

★ TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION EFFORTS IN ★ THE UNITED STATES*

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
Location	Ocoee, FL	Rosewood, FL	Walton County, GA	Abbeville, SC	Greensboro, NC	Wilmington, NC	Wilmington, NC	Providence, RI	Duluth, MN	Tulsa, OK	Tulsa, OK	Jasper, TX	Waco, TX	Price, Utah
Time period of violence	November 2-3, 1920s	January, 1923	July 25, 1946	October 21, 1916	November 3, 1979	1898	1898	1764-1865	June 15, 1920	May 31 - June 1, 1921	May 31 - June 1, 1921	June 7, 1998	May 15, 1916	June 18, 1925
Events leading up to violence	Repeated attempts by July Perry and Mose Norman to vote on November 2, 1920	Racial tensions in the town. Alleged rape of white woman by Black assailant.	Blacks voted in recent election: Roger Malcolm stabbed his white landlord	Anthony Crawford refused to sell cottonseed to a white storeowner for below market value, and when storeowner called him a liar, Crawford cursed him	In the absence of dissuasive police presence, whites confronted demonstrators preparing for a "Death to the Klan" rally	White antagonism surrounding elections, Alex Manly's article on interracial sexual relationships	White antagonism surrounding elections, Alex Manly's article on interracial sexual relationships	Slave trade in the United States	Three black men were wrongly accused of raping a white woman	Newspaper claimed black man tried to rape white woman, lynch mob formed, black residents came to protect accused, and one gunshot incited riot. Also, white jealousy of success of local "Black Wall St."	Newspaper claimed black man tried to rape white woman, lynch mob formed; black residents came to protect accused, and one gunshot incited riot. Also, white jealousy of success of local "Black Wall St."	History of racial tensions within small southern town	Jesse Washington was convicted of raping and killing a white woman	Robert Marshall was accused of arguing with two white men and shooting to death one of them, J. Milton Burns

* Prepared by Lenehn Ricks, Courtney Glass, Jeremy Skinner, and Sylvia Dove of the University of Maryland School of Law on April 12, 2007.

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/ Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
Nature of violence	Lynching of July Perry and beating of Moses Norman; burning of unknown number of lives lost; 495 African Americans lost homes and land	Lynching of Sam Carter, killing of 8 other black residents of Rosewood during violence that took place in search for alleged assailant of white woman; entire Black Community burned down	Victims were dragged out of a car and shot multiple times	Crawford was beaten, dragged through streets tied to a buggy, strung up to a tree, and shot hundreds of times; later his family was threatened	Klan members shot into the crowd. Five dead, 10 wounded	Threats, arson, shooting, violent skirmishes all over city	Threats, arson, shooting, violent skirmishes all over city	Brown University helped to finance the slave trade	After being abducted from jail, the three men were savagely beaten, tortured, and hanged in what is widely considered the most heinous lynching of 1920	Widespread murder and assault; looting, arson, and destruction of black community; even reports of planes dropping bombs and use of mass graves	Widespread murder and assault; looting, arson, and destruction of black community; even reports of planes dropping bombs and use of mass graves	Three Caucasian males chained and dragged James Byrd, Jr. for three miles; kicked ribs, then sprayed face with black paint, chained by his ankles to a pickup truck and dragged to the point of dismemberment over three miles of road	Washington was beaten, stoned, stabbed, castrated, hanged, and lowered over a fire; after he dies his body was dragged through the streets	A white mob forcibly removed Marshall from police custody and hanged him twice from a cottonwood tree, and he died
Victims	July Perry and Moses Norman, unknown number of lives lost	Sam Carter, Sarah Carter, Poly Wilkerson, Sylvester Carrier, Lexie Gordon, James Carrier, Mingo Williams killed; Two white men killed	4 young African-Americans, Roger Malcolm, Dorothy Malcolm, George Dorsey, and Mae Murray Dorsey	Anthony Crawford, a wealthy African-American farmer and community leader	Deaths of Cesar Vicente Cauce, Michael Ronald Nathan, William Evan Sampson, Sandra Neely Smith, and James Michael Waller. Wounding of Paul Bermanzohn, Claire Butler, Tom Clark, Nelson Johnson, Rand Manzella, Don Pelles, Frankie Powell, Jim Wren, Harold Flowers, and David Dalton	Entire Wilmington African-American community, particularly newspaper owner Alex Manly and several wounded men of both races, people whose property was damaged	Entire Wilmington African-American community, particularly newspaper owner Alex Manly and several wounded men of both races, people whose property was damaged	slaves	Elias Clayton, Elmer Jackson, Isaac McGhie	Entire Tulsa Black community: up to 300 murder victims, homeowners of over 1,200 destroyed homes, owners of destroyed businesses; Blacks arrested during riot	Entire Tulsa Black community: up to 300 murder victims, homeowners of over 1,200 destroyed homes, owners of destroyed businesses. Blacks arrested during riot.	James Byrd, Jr.	Jesse Washington, a young African American	Robert Marshall, an African-American itinerant coal miner

