeant said, and we proceeded out there. When we arrived there, Mr. Hopper and his wife was at the sidewalk. They flagged us down right there in front of the house. And Mr. Hopper told us that the man had went in the glove compartment and stole his gun out of it. And I asked him could he identify the man, and he said, “my wife seen him,” said “she was right up on him,” said “the car lights was on him all the time,” so I asked Mrs. Hopper could she identify him, and she said she definitely could identify the man if she seen him again. So I asked them both to get in the car with us. Officer Durden and I and Mr. and Mrs. Hoper, we left Ash Street and went on down to Third; and Third we turned on right and went up Elm, cut back down Elm and went on down to Telfair. From Telfair, we went on down to Ash and at Ash, we cut back to first and went back down and hit Hazel. We went down Hazel to Carver School. We got right in front of Carver School, I stated, “Well, I’ll go behind the school,” I said “but it’s doubtful that he’s there,” so we went down the side of the school, the drive way, and about the time we got to the corner of the school, this colored boy, he ran out from the side of it, behind that little building against the fence or in some ways he got behind that little building, and he ran out in front of the car lights, and the lights were on bright. And Mrs. Hopper in the back, she called, said “that’s the man, there that got the gun,” and he stayed in front of the car lights all the time. I speed the car up trying to catch him, and he ran ahead of the car, and I ran around the driveway up to that little mound of dirt and couldn’t go any further. When we reached the mound of dirt, Officer Durden, he was hollering all the time for him to stop and halt, and I was, too. Reached the mound of dirt. He went over the mound of dirt, I was putting on my brakes, and he got about 35 or maybe 40 steps on the other side of the mound of dirt, and he turned, and when he turned, he reached, ran his hand behind and come back with his hand like that, facing us, he turned on us, and I told Officer Durden, I said, “watch it,” and when I said that Officer Durden, he pulled out his gun, and the best I can recollect, he fired one time in the car. That time he fired one time, I pulled out my gun and held it to the left side. I was shooting to the left side, just pulling the trigger fast as I could pull it because whenever he turned; first thing that popped in my mind was the danger that we was in and Mr. and Mrs. Hopper in the car with us. Officer Durden said he got on the right side and fired one time over the door. I know that he fired once in the car and then jumped out and fired over the door. I was just pulling the trigger. And Officer Durden ran out in front of the car while I was still pulling the trigger, and Officer Durden hollered, “hold it, Brown,” and I - just as I squeezed- fixing to squeeze the trigger again, and I snatched it up and I pulled the trigger- last shot, I know, went up in the air. It happened so fast that, like I say, I was scared when the man turned, I wasn’t hardly aiming, just pointing the gun at him and firing. The man, he ran- after we quit firing- the man continued to run, and he ran up to Ash and First Street. In my estimation, it was about 70 or 80 feet- he ran across Ash Street. He fell on First Street side, and when he fell, by then, we was running behind him. I had my gun in my holster at the time. We was running behind him. Officer Durden, he was ahead of me. Officer Durden, when the man fell, he sat back up, and when he sat up, he had his hand on the ground and as Officer Durden said, looked like he might have been trying to hold himself up, he was fumbling, I don’t know, but Officer Durden had his gun in his hand; told the man, said “Put your hands where I can see them.” The man raised his hands up about halfway, about to his shoulder and fell over. By then, Officer Durden had to there before me- I was behind Officer Durden- I ran back too- I seen the man was hurt bad. I told Officer Durden, I said, “go back down to the radio and call the sergeant, tell him to send an ambulance out here right away, I says, “this man’s hurt.” Then after Detective Brooks and the rest of them got there, we went back down the path then, searching, for a gun. The gun was not on the man. We went back down the path searching for the gun where he had turned. We went on down there, and Officer Taylor found the pocketbook on the left side of the path. We searched around there that night. Captain Bennett asked me and Officer Durden; we came out there next morning to help hunt for the pistol. Next morning we got there
and looked and Officer Durden and I arrived about 7:30. We didn’t find the gun. Officer Huffman found the gun. That’s about what I know.

Coroner King: I’d like for it to be entered into the record here that Mr. Jack Gautier, Assistant Solicitor General in this circuit, appeared representing the state; Mr. Groover represents the officers and the other attorneys are here as a courtesy of the Coroner to the family, representing the family of the deceased.
Transcript: The police department’s handling of the reported gun theft was remarkable from beginning to end. First of course, Officers Brown and Durden asked the Hoppers to join them in the patrol car. Second, why was Barnett Hopper at the crime scene? Inside the crime scene the next day, looking for his gun. What kind of training did these policemen receive? Well, let’s look at that.

