

Emmett Till (below) was lynched in Mississippi for allegedly offending Carolyn Bryant (inset); his open casket (right) helped spark the civil rights movement.



Emmett Till Revisited

Fresh evidence in the 1955 murder is just one reason for the renewed focus on Jim Crow-era lynchings

BY VERONICA MAJEROL

His lynching is one of the most infamous crimes in America's history.

In the summer of 1955, a 14-year-old black boy named Emmett Till was abducted at gunpoint by white men in Money, Mississippi, then beaten, shot in the head, and thrown into the Tallahatchie River. Till, who lived in Chicago and was in Mississippi visiting relatives, was killed for allegedly whistling at a white woman in a store. At the murder trial, witnesses clearly identified the perpetrators, but an all-white jury in a deeply segregated South acquitted them, and the men walked free. Many experts say the

brutal killing, as well as the gruesome photos that circulated of Till's mutilated body at his funeral in Chicago, helped galvanize the civil rights movement.

Now, more than 60 years later, Emmett Till's story has taken yet another disturbing twist: Carolyn Bryant Donham,* the now 82-year-old woman who had accused Till of offending her in the store, has admitted that a crucial part of her courtroom testimony—that Emmett “grabbed her around the waist and uttered obscenities”—was a lie.

“You tell these stories for so long that they seem true,” she said in an interview with Timothy B. Tyson, who recounts

Bryant's confession in his new book, *The Blood of Emmett Till*. “But that part is not true. . . . Nothing that boy did could ever justify what happened to him.”

4,000 Lynchings

New evidence in the death of Emmett Till has his family seeking answers (see “A Guide to the Emmett Till Case,” p. 19). And it's just one reason why lynching—killing in retaliation for an alleged offense, carried out without legal authority by one or more people—is getting renewed attention. In January, a police chief in LaGrange, Georgia, issued a public apology for the 1940 lynching of a black teenager accused

*Carolyn Bryant was her name at the time of Emmett's murder, but she later remarried.



A crowd gathers to watch a lynching in Paris, Texas, 1897.

of trying to assault a white woman. And researchers at the Equal Justice Initiative (EJI) in Montgomery, Alabama, recently published the most detailed study to date on lynching in the South. It was the result of more than five years of research and 160 visits to sites around the region, and it documented at least 800 more victims than had previously been reported.

‘Nothing that boy did could ever justify what happened to him.’

From 1877 to 1950, the study found, more than 4,000 black men, women, and children were lynched in the 12 Southern states where lynching was most prevalent (*see chart, p. 18*). Such murders went unpunished in most cases, and were often carried out with the approval and even help of local officials. They continued through the 1960s and

70s, with blacks—and some whites—targeted for demanding equal rights for African-Americans.

That lynchings became common in the South after 1877 is no coincidence. The year marked the end of Reconstruction (1865-77), the period after the Civil War (1861-65) when former slaves briefly gained certain civil rights in America: The 14th Amendment (1868) gave blacks and former slaves citizenship and equal protection under the law, and the 15th



Mr. Isaacs instead.
NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA
Taken From Cell and Shot After Alleged Attack on Woman
 LAGRANGE, Ga., Sept. 3 (AP)—A 16-year-old Negro, charged with an attempted attack on a white woman, was taken from the city jail here early today and lynched; Chief of Police J. E. Mathews announced tonight.
 Chief Mathews said it

Police Chief Louis Dekmar (left) asked local N.A.A.C.P. president Ernest Ward (right) to help him set up a public apology for the 1940 lynching of a black teen in LaGrange, Georgia; a 1940 *New York Times* article about the lynching (above).

Amendment (1870) gave them voting rights. For the first time, African-Americans cast ballots, sat on juries, and were even elected to Congress—with the help of federal troops sent down South to enforce the laws. But once the last of the troops withdrew in 1877, Reconstruction collapsed.

“It sent a signal that the North in general and the federal government in particular were tired of dealing with what was called the Negro problem,” says David Pilgrim, a sociologist and the founder and curator of the Jim Crow Museum in Big Rapids, Michigan.

