



REFERENCES TO THE WORDS: MEMORIAL and MUSEUM

Truth and Reconciliation Commission Final Report Greensboro

Abstract

Notes and References to “Commemorate, Memorial, Monument and Museum”
in Greensboro Truth Commission

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Research Coordinator



**THE CONFRONTING
ATROCITY PROJECT**

February 2021

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Note on access:

This document is a research project prepared for the Centre for Human Rights and Restorative Justice. It can be downloaded from the research project's web page:

<https://truthcommissions.humanities.mcmaster.ca/>

How to cite in APA 7th edition:

Yilmaz, M. (2021). References to the Words: Memorial and Museum, Truth and Reconciliation Commission Final Report of Greensboro. *Centre for Human Rights and Restorative Justice (CHRRJ) at McMaster University*. <https://truthcommissions.humanities.mcmaster.ca/>

Note on Word Frequency Query:

Minimum 4 letter words were chosen (rather than 3 letter word length)

4 letter words were preferred so that years (such as 2020, 2021, and so on) can also be found.

Note on software:

The word references analysis was done by NVivo software.

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Commemorate

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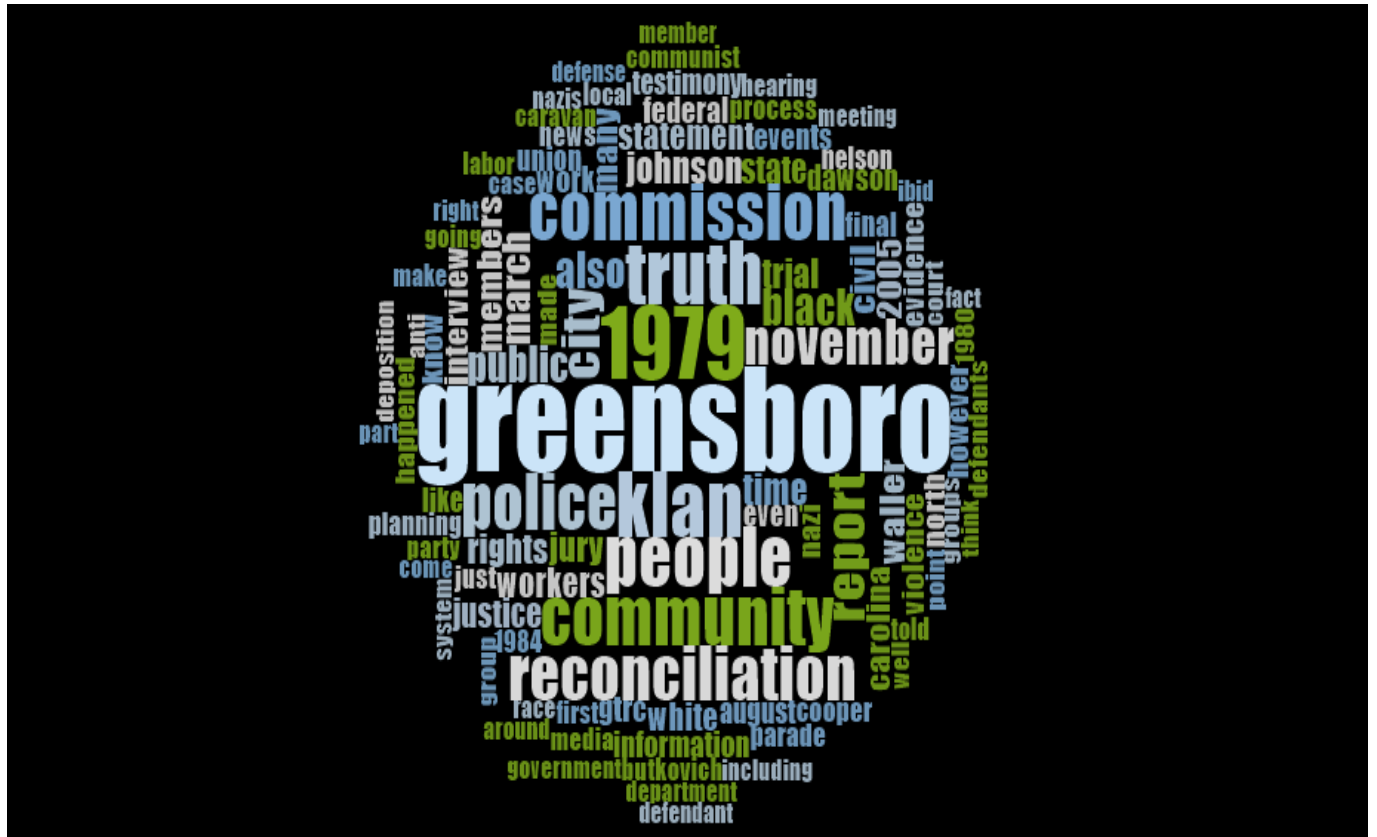
References to Museum