Poor policing and poor police training in the south were as traditional as grits. Keep in mind what we said before. Most southern police forces evolved from slave patrols. White men hunting down black people. By the 1940s in the south, the racial attitude behind that dynamic had not gone away, and everyone knew it. It was also carefully documented in a 1944 book, An American Dilemma. The book, written and edited by Gunnar Myrdal, packed massive research into 1,483 pages. Even today, Myrdal’s book remains the most comprehensive examination ever of race relations in the United States. And here’s what Myrdal had to say. “The average white, southern policeman is a promoted, poor, white with a legal sanction to use a weapon. His social heritage has taught him to despise the Negroes. And he’s had little education which could have changed him. The result is that probably no group of whites in America have a lower opinion of the Negro people and are more fixed in their view, than southern policemen.”

Myrdal relied heavily on research by a respected, southern sociologist, Arthur Raper, who studied the police forces of 112 cities, towns and villages, in 14 southern states. He published his research in 1940, and what he found was damning. “In many southern towns,” he wrote, “almost anyone outside the penitentiary who weighs enough and is not blind or crippled, can be considered as a police candidate.”

Raper’s study found that nearly 60% of police departments he studied had little or no training. Some just handed out a small pamphlet with rules for the police department. Here’s how Dr. Raper put it, “One day he is a barber, textile worker, truck driver, mechanic, or a private night watchman. The next day, with a uniform, badge and gun. He is a full-fledged police officer.”

Okay, yes, that was in the 1940s. But, get this: In the year that A.C. Hall was killed, 1962, Georgia’s own lieutenant governor described police training this way: “It’s a startling fact that many of our Georgia police departments merely hand their officers a badge and a gun and, without any training, send them out to enforce the law.”

This could well have been the case with Brown and Durden, who were rookies in 1962. Brown had come into policing from having been a hoist operator at a brick company. Durden had been a welder at a local manufacturing company. I mean, this hardly disqualified them from becoming police officers, but we really don’t know how much training they actually got. We do know that the first state police academy in Georgia didn’t even open until 1966.
Transcript: What happens next, when you read it in the transcript of the inquest, and probably if you heard in the courtroom, sounds ordinary. Unimportant. Some arcane point of law that doesn't matter to people who aren't lawyers. But believe me, it does matter. [music]

The coroner asked defense attorney Denmark Groover whether the police statements will be sworn or unsworn. "Unsworn.", Groover says. Then the coroner says, "Gentleman. These will be unsworn statements. There will be no questions asked".

Whoa. Did you hear that? Did he just say that officers Brown and Durden would be making unsworn statements? I mean, doesn't that mean they could you know, speak falsely? Make up stories? Lie? And there will be no questions asked? So they could say anything they wanted, and no one could call the out on it? Ask questions about it? Yes. Officers Brown and Durden were allowed to sit in the proceedings from opening gavel to closing verdict. To see all the photographs and other testimony, to hear all the testimony, for and against them. To read the facial reactions and the body language of the coroner's jurors. Then they were permitted to make the final statements at the conclusion of the inquest without being, "Hand on the Bible, as God as my witness", sworn in to tell whole truth, and nothing but the truth. [ music]

Oh, and one more privilege these officers got, well any police officer in Georgia got when accused of a crime, they got to give that last word without cross-examination. So while we're finally going to get to hear directly from the officers, we're only gonna hear what they want us to hear. In keeping with Georgia law, no one, not the lawyer for the State, the lawyer for A.C. Hall's family, the inquest jurors, the coroner, no one was permitted to ask the police any questions about anything they said. This just wasn't the custom in Georgia, it was the law. Seriously. It was on the books in Georgia in 1962, and for a long time afterward. And cops implemented in crimes took full advantage of it.
Murder Charged To Ga. Cops