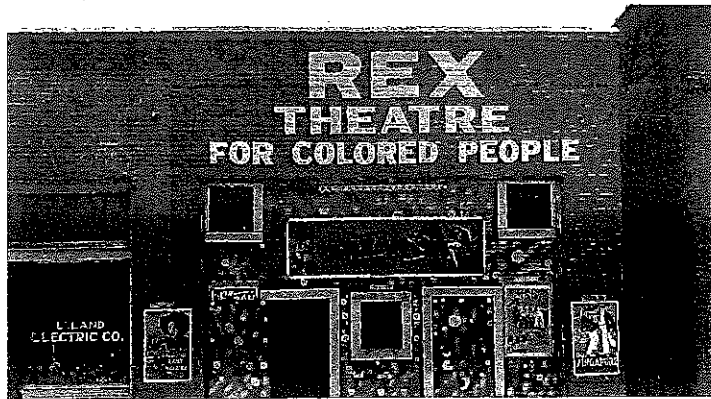
Second-Class Citizens

Pilgrim adds that resentment of Southerners toward the North after losing the bitterly fought Civil War fanned the flames of white supremacist organizations like the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), which began organizing campaigns of racial terror in the late 1860s.

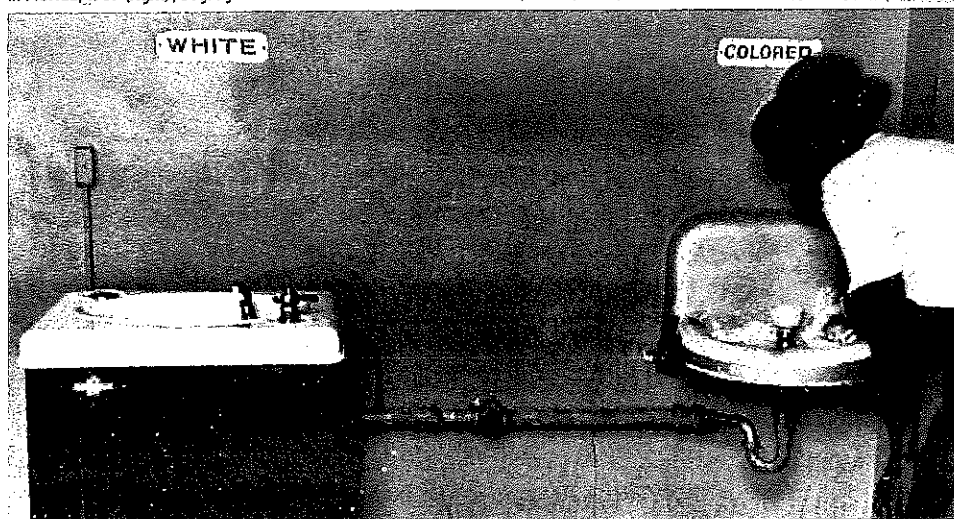
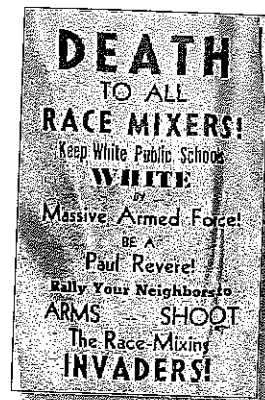
“And now you’re being told the black man is your equal,” he says. “Well, your fear is that he’s not going to be your equal, he’s actually going to dominate you.”

It was that mind-set, according to Pilgrim, that led state and local governments in the South to pass a series of “Jim Crow” laws, which systematically discriminated against blacks politically, economically, and socially. (The name Jim Crow came from a popular 19th-century minstrel character and was used in the South as a derogatory term for blacks.) The U.S. Supreme Court’s 1896 ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, a case involving segregated rail cars in Louisiana, essentially upheld Jim Crow by saying that “separate but equal” facilities for blacks and whites were constitutional. Jim Crow laws and the etiquette that governed black-white relations in the South turned African-Americans into second-class citizens.

One of the most pervasive and irrational fears during the Jim Crow era,



A segregated theater in Leland, Mississippi 1937 (above, left); an anti-integration sign in Florida, 1959 (right); segregated water fountains in North Carolina, 1950 (below).



States Where the Most Lynchings Occurred, 1877-1950

1. Mississippi	614
2. Georgia	595
3. Louisiana	559
4. Arkansas	491
5. Alabama	363
6. Texas	344
7. Florida	307
8. Tennessee	238
9. South Carolina	184
10. Kentucky	170
11. North Carolina	122
12. Virginia	88

SOURCE: EQUAL JUSTICE INITIATIVE, 2015 REPORT

according to EJI, was that black men were preying on white women. Nearly 25 percent of the lynching victims EJI documented were black men accused of sexual misconduct against white women. Other blacks were killed for minor social infractions, such as failing to say “mister” when addressing a white police officer, or for demanding basic rights, such as getting paid for the work they did.

“The Jim Crow system could not have existed without violence,” says Pilgrim.

Lynchings were often publicized in newspapers and carried out in black neighborhoods to terrorize residents. They frequently attracted large white crowds, including public officials. People sometimes picnicked as they watched. Blacks were sometimes forced to watch too.