Researcher Notes on Truth and Reconciliation Commission Final Report Details:

- Pdf has 563 pages.
- Pdf has two reports:
 1. “Executive Summary Report” is pages between 1 and 54. Published in 2006.
 2. “The Final Report” is pages between 55 and 563.
- The report has the names of foundations and people who financially supported this project.
- In Mandate for the Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the motto is explained as the following: “It is in this spirit that we affirm the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s motto: ‘Without Truth, no Healing; without Forgiveness, no Future.’”.
- On Context Timeline: “Greensboro History: Black Advancement and Ideological Labor Struggles Amid Advancing Globalization” is listed.
- Archbishop Desmond Tutu was mentioned in the Final Report:
 - a. Local Task Force members of Greensboro Truth and Community Reconciliation Project met with him.
 - b. He met with GTRC commissioners, staff and other community members in Greensboro.
 - c. He spoke at Greensboro’s War Memorial Auditorium.

Word Frequency Query

Word Cloud



Tree Map

Word Frequency Query - Greensboro Report

[illegible]

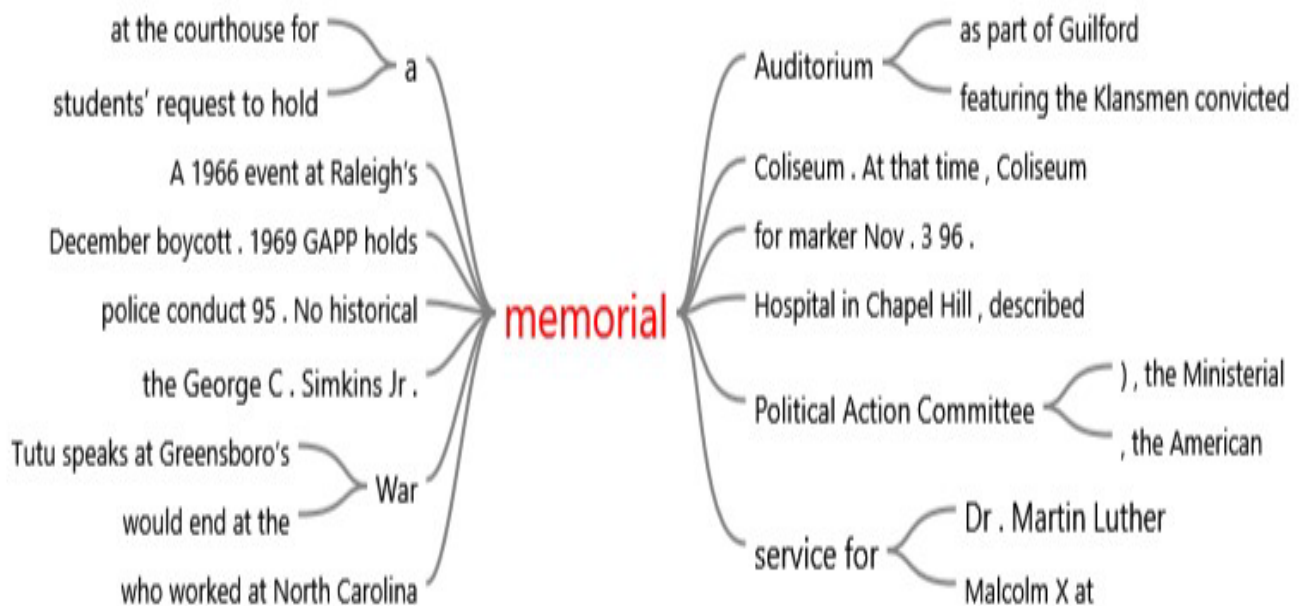
References to Commemorate in Greensboro Report - Results Preview

of survivors , promote dialogue and — **commemorate** — what happened . a . The City