(Special to the Defender)
MACON, Ga. — A coroner’s jury ruled that a Negro teen-ager was murdered when he was shot by two white Macon policemen while attempting to run away.
The jury, in a surprise move, found that the death of A. C. Hall, 17, resulted from a gunshot wound fired by either J. L. Duden and J. T. Brown, both policemen.
Both officers were immediately taken into custody to face murder charges. They had been suspended earlier but had not been arrested.
The murder occurred near Carver school when the police officers drove into the school’s driveway where the youth and 16-year-old Eloise Franklyn were standing.
According to Miss Franklyn’s testimony, she and Hall and just left a dance and had stopped in the school’s driveway in order that she might rest her feet.
“After we had been there about a minute, a police car pulled into the driveway,” she said. “A. C. pulled me to the side of the stone playhouse in the schoolyard from in front of the car’s headlights.”
As the squad car was passing them, Miss Franklyn continued, an unidentified youth who was riding in the police car yelled “A. C., the police are here!”
Hall tried unsuccessfully to persuade the girl to run with him, but she refused. He then started running across the open field alone, Miss Franklyn said.
She told five-man, all-white coroner’s jury that the driver of the police car jumped from the car and without provocation or warning began firing at Hall. She testified that he fired “three or four times” at the fleeing youth and then his fellow officer joined the chase.
The officers carried .38 calibre service revolvers.
A Dr. Campbell, the examining physician, testified that a .38 calibre bullet had passed through Hall’s body from the rear. He presented the punctured, blood-stained shirt of the victim at the inquest.
The officers claimed that they were attempting to arrest young Hall for stealing a pistol from a woman’s car. They further claimed that Hall had turned to face them and appeared to be carrying a pistol.
Hall had no police record.
No gun was found on the victim’s body. But police officers introduced into evidence a .22 calibre pistol allegedly found near the scene of the shooting the next morning.
Though the stolen pistol was also a .22 calibre type, it was not the gun found at the scene.
An officer Taylor, who supposedly found the gun, testified that when he examined the gun at the scene four bullets were in the chamber. But at the afternoon inquest two bullets were unaccounted for, although the gun had been in police possession since its alleged finding.
Hall’s death was the third such case involving policemen shooting Negroes in 18 months, according to William Randall, one of the leaders of the protest group that marched, 3,000 strong, on the Macon City Hall.
The huge crowd of demonstra-

Please note that this headline is incorrect. A coroner’s jury has no authority to bring criminal charges. This is a finding. The county grand jury voted in November to not bring criminal charges.

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**Team 6 Title: Reaction to Grand Jury**

**EQ:** What is the significance of the A.C Hall story?

**Instructions** - Students should begin by analyzing the following sources, while keeping the discussion question in mind. After examining the following sources, students should be able to determine the significance of the A.C. Hall story by looking at the connections between Macon and what they know about other local civil rights movements.

**Discussion Question:** What connections do you see between Macon and other local civil rights movements?

Source 1 - Buried Truth Clip  
[https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths](https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths)  
S2 E38 Start: 17:18 End: 19:34 (2 mins 16 sec)

Source 2 - Angry Macon Negroes Launch Huge Boycott (12-02-1962)

Source 3 - Selective Buying Underway Here (11-24-62)

Source 4 - Boycott Continues (11-25-1962)

Source 5 - Negroes Call off Picketing of Downtown Businesses (11-29-1962)
Transcript: Shortly after the grand jury declined to indict the officers, the NAACP kicked off a boycott of white stores, right at the beginning of the Christmas season. “Black residents,” it was said, “would wear old clothes with new dignity.” Earlier that year, you may recall, William P. Randall had led the Macon Bus Boycott.

We will never stop in Macon until Macon is the best place to live in in Georgia.

Now, in November, Randall was back at it, organizing a new call for action. Randall spoke to roughly 800 people, who packed Beulah Baptist Church, and he said to them that the men of the grand jury, in his words, “who refused, the other day, to indict those cops knew too that it was murder.”

Dozens of protestors picketed downtown. And as part of the boycott of white-owned stores, the picketers demanded that store owners hire more black employees in positions other than janitor. Some white store owners hung signs that said, “We reserve the right to refuse service to anyone. White customers preferred.”

But not everyone felt that way. Some white residents felt greater sympathy for the black community. Remember the Hurvitz family, the family that employed A.C. Hall's mother, Curly Hall? Well, here's Jan Hurvitz Mann who was 15 years old when A.C. Hall was killed and she’s recalling the reaction in her family.

I remember it was so shocking that my father got so involved with the NAACP at the time because he- he was so incensed by the whole thing.

Even reporter Trezzvant Anderson with the black newspaper, “The Pittsburgh Courier,” noted that some white merchants were embarrassed by the whole business and some did hire a few black employees.
Angry Macon Negroes Launch Huge Boycott

(Courier Press Service)

MACON, Ga. — "There will not be any Santa Claus in this town Christmas."

That was the advice Negro parents have been urged to give their children in answer to the traditional questions this year by Negro leaders as a massive citywide boycott was launched last week to back up efforts to get two white cops re-suspended from the local force, who shot and killed a Negro youth. A. C. Hall, 17, in October.

In a mass meeting at Beulah Baptist Church which seats perhaps 300, some 500 to 600 Negroes jammed inside and outside and after the meeting over 1,000 signatures were gotten on petitions to the city council to re-suspend the two white cops, J. L. Darden and J. C. Brown, whose slaying of the Negro boy had been ruled "murder" by an all-white all-male coroner's jury.

The cops were held on a murder charge, but released on $5,000 bond each pending action by the grand jury. That body acted quickly to return a "no bill" and Police Chief L. B. McCallum moved equally as swiftly to get the two cops back to work.

