



Centre for
Human Rights and
Restorative Justice

REFERENCES TO SLAVERY OR SLAVES

US Truth Commission

Abstract

A list of references to slavery and slaves in the US Truth Commission.

Chelsea Barranger

Links to Data Visualization

This section contains links to all data visualization for the US report.

Comparison Charts

- [References to Slavery and Slaves chart](#)
- [References to Slavery and Slaves excel list](#)

Word Trees

- [Slavery](#)

References to Slavery and Slaves

This section contains all references to slavery and slaves from the US report.

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 13
references coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

for community healing.^{7 7}

For examples of institutional apologies, we recommend that the Greensboro Police Department and City look to the recent institutional apologies offered by Wachovia Bank for the role their predecessor company played in financing slavery and by the United States Senate for failing to enact anti-lynching legislation.

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d. Others who were

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

made part of this curriculum.

The curriculum also should include segments and open discussions that address related context issues including anti-racist education about slavery and respecting diversity.

d. Justice system i. Citizens

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

among a multitude of interpretations.

In order to focus our task, we asked ourselves, “Who played the biggest roles on Nov. 3, 1979?” and “What influenced these people to act as they did?” Different players had different roles at different points in the story, but we investigated the roles of the WVO/CWP, the Klan and Nazis, local and federal law enforcement, the city government of Greensboro, the residents of the Morningside community and local media. We attempted to look at how these groups operated in relation to each other both as groups of institutions, as well as the interacting roles of key individuals. In choosing our timeframe, we have chosen largely to limit our examination to local events occurring within the lifetime of most of those involved in the confrontation on Nov. 3, 1979. But because historical events at larger scales often figure prominently in community consciousness, we have also examined key events that loom large in collective memory such as the importance of the United States’ history of Constitutional rights, slavery, white supremacy, key labor or civil rights organizing efforts and geopolitical conflicts.

Likewise, it is impossible to

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

awaited and sorely

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Introduction

needed dialogue on race and how racism affects all of us. From the earliest stages, as a slave-owning nation, our country's laws and policies have been founded on a systematic disadvantage to people of color.

When we speak of adopting

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

Marxism.²⁹

Ed Whitfield recalls,

During that time most of us would have defined ourselves as Pan-Africanists and Black Nationalists ... out of a concern that our community had been damaged, disrupted by the whole process of slavery. That we were ultimately, you know, African peoples who had been transported to the United States and that we had a responsibility to help in the reconstruction

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What brought us to

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

analysis of race in particular:

The WVO sought the roots of racism in the development of capitalism and the role played by slavery in economic development. The African American people, the WVO said, constituted an oppressed nation within the United States, concentrated in the South... the concept of national oppression as applied to blacks in the United States made sense to me in explaining the systemic and endemic character of racism in this country. It was very unifying in allowing black and white activists to come together and work together in that period, sharing a common scientific understanding of the problem.⁸⁷

The core of radicals who

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

integration is a costly failure. ...

He maintained that bringing black people here as slaves was "a horrible mistake" which should not be compounded by "trying to force them into our society," but should be corrected by "sending them back to their own land."³⁷

The funeral march – Nov.11

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

of \$45 million in damages.

Claims based on federal law: The lawsuit was brought under the federal statutes, 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Sections 1981, 1983, 1985 and 1986. These statutes originated in the Civil Rights Act of 1871 and complement the criminal law provisions reviewed above in connection with the federal criminal case. Like its criminal counterpart, these laws were designed to protect newly enfranchised blacks against terror caused by the Ku Klux Klan or other racist groups and to ensure that they could fully benefit from the new Thirteenth (abolishing slavery), Fourteenth (forbidding the individual states from abridging the privileges and immunities of citizenship or denying due process or equal protection of the law), and Fifteenth Amendments (protecting voting rights against discrimination) of the to the Constitution. Consequently, this statute has been labeled the "Ku Klux Klan" law.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

made part of this curriculum.

The curriculum also should include segments and open discussions that address related context issues including anti-racist education about slavery and respecting diversity.

c. Justice System

i. Citizens

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

Library. www.greensborolibrary.org 2

For examples of institutional apologies, we recommend that the Greensboro Police Department and City look to the recent institutional apologies offered by Wachovia Bank for the role their predecessor company played in financing slavery and by the United States Senate for failing to enact anti-lynching legislation. 3

One model for such meaningful

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

the alternatives are not options.

Regrettably, in the past the justice system has failed African Americans, the poor and the labor movement, and some of these shortcomings remain today. Timothy Tyson well documented a glaring example of such failure in North Carolina in his book “Blood Done Sign My Name” (2004). In 1964 Martin Luther King said “The struggle to eliminate the evil of racial injustice constitutes one of the major struggles of our time.” All one has to do is read the newspapers or watch TV to realize that events of racism are alive and well today. Few reasonable people will ever deny that African Americans have been victims of slavery, victims of injustice, victims of hate, victims of discrimination, victims of the lack of equal protection of the law and victims of racism. The important thing is to recognize this, and attempt to do something constructive about it; something that will unite rather than divide.

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Annexes

While acknowledging racism

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

healed to improve their community.

Educate about the history of slavery because we all live with the consequences of slavery.

As part of this educational

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

in regular font)

The 1800's

1865 General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox ending the Civil War and slavery.
President Lincoln is fatally shot at Ford's Theater by John Wilkes Booth.
1865 The Ku Klux Klan