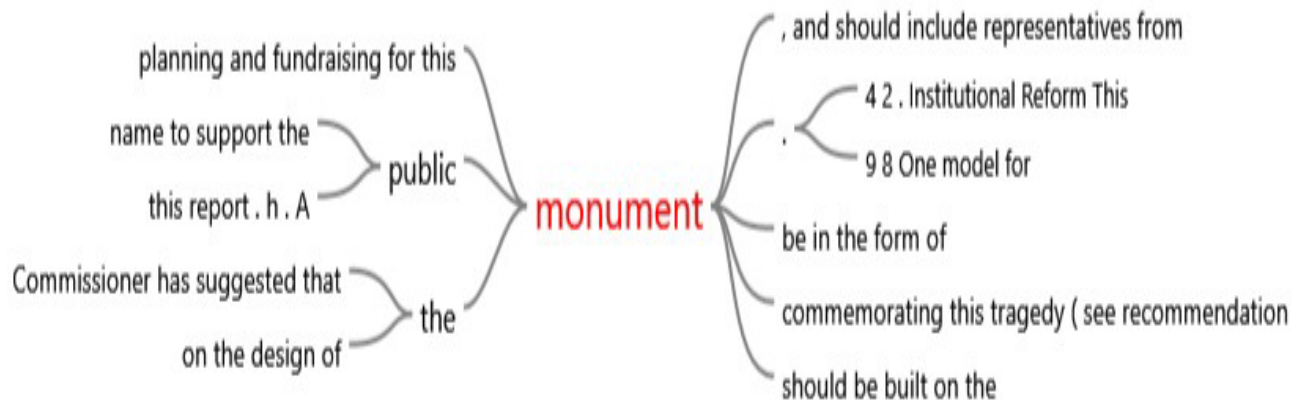
References to Commemorate in Greensboro Report - Results Preview



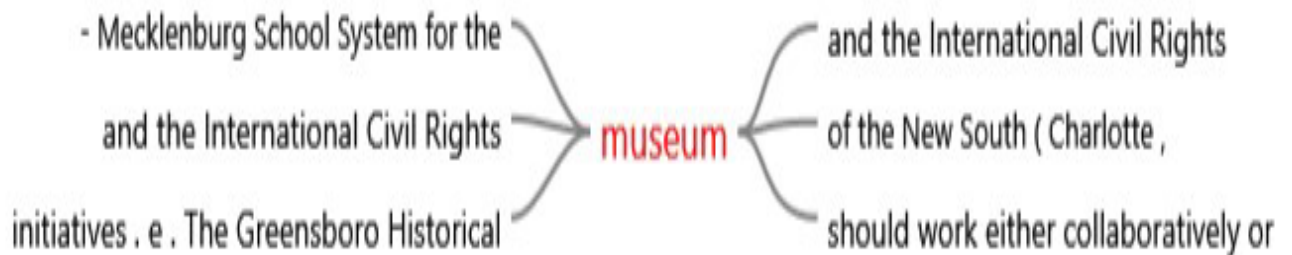
References to Memorial in Greensboro Report - Results Preview



References to Monument in Greensboro Report - Results Preview



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Name: References to Commemorate in Greensboro Report - Results Preview

<Files\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC_Report> - § 8 references coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

1. Acknowledgement

This section includes steps to recognize rights and responsibilities and acknowledge that wrongs were committed and harms occurred. Usually such steps are called reparations and aim to make restitution, compensate for harms, rehabilitate, provide satisfaction to victims and take measures to prevent future abuses. Nothing can restore a loved one's life that has been taken, or fully restore the health and well-being of those battered by the events, but we believe that some meaningful gestures toward acknowledgment and redress can help those most harmed see a better future ahead. We believe that facing the truth about the past is an important first step toward repair. This section also includes measures to incorporate the information about Nov. 3, 1979, into the city's official history and collective memory, attend to the second generation of survivors, promote dialogue and commemorate what happened.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

d. Others who were involved in the shootings on Nov. 3, 1979, and who regret the role they played are encouraged to offer restitution to the victims by making contributions in their name to support the public monument commemorating this tragedy (see recommendation 1.h) or to organizations advocating for civil and workers rights and other economic justice initiatives.

e. The Greensboro Historical Museum and the International Civil Rights Museum should work either collaboratively or independently to create exhibits commemorating the tragic shootings on Nov. 3, 1979.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

a National Sorry Day.¹⁰

This yearly commemoration continues, though many recommendations are still awaiting a response.