Addressing the mass meeting—which got a full news blackout from local television, radio and press media—something entirely new here—William P. Randall told the crowd: Those 22 men who refused the other day to indict those cops knew, too, it was murder.

The cops must still face another grand jury in February, under Georgia law covering such cases, before they can be fully cleared, and Negroes feel they are not fit to be policemen until such clearance is given them. Criminal prosecution of the cops will still be sought by the Macon NAACP branch.

Heads by Walter C. Davis, NAACP president, the local groups have engaged Atlanta attorneys Donald L. Hollowell and Howard Moore Jr. to represent the slain youth's mother. They will move to have Mr. Hollowell accepted as a special assistant solicitor to help present the case to the February grand jury.

What success they will have in this move, remains to be seen. Obviously, the whites will move to protect the two cops. The petitions were presented to city council last week and over a hundred Negroes appeared, despite heavy rains, to urge action on them.

The council took no action, but referred the petitions to its police committee. Meanwhile, the boycott was launched that same day.

Negro leaders, in announcing the boycott, asked the crowd: "When we asked you to stay off the buses, you stayed off, didn't you?" There was a resounding "yes." "Well, when we ask you to stay out of these stores, you will stay out, won't you?" Again a resounding "yes."

Kwik-Chek, a supermarket, was the first hit. Others were marked to follow. The move is aimed at hiring of Negroes as white collars workers, etc.

Leaders also revealed they had an answer for the usual excuse that Negroes are "not qualified" for upper bracket jobs. They disclose that they had opened a class at the Booker T. Washington Center here and that some 100 Negroes had been trained for such jobs.

The leaders played lack of promotions at the Macon post office, the lack of Negro registered nurses at Macon City Hospital, and pledged an all-out drive to desegregate all publicly-owned facilities, using picket lines where necessary. There were pickets at the Kwik-Chek supermarket last week. This is to be a war of attrition.

The NAACP has promised to even have buses to take Negroes where they can buy groceries, if needed.—TWA.
BY MACON NEGROES

Selective Buying Underway Here

A “selective buying” campaign was started yesterday by Macon Negroes against downtown stores they said discriminated against their race in employment practices.

Some two dozen stores were picketed yesterday morning by Negro youngsters and a sprinkling of adults carrying signs. The signs read “This Christmas we wear old clothes with new dignity,” “You can’t hire, we won’t buy,” and other messages.

However, a Negro leader expressed hope the campaign wouldn’t have to be prolonged. “We’d rather not [prolong the campaign],” said the Rev. E. S. Evans, chairman of the Bibb County Coordinating Committee which is conducting the campaign. He stated, however, that his race spent considerable money in the downtown stores and felt they should be given equal employment rights.

Evans said he understood from other leaders of the drive that three stores had given an indication they might hire Negro clerks. This could not be verified last night.

Bob Cunningham, president of the Merchants Bureau of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that he had no immediate comment on the Negroes’ campaign.

The picketing was orderly. Police Chief L. B. McCallum said there were no incidents. The pickets attracted little attention from shoppers, many of whom had lingered over from the large Christmas parade kicking off the holiday season here yesterday morning.

As the campaign started, Negro leaders issued a statement saying “the Negro people, through their pastors, clubs, fraternal, civic labor and educational leaders meeting as the Bibb County Coordinating Committee and the Macon Chapter NAACP have decided to shop only in those stores that non-

[See SELECTIVE, Page 9]
Picketing Is Continued Against Downtown Stores

Picketing continued in the downtown area yesterday by Macon Negroes against stores they said discriminated against their race in employment policies.

The Rev. E. S. Evans, chairman of the Bibb County Coordinating Committee, said last night that pickets had been withdrawn from in front of 14 stores after store managers reportedly agreed to meet their minimum hiring requirements.

However, Richard Domingos, vice president of the Merchants Bureau of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, said he knew nothing of any such agreements by any of the “major” downtown stores.

“I understand that at least two stores have contemplated doing something,” Domingos said, “but nothing has been done so far as I know.”

Evans said at least 50 pickets were on duty yesterday at various stores and emphasized that picketing would continue Monday at those firms not complying with their “minimum hiring requirements.”

The picketing began Friday in support of a “selective buying” campaign. No incidents have been reported and no arrests made.

The Negro leaders are seeking to have the stores employ members of their race in positions other than janitorial jobs. This was interpreted to mean sales personnel or cashiers, Evans said.
Negroes Call Off Picketing Of Downtown Businesses

Negro pickets were pulled away from downtown stores yesterday. Negro leaders and downtown merchants reportedly reached an agreement Tuesday night concerning hiring of Negroes for positions other than janitorial. However, the parties wouldn’t confirm it.