Few whites were ever brought to justice: Of all the lynching cases after 1900, only 1 percent resulted in a criminal conviction, according to EJI. Its study concluded that the communities where lynchings took place have done little to reconcile their violent pasts—and the

* These are only the reported lynchings!

lingering trauma that remains for black members of their communities.

"There is an astonishing absence of any effort to acknowledge, discuss, or address lynching," the report states. "There are very few monuments or memorials that address the history and legacy."

'I'm Profoundly Sorry'

But the town of LaGrange, Georgia, population 31,000, recently became an exception. In January, Police Chief Louis M. Dekmar, who is white, issued a rare apology for the 1940 lynching of Austin Callaway, who is believed to have been 16 or 18 years old when he was killed.

Many of LaGrange's residents had

never heard of Callaway's lynching because local newspapers at the time attributed his death to "the result of bullets fired by an unknown person or group of individuals." But in 2014, Jason M. McGraw, a student at Northeastern University School of Law in Boston, uncovered the real story while doing a research paper about the teenager's death.

On Sept. 7, 1940, Callaway was arrested and charged with trying to assault a white woman. That night, a band of white men dragged him from his jail cell, drove him 8 miles away,

'There are very few monuments or memorials that address the history' of lynching.

shot him in the head and arms, and left him for dead. Callaway was later found on the side of a road and taken to a hospital, where he died.

As Chief Dekmar learned more about the case, he decided that something must be done to acknowledge it. He approached the president of a local N.A.A.C.P. chapter about helping to set up a public apology for the lynching.

"I sincerely regret and denounce the role our police department played in Austin's lynching, both through our action and our inaction," he told a crowd at a traditionally black church. "And for that I'm profoundly sorry. It should never have happened."

Chief Dekmar said that, in the age of Black Lives Matter, he hoped his apology could also help ease the mistrust that exists today between minorities and the police. Some white residents, however, were skeptical that the apology would have any practical effect.

"I don't care if they apologize or don't," said Jessie East, 74, who works at a local furniture and appliance shop. "It's not going to change a thing that happened 77 years ago."

But Deborah Tatum, a relative of Callaway's, thought the apology was a step toward healing. "I believe God when he tells us that there is power and freedom in forgiveness," she said.

Hank Klibanoff has spent years delving into civil rights-era crimes, as a reporter and now as head of the Civil Rights Cold Cases Project at Emory University in Atlanta. He also thinks the apology is enormously important, even after so much time has passed.

"I think he's just saying what we did was wrong, what we as a people did," says Klibanoff. "We weren't here, we didn't do that, but it was wrong. And I think it gives people cover to [apologize] more. And I hope it will." •

Additional reporting by Alan Blinder and Richard Fausset of The New York Times.

A Guide to the Emmett Till Case

The most notorious lynching of the 20th century has gone unpunished for 62 years. Here's how it unfolded.

Aug. 24, 1955: Emmett Till, a 14-year-old black boy from Chicago visiting his relatives in Money, Mississippi, goes into Bryant's Grocery & Meat Market to buy some bubble gum. A white woman, Carolyn Bryant, who owns the store with her husband, Roy, will later testify that Emmett grabbed her waist and uttered obscenities. Teenagers will testify that they heard Emmett whistle at the woman.

Aug. 28: Roy Bryant and J. W. Milam abduct Emmett from his uncle's home, then brutally beat him, shoot him, and fasten a large metal fan to his neck before tossing him into the Tallahatchie River.

Aug. 31: Emmett's body is pulled from the river. It's so mutilated that the ring he's wearing, bearing the initials of his father, Louis Till, is used to identify him.

Sept. 3: Emmett's mother holds an open-casket funeral in Chicago, insisting "the whole nation had to bear witness to this." Thousands line up to see Emmett's disfigured body; a photo of it published by *Jet* magazine is widely circulated, galvanizing the civil rights movement, then just beginning to gather steam.

Sept. 23: An all-white jury (blacks were prevented from serving in many parts of the South) acquits Bryant and Milam, despite accounts by black witnesses pointing to them.

January 1956: Bryant and Milam admit to killing Emmett to *Look* magazine, which pays them \$4,000. (Under U.S. law, the men couldn't be tried twice for the same crime. Both are now dead.)

2004: The Justice Department reopens the case to find out whether anyone still alive might have been involved in Emmett's death. The case is closed again in 2007 without any new charges.

2017: Timothy Tyson's new book, *The Blood of Emmett Till*, recounts Carolyn Bryant Donham's confession that she lied about Emmett grabbing her waist and uttering obscenities.

She has also written a memoir, which she has instructed Tyson not to publish until 2038. Emmett's family is asking authorities to reopen the investigation into his death, according to the Associated Press.