All of these truth commissions

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

Bickford, Louis, Unofficial Truth Projects: a discussion paper, International Center for Transitional Justice, For more information about the project see, The Foundation for Human Rights in Guatemala at <http://www.fhrg.org>. The Ardoyne Commemoration Project, Ardoyne: The Untold Truth, Belfast: BTP Publication Ltd, 2002.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

1. General steps toward reconciliation

This section includes steps taken to recognize rights and responsibilities and acknowledge that wrongs were committed and harms occurred. Usually such steps are called reparations and aim to make restitution,

compensate for harms, rehabilitate, provide satisfaction to victims and take measures to prevent future abuses. Nothing can restore a loved one's life that has been taken, or fully restore the health and well-being of those battered by the events, but we believe that some meaningful gestures toward acknowledgment and redress can help those most harmed see a better future ahead. We believe that facing the truth about the past is an important first step toward repair. This section also includes measures to incorporate the information about Nov. 3, 1979, into the city's official history and collective memory, attend to the second generation of survivors, promote dialogue and commemorate what happened.

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

d. Others who were involved in the shootings on Nov. 3, 1979, and who regret the role they played are encouraged to offer restitution to the victims by making contributions in their name to support the public monument commemorating this tragedy (see recommendation 1.h) or to organizations advocating for civil and workers rights and other economic justice initiatives.

e. The Greensboro Historical Museum and the International Civil Rights Museum should work either collaboratively or independently to create exhibits commemorating the tragic shootings on Nov. 3, 1979.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

More commemorative presentations and workshops held at New Light Baptist Church (including Eduardo Gonzalez, Coordinator of public hearings in Peru's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Rev. Joyce Hollyday, a United Church of Christ minister, author, and co-founder of Witness for Peace in Nicaragua; and Rev. Nelson Johnson).

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

13 The Beloved Community Center and Greensboro Justice Fund sponsor the 25th anniversary "Transforming Tragedy into Triumph" March for Justice, Democracy and Reconciliation as part of a series of events commemorating the 25th 3, 1979. More than 1,000 people participate.

Name: References to Memorial in Greensboro Report - Results Preview

<Files\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC_Report> - § 11 references coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

In the summer of 1963, for example, a coordinating committee consisting of CORE, the Greensboro Citizens' Association (the NAACP's political arm and precursor of the George C. Simkins Jr. Memorial Political Action Committee), the Ministerial Alliance (now the Pulpit Forum), YWCA, the American Friends Service Committee and 30 students from around the country participated in registering voters locally.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

A large contingent of A&T students was part of a large statewide rally held in Raleigh to free the 10 political prisoners, the most famous of whom was Ben Chavis (who would later become national head of the NAACP). In January 1971, violent demonstrations had erupted in Wilmington, N.C. after city authorities denied black students' request to hold a memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. During the violence that erupted, Chavis and his associates (nine black and one white) took shelter in a Wilmington church that was attacked by white supremacists, including members of the Klan and Leroy Gibson's Rights of White People. Afterwards, Chavis and his associates were arrested and charged with firebombing a grocery store and shooting at police officers. They were sentenced to a collective total of 282 years. The case was overturned in federal court in 1980, after Amnesty International took up the case of the Wilmington 10 as political prisoners. The court found that the State had illegally withheld material exculpatory evidence and that the trial court had denied the defendants their constitutional rights to confront witnesses against them by improperly restricting the cross-examination of the State's main witnesses. 90

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

leave the professions they had

spent years preparing for, including medicine, to work in the mills and dedicate themselves full-time to organizing. In his statement at the GTRC's first public hearing, Chapel Hill resident Yonni Chapman, who worked at North Carolina Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill, described his reasons for joining:

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

At first, these attempts at repression didn't seem to bear fruit. A 1966 event at Raleigh's Memorial Auditorium featuring the Klansmen convicted during the HUAC hearings drew such a large crowd that a separate sound system was set up outside the building for the benefit of the hundreds of supporters who weren't able to fit into the packed hall.⁹

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

In January 1971, violent demonstrations had erupted in Wilmington, N.C. after city authorities denied black students' request to hold a memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. During the violence that erupted,

Chavis and his associates (nine black and one white) took shelter in a Wilmington church that was attacked by white supremacists, including members of the Klan and Leroy Gibson's Rights of White People. Afterwards, Chavis and his associates were arrested and charged with firebombing a grocery store and shooting at police officers. They were sentenced to a collective total of 282 years. The case was overturned in federal court in 1980, after Amnesty International took up the case of the Wilmington 10 as political prisoners. The court found that the State had illegally withheld material exculpatory evidence and that the trial court had denied the defendants their constitutional rights to confront witnesses against them by improperly restricting the cross-examination of the State's main witnesses. 95

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1980, the Anti-Klan Mobilization Committee filed for a march permit for the Feb. 2, 1980, anti-Klan demonstration which they hoped would end at the War Memorial Coliseum. At that time, Coliseum Director Jim Oshust said that the Coliseum was already booked.⁶⁷

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

Archbishop Desmond Tutu speaks at Greensboro's War Memorial Auditorium as part of Guilford College's Bryan Series on "Spirit and Spirituality."