The pickets disappeared downtown yesterday as quickly as they appeared last Friday just after a large parade kicking off the shopping season.

Negotiations reportedly had been held for a lengthy period and broke down, hence the picketing. The picketing had continued through Tuesday although a num-

Sister Did Complain

TULSA, Okla. [AP] — A man smashed a chair over his wife’s head and she declined to file a complaint. However, her sister had the man jailed on charges of maliciously destroying property. The chair was broken.
<table>
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<td>Team ______________________ Graphic Organizer (enter name of team)</td>
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Instructions - As you go through this inquiry station on the A.C Hall case, complete the following graphic organizer. Be ready to share out your group’s findings.

**After listening to the podcast what did you notice that you may not have known before about this topic?**

- 
- 
- 

**What are 3 notices and/or wonders that you have after examining the station’s primary sources?**

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- 

**Station Discussion Question:**
Teams Jigsaw activity - Formative Assessment

Exit Ticket

Instructions: Students should complete the following exit ticket after the first day of working on the team activity in order to “check in” on their progress.

The teacher might choose to have students share their answer with a partner as a warm-up activity the next day.

Exit Ticket

Instruction: Answer the Essential Question

Essential Question: Why do truths get buried?

Write your response here using complete sentences. Make sure you cite evidence from the sources that your team analyzed.
**Performance Task**

**A.C Hall Performance Task Rubric**

Instructions - This rubric is for the oral presentation performance task. Students have the option of preparing a speech or multimedia video to summarize their learning from this case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>4</th>
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Total Points: ______

Grade: ______

Comments:
Murder Charged To Ga. Cops
(Special to the Defender)
MACON, Ga. — A coroner's jury ruled that a Negro teen-ager was murdered when he was shot by two white Macon policemen while attempting to run away.
The jury, in a surprise move, found that the death of A. C. Hakl, 17, resulted from a gun-shot wound fired by either J. L. Duden and J. T. Brown, both policemen.
Both officers were immediately taken into custody to face murder charges. They had been suspended earlier but had not been arrested.
The murder occurred near Carver school when the police officers drove into the school’s driveway where the youth and 16-year-old Eloise Franklin were standing.
According to Miss Franklin’s testimony, she and Hall and just left a dance and had stopped in the school’s driveway in order that she might rest her feet.
“A. C. was sitting in the car,” she said. “A. C. pushed me to the side of the stone playhouse in the schoolyard from in front of the car’s headlights.”
As the squad car was passing them, Miss Franklin continued, an unidentified youth who was riding in the police car yelled “A. C., the police are here!”
Hall tried unsuccessfully to persuade the girl to run with him, but she refused. He then started running across the open field alone, Miss Franklin said.
She told five-man, all-white coroner’s jury that the driver of the police car jumped from the car and without provocation or warning began firing at Hall. She testified that he fired “three or four times” at the fleeing youth and then his fellow officers joined the chase.
The officers carried .38 caliber service revolvers.
A Dr. Campbell, the examining physician, testified that a .38 caliber bullet had passed through Hall’s body from the rear. He presented the punctured, blood-stained shirt of the victim at the inquest.
The officers claimed that they were attempting to arrest young Hall for stealing a pistol from a woman’s car. They further claimed that Hall had turned to face them and appeared to be carrying a pistol.
Hall had no police record. No gun was found on the victim’s body. But police officers introduced into evidence a .22 caliber pistol allegedly found near the scene of the shooting the next morning.
Though the stolen pistol was also a .22 caliber type, it was not the gun found at the scene.
An officer Taylor, who supposedly found the gun, testified that when he examined the gun at the scene four bullets were in the chamber. But, at the inquest, two bullets were unaccounted for, although the gun had been in police possession since its alleged finding.
Hall’s death was the third such case involving policemen shooting Negroes in 18 months, according to William Randall, one of the leaders of the protest group that marched, 3,000 strong, on the Macon City Hall.
The huge crowd of demonstra-

Please note that this headline is incorrect. A coroner's jury has no authority to bring criminal charges. This is a finding. The county grand jury voted in November to not bring criminal charges.

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**Day 2 and Day 3 Station 6**

**Station Title: Reaction to Grand Jury**

EQ: What is the significance of the A.C Hall story?

Instructions – Students should begin by reviewing the following sources, while keeping the discussion question in mind. After examining the following sources, students should be able to determine the significance of the A.C. Hall story by looking at the connections between Macon and what they know about other local civil rights movements.

Discussion Question- What Connections do you see between Macon and other local civil rights movements.

Source 1 - Buried Truth Clip
https://www.npr.org/podcasts/577471834/buried-truths
S2 E38  Start: 17:18 End: 19:34 (2 mins 16 sec)

Source 2 - Angry Macon Negroes Launch Huge Boycott (12-02-1962)

Source 3 - Selective Buying Underway Here (11-24-62)

Source 4 - Boycott Continues (11-25-1962)

Source 5 - Negroes Call off Picketing of Downtown Businesses (11-29-1962)
Transcript: Shortly after the grand jury declined to indict the officers, the NAACP kicked off a boycott of white stores, right at the beginning of the Christmas season. “Black residents,” it was said, “would wear old clothes with new dignity.” Earlier that year, you may recall, William P. Randall had led the Macon Bus Boycott.

We will never stop in Macon until Macon is the best place to live in in Georgia.

Now, in November, Randall was back at it, organizing a new call for action. Randall spoke to roughly 800 people, who packed Beulah Baptist Church, and he said to them that the men of the grand jury, in his words, “who refused, the other day, to indict those cops knew too that it was murder.”

Dozens of protestors picketed downtown. And as part of the boycott of white-owned stores, the picketers demanded that store owners hire more black employees in positions other than janitor. Some white store owners hung signs that said, “We reserve the right to refuse service to anyone. White customers preferred.”

But not everyone felt that way. Some white residents felt greater sympathy for the black community. Remember the Hurvitz family, the family that employed A.C. Hall’s mother, Curly Hall? Well, here’s Jan Hurvitz Mann who was 15 years old when A.C. Hall was killed and she’s recalling the reaction in her family.

I remember it was so shocking that my father got so involved with the NAACP at the time because he- he was so incensed by the whole thing.

Even reporter Trezzvant Anderson with the black newspaper, “The Pittsburgh Courier,” noted that some white merchants were embarrassed by the whole business and some did hire a few black employees.
Angry Macon Negroes Launch Huge Boycott

(Courier Press Service)

MACON, Ga. — "There will be no Santa Claus in this town Christmas!"

That was the advice Negro parents have been urging to give their children in answer to the traditional questions this year by Negro leaders as a massive citywide boycott was launched last week to back up efforts to get two white cops re-suspended from the local force, who shot and killed a Negro youth, A. C. Hall, 17, in October.

In a mass meeting at Beulah Baptist Church which seated perhaps 360, some 500 to 590 Negroes jammed the inside and outside and after the meeting over 1,000 signatures were gotten on petitions to the city council to re-suspend the two white cops, J. L. Durden and J. C. Brown, whose slaying of the Negro boy had been ruled "murder" by the all-white all-male coroner's jury.

The cops were held on a murder charge, but released on $3,000 bond each pending action by the grand jury. That body acted quickly to return a "no bill" and Police Chief L. B. McCallum moved equally as swiftly to get the two cops back to work.

Addressing the mass meeting—which got a full news blackout from local television, radio, and press media—something entirely new here—William P. Randell told the crowd: Those 22 men who refused the other day to indict these cops knew, too, it was murder.

The cops must still face another grand jury in February, under Georgia law covering such cases, before they can be fully cleared, and Negroes feel they are not fit to be policemen until such clearance is given them. Criminal prosecution of the cops will still be sought by the Macon NAACP branch.

Headed by Walter C. Davis, NAACP president, the local groups have engaged Atlanta attorneys Donald L. Hollowell and Howard Moore Jr. to represent the slain youth's mother. They will move to have Mr. Hollowell accepted as special assistant to help present the case to the February grand jury.

What success they will have in this move, remains to be seen. Obviously, the whites will move to protect the two cops. The petitions were presented to city council last week and over a hundred Negroes appeared, despite heavy rain, to urge action on them.

The council took no action, but referred the petitions to its police committee. Meanwhile, the boycott was launched that same day.

Negro leaders, in announcing the boycott, asked the crowd: "When we asked you to stay off the buses, you stayed off, didn't you?" There was a resounding 'yes.' "Well, when we ask you to stay out of those stores, you will stay out, won't you?" Again a resounding 'yes.'

Kwik-Chek, a supermarket, was the first hit. Others were marked to follow. The move is aimed at hiring of Negroes as white-collar workers, etc.

Leaders also revealed they had an answer for the usual excuse that Negroes are "not qualified" for upper bracket jobs. They disclose that they had opened a class at the Booker T. Washington Center here and that some 100 Negroes had been trained for such jobs.

The leaders play lack of promotions at the Macon post office, the lack of Negro registered nurses at Macon City Hospital, and pledged an all-out drive to desegregate all publicly-owned facilities, using picket lines where necessary. There were pickets at the Kwik-Chek supermarket last week. This is to be a war of attrition.

The NAACP has promised to even have buses to take Negroes where they can buy groceries, if needed. —TWA
Selective Buying Underway Here

A "selective buying" campaign was started yesterday by Macon Negroes against downtown stores they said discriminated against their race in employment practices.