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

1963 CORE and the Greensboro Citizens' Association (GCA), the NAACP's political arm and precursor of the George C. Simkins Jr. Memorial Political Action Committee, the American Friends Service Committee and 30 students from around the country participate in registering voters locally.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

1968 On April 5, hundreds of mostly Bennett College students gather at the courthouse for a memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. 4000 students gather for a service in the North Carolina A&T gymnasium. President Lewis Dowdy announces spring break will begin five days early. Two white men in a station wagon fire into a crowd of blacks. Police, National Guardsmen and students engage in shootings, wounding three police and injuring six protestors.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

1969 GAPP holds memorial service for Malcolm X at a black community center near North Carolina A&T. 400 black students and visitors attend. Students are blocked by police from entering the center. During the service, the police detonate a tear-gas canister.

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

82. Lack of space to have difficult conversations 83. Racial division 84. Community disconnect 85. Racism 86. Loss of a strong sense of a beloved community 87. Individual violence 88. Lack of "movement" bldg capacity in disenfranchised communities 89. Lack of cultural competence 90. People of conscience not taking action 91. Education priorities 92. Loss of good paying manufacturing jobs 93. Lack of strong democracy 94. No accountability regarding police conduct 95. No historical memorial for marker Nov. 3 96. Lack of equitable delivery of city services 97. Division/inequality amongst races, classes, etc. 98. Lack of public gathering spots throughout Greensboro 99. Lack of knowledge regarding healthy communication 100. Unwillingness to face truth 101. No "real" room or space to confront issues of racial tension 102. Economic conditions in business and education 103. Role of informants not covered in 2004-05 104. School funding 105. Problems that happen at school when adults are not around 106. Not enough social time for students in schools 107. Lack of protest politics 108. Lack of civic and historical education for Greensboro children on civil rights 109. Disparity within education system 110. Disconnect between the world view of GTRC and Greensboro view of GTRC

Name: References to Monument in Greensboro Report - Results Preview

<Files\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC_Report> - § 7 references coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

d. Others who were involved in the shootings on Nov. 3, 1979, and who regret the role they played are encouraged to offer restitution to the victims by making contributions in their name to support the public monument commemorating this tragedy (see recommendation 1.h) or to organizations advocating for civil and workers rights and other economic justice initiatives.

e. The Greensboro Historical Museum

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

h. A public monument should be built on the site of the shootings to honor those killed and wounded on Nov. 3, 1979.

A committee should be formed under the auspices of the City's Human Relations Commission for the purpose of planning and fundraising for this monument, and should include representatives from the surviving demonstrators and their children, former residents of Morningside Homes, neighborhood associations, and other grassroots groups. The committee should decide on the design of the monument.⁹

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

for Healing of Memories.

30 One Commissioner has suggested that the monument be in the form of a sculpture made from guns voluntarily donated.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

d. Others who were involved in the shootings on Nov. 3, 1979, and who regret the role they played are encouraged to offer restitution to the victims by making contributions in their name to support the public monument commemorating this tragedy (see recommendation 1.h) or to organizations advocating for civil and workers rights and other economic justice initiatives.

e. The Greensboro Historical Museum

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

efforts recommended in this report.

h. A public monument should be built on the site of the shootings to honor those killed and wounded on Nov. 3, 1979.

A committee should be formed under the auspices of the City's Human Relations Commission for the purpose of planning and fundraising for this monument, and should include representatives from the surviving demonstrators and their children, former residents of Morningside Homes,

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

neighborhood associations, and other grassroots groups. The committee should decide on the design of the monument.⁴

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

One Commissioner has suggested that the monument be in the form of a sculpture made from guns voluntarily donated.⁵

Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Commission

Name: References to Museum in Greensboro Report - Results Preview

<Files\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC_Report> - § 3 references coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

e. The Greensboro Historical Museum and the International Civil Rights Museum should work either collaboratively or independently to create exhibits commemorating the tragic shootings on Nov. 3, 1979.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

e. The Greensboro Historical Museum and the International Civil Rights Museum should work either collaboratively or independently to create exhibits commemorating the tragic shootings on Nov. 3, 1979.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

Service and Bonner Scholars Programs.

Prior to her work at Davidson College, Jill collected oral histories about the desegregation of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg School System for the Museum of the New South (Charlotte, NC); researched clergy and community responses to a tragic shooting in Davidson, NC; and created a directory of community resources in the Lake Norman area of North Carolina.