Some two dozen stores were picketed yesterday morning by Negro youngsters and a sprinkling of adults carrying signs. The signs read "This Christmas we wear old clothes with new dignity," "You can't hire, we won't buy," and other messages.

However, a Negro leader expressed hope the campaign wouldn't have to be prolonged. "We'd rather not (prolong the campaign)," said the Rev. E. S. Evans, chairman of the Bibb County Coordinating Committee which is conducting the campaign. He stated, however, that his race spent considerable money in the downtown stores and felt they should be given equal employment rights.

Evans said he understood from other leaders of the drive that three stores had given an indication they might hire Negro clerks. This could not be verified last night.

Bob Cunningham, president of the Merchants Bureau of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that he had no immediate comment on the Negroes' campaign.

The picketing was orderly. Police Chief L. B. McCallum said there were no incidents. The pickets attracted little attention from shoppers, many of whom had lingered over from the large Christmas parade kicking off the holiday season here yesterday morning.

As the campaign started, Negro leaders issued a statement saying "the Negro people, through their pastors, clubs, fraternal, civic labor and educational leaders meeting as the Bibb County Coordinating Committee and the Macon Chapter NAACP have decided to shop only in those stores that non..."
discriminatory employment practices."

All the picketing was within a
block of the Cherry and Third
Streets intersection and included
most large stores in this area and
many of the smaller ones.

One store, Champion's at 520
Third St., had a sign in the win-
dow which read, "We reserve the
right to refuse service to anyone?
White Customers Preferred."

Negro leaders had been meet-
ing with the merchants in an
effort to negotiate the matter and
some merchants recently have
hired Negroes as clerks. How-
ever, the negotiations broke down
early this week and the cam-
paign began yesterday.

Lunch counters in most down-
town stores began serving Negroes
last summer as a result of negotia-
tions. Negro leaders said after-
wards their next objective would
be equal employment opportuni-
ties.

The Negro leaders' statement
was signed by Evans and Walter
E. Davis, president of the Macon
Branch of the NAACP. It read:

"The employment situation of
the Negroes is a matter of grave
concern to the entire community,
If a person cannot work, he be-
comes a potential liability or a po-
tential law breaker.

"A decent respect for the opin-
ions of our fellow citizens, require
that we recognize the representa-
tives of the Negroes of Macon and Bibb Coun-
ty release these facts concerning the
matters of employment in re-
tail stores of the community.

"Increasing numbers of Negroes
are graduating each year from the
colleges, and even larger numbers
from the high schools. The vast
majority of these are seeking jobs
after leaving school in their com-
munities, only to find that most
opportunities for jobs are closed to
them, simply because of their
race. For example: while there is
a distinct shortage of school teach-
ers in Georgia, there is a large
and growing surplus of available
Negroes for the teaching profes-
sion who have no school in which
to teach. This is because normal
sources of employment for these
trained people are closed to them
as a result of race (except in the
teaching profession).

"The available positions in edu-
cation cannot absorb all these
people.

"One of the areas of employ-
ment that has been closed to the
Negroes is in the retail clothing, food,
drugs, and variety stores.

"The Negro spends huge sums of
money in these stores, but be-
cause of his race alone, is denied
employment in these stores as
clerks, cashiers or clerical
workers.

"Consequently, the Negro people,
through their pastors, clubs, fra-
ternal, civic, labor and educa-
tional leaders meeting as the Bibb
County Coordinating Committee
and the Macon Chapter NAACP,
have decided to shop only in those
stores that have non-discrimina-
tory employment practices.

"We appeal to the conscience of
all people of good will (regard-
less of race), to understand the rea-
son that compels us to these ac-
tions, and to support us in our
effort to secure employment and
opportunities for our fellow citi-
zens."

Source 4- Boycott Continues (11-25-1962)
Picketing is continued against downtown stores

Picketing continued in the downtown area yesterday by Macon Negroes against stores they said discriminated against their race in employment policies.

The Rev. E. S. Evans, chairman of the Bibb County Coordinating Committee, said last night that pickets had been withdrawn from in front of 14 stores after store managers reportedly agreed to meet their minimum hiring requirements.

However, Richard Domingos, vice president of the Merchants Bureau of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, said he knew nothing of any such agreements by any of the “major” downtown stores.

“I understand that at least two stores have contemplated doing something,” Domingos said, “but nothing has been done so far as I know.”

Evans said at least 50 pickets were on duty yesterday at various stores and emphasized that picketing would continue Monday at those firms not complying with their “minimum hiring requirements.”

The picketing began Friday in support of a “selective buying” campaign. No incidents have been reported and no arrests made.

The Negro leaders are seeking to have the stores employ members of their race in positions other than janitorial jobs. This was interpreted to mean sales personnel or cashiers, Evans said.

Source 5 - Negroes Call off Picketing of Downtown Businesses (11-29-1962)
Negroes Call Off Picketing
Of Downtown Businesses

Negro pickets were pulled away from downtown stores yesterday. Negro leaders and downtown merchants reportedly reached an agreement Tuesday night concerning hiring of Negroes for positions other than janitorial. However, the parties wouldn’t confirm it.

The pickets disappeared downtown yesterday as quickly as they appeared last Friday just after a large parade kicking off the shopping season.

The Negroes contended they spend considerable money in these stores and were entitled to equal employment in them.

Negotiations reportedly had been held for a lengthy period and broke down, hence the picketing.

The picketing had continued through Tuesday although a num-

Sister Did Complain

TULSA, Okla. [AP] — A man smashed a chair over his wife’s head and she declined to file a complaint. However, her sister had the man jailed on charges of maliciously destroying property. The chair was broken.
# Station 1

## A.C Hall Station Graphic Organizer

Instructions – As you go through the six stations on the A.C Hall case, complete the following graphic organizer for each station.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>After listening to the Podcast what did you notice that you may not have known before about the Civil Rights Movement in Georgia?</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Station Discussion Question:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Station 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A.C Hall Station Graphic Organizer</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Instructions** – As you go through the six stations on the A.C Hall case, complete the following graphic organizer for each station.

**After listening to the Podcast what did you notice that you may not have known before about the history of policing?**
- 
- 
- 

**What are 3 notices and/or wonders that you have after examining the station primary sources?**
- 
- 
- 

**Station Discussion Question:**
### Station 3

**A.C Hall Station Graphic Organizer**

**Instructions** – As you go through the six stations on the A.C Hall case, complete the following graphic organizer for each station.

**After reading the excerpt from the coroner’s inquest, jot down 3 things that you notice about the A.C Hall case?**
- 
- 
- 

**After listening to the Podcast what else did you notice that you may have not picked up during the reading of the coroner’s inquest?**
- 
- 
- 

**What are 3 notices and/or wonders that you have after examining the station primary sources?**
- 
- 
- 

**Station Discussion Question:**

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### Station 4

**A.C Hall Station Graphic Organizer**
Instructions – As you go through the six stations on the A.C Hall case, complete the following graphic organizer for each station.

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Station Discussion Question:

Station 5

A.C Hall Station Graphic Organizer

Instructions – As you go through the six stations on the A.C Hall case, complete the following graphic organizer for each station.
After reading the excerpt from the coroner’s inquest, jot down 3 things that you notice about the A.C Hall case?

- 
- 
- 

After listening to the Podcast what else did you notice that you may have not picked up during the reading of the coroner’s inquest?

- 
- 
- 

What are 3 notices and/or wonders that you have after examining the station primary sources?

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- 
- 

Station Discussion Question:

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### Station 6

**A.C Hall Station Graphic Organizer**

Instructions – As you go through the six stations on the A.C Hall case, complete the following graphic organizer for each station.
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<th>Question</th>
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<tr>
<td>After listening to the Podcast what did you notice that you may have not known before about grand juries?</td>
<td>●</td>
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Day 3 Primary Source Analysis

Medical Examiner’s Report

Instructions – Students will complete a primary source analysis of the medical examiner’s report and then share their findings with the class. This activity provides an opportunity to model how to analyze a primary source. You might consider providing students with a primary source analysis tool from the Library of Congress or the National Archives.

Suggested Questions:

What do you notice first?

Who do you think was the audience for this report?

What can you learn from examining this report?

What questions do you have after reading this report?

Day 3 Formative Assessment
Exit Ticket

Instructions – Students should complete the following exit ticket after the first day of working on the station activity in order to “check in” on their progress.

The teacher might choose to have students share their answer with a partner as a warm-up activity the next day.

Exit Ticket

Instruction: Answer the Essential Question

Essential Question: “What is the significance of the A.C Hall story?”

Write your response here using complete sentences. Make sure you site evidence from the sources that you read during the station rotations.
Instructions – This rubric is for the oral presentation option. Students can have the option of an oral presentation by via speech or multimedia video options such as a class Flipgrid, etc.

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Total Points: ______
Grade: ______
Comments:

Performance Task: Oral Presentation

Instructions – Use this rubric for your oral presentation. Pay attention to the 4-point column. This column provides details on how you can obtain the highest points on your presentation.
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Grade: _______

Comments:

The Buried Truths lesson plans were created by WABE, Atlanta’s NPR station, with support from the Georgia Department of Education.
We invite you to share with us the ways in which you used the Buried Truths lesson plans on Facebook and Twitter or email us at Hank@buriedtruths.org