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/ Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
Surviving victims and victims' families	Armstrong Hightower- only known survivor and former neighbor of Perry, numerous descendants	Lonnie Jefferson Carroll, Mary Hall Daniels, Lee Ruth Bradley Davis, Willie Evans, Arnett Turner Goins, Wilson Hall, Dorothy Goins Hosey, Margie Hall Johnson, Minnie Lee Langley, Allenetta Robinson Mortin	Victims' families	Crawford's family	Yonni Chapman, Signe Walker, Paul Beranzohn	Alex Manly among others	Alex Manly among others		Victims' families	126 survivors identified; 176 descendants of victims identified		Daughter of Renee Mullins; parents- James Byrd, Sr. and Stella Byrd		No known family
Perpetrators	White supremacist groups in Central Florida, including Ku Klux Klan	White men - not law enforcement - from surrounding area.	Between 12 and 15 white men	A white mob of between 200 and 400 men	KKK, National Socialist Party of America (Nazis)	White mob of 2,000 men led by the Committee of Twenty-Five, Democratic Party, other whites	White mob of 2,000 men led by the Committee of Twenty-Five, Democratic Party, other whites	The leaders, directors, and administrators at Brown University	White mob of between 5,000 and 10,000 people	White mob of 2,000 people, assisted by local police	White mob of 2,000 people, assisted by local police	Laurence Russell Brewer, Billy King, and Shawn Berry	White mob	A white mob estimated at one thousand men, women, and children
Unjust aftermath		Grand jury convenes in Bronson to investigate the Rosewood riot and finds "insufficient evidence" to prosecute.	No prosecution of perpetrators	Crawford's family was scattered, his valuable land was sold for very little, and as a result family lost wealth. No prosecution of perpetrators		African-Americans fled city, lost political and economic status	African-Americans fled city, lost political and economic status		Only 19 men indicted and only 3 convicted -- not of murder but for rioting; sentences all under 5 years within months of another black man being convicted of the rape and sentenced to a 30-year term	No prosecution of perpetrators; over \$4 million in claims by blacks all denied; Black who fled faced discrimination in neighboring towns; detained Blacks released only upon application by White person	No prosecution of perpetrators; over \$4 million in claims by blacks all denied. Black who fled faced discrimination in neighboring towns; detained Blacks released only upon application by White person			Photos of the lynching were sold; eleven men were charged with Marshall's murder, but charges were dismissed when no witness came forward

ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
Goals of the organization	To document Ocoee Massacre's History. Write curricula for FL history books (unaccomplished); educate Ocoee residents about race relations, power, and privilege	To provide information and services, to promote an understanding of diversity and encourage the practice of democratic/moral values, and to conduct research of the Rosewood Massacre and the history of race relations in Florida through educational activities and materials	To work for cultural healing, racial harmony, and social justice and honor the victims	To honor lynching victims, educate about harm of lynchings, advocate for families of lynching victims, and lobby for an apology	To promote healing and reconciliation of the community; reconcile fragmentation caused event and its aftermath; acknowledge and recognize feelings; help to facilitate positive changes in social consciousness and community institutions	To educate the public about the riots, to honor the victims and the reformers, to facilitate reconciliation, and to restore hope for the future	To research and accurately document the history, evaluate the economic impact, and inspire dialogue	To investigate and issue a public report on the University's historical relationship to slavery and the transatlantic slave trade; to investigate and bring to light the relationship between the founding of Brown University and the New England Slave Trade	To promote healing and reconciliation of the community broadly; creation of a memorial	To identify survivors; gather info. of historical significance; develop historical record of riot; option to make specific recommendations of reparations; create a final report of goals and recommendations	To support implementation of five reparations recommendations made by OK Commission to Study the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	The Byrd Foundation's mission is to promote racial healing and fight hate crimes of any kind.	To promote racial and cultural awareness and acceptance and to strengthen our community	To acknowledge the injustice done to Robert Marshall, heal the community, promote forgiveness, and inspire tolerance in the future
Prevailing focus on justice or healing?	Both	Justice	Both		Both			Neither	Healing	Both	Both	Healing		Healing
What time period does organization address?	Addresses issues as far back as 1920	Lawsuit brought against State of Florida by group of descendants and victims in 1994	Events of July 25, 1946	Addresses lynchings that occurred over a broad span of time	Addresses events of 1979	The events of 1898	The events of 1898	1764 (founding of University)-1865 (abolition of slavery in the United States)	June 1920	May - June, 1921	May - June, 1921	The events of 1998 to present.	Addresses racial relations over a wide time range	June 18, 1925

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/ Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
When was organization established?	1997	1995	August, 1997		June, 2004	1996	2000	2003	2000	1997	April, 2001	1998		Sometime around early 1998
Who established the organization?	Democracy Forum/ Ocoee Project Founded by group from First Unitarian Universalist Church of Orlando	Family members of the Black home-steaders of Rosewood	Group of biracial Georgians	Doris Dee Johnson, a descendant of the victim			North Carolina General Assembly	Ruth J. Simmons, Brown University President	Self-organized after 2000 article on lynching	OK state legislature	Center for Racial Justice (501c3)	Family members of James Byrd and local business and community leaders		Craddock Matthew Gilmour (a Price resident at the time of the lynching) among other organizers
How were the organization's leaders selected?	General consensus among 15-20 founding members as to co-leadership structure	Volunteers			Community organizations appointed selection panel; commissioners nominated by grass roots organizations and selected by independent selection panel		Appointed by the legislature, the governor, the mayor and city council of Wilmington, and the New Hanover County Commission	Appointed by President Simmons	Elected by members, with voting rights limited to people attending three meetings in a row	By statutory decree: 6 appointed by governor; 3 appointed by Tulsa mayor (including one survivor and two residents of Greenwood); director of OK Human Rights Commission; director of OK Historical Society		Volunteered		
What were the professional backgrounds of the leaders?	Various, high school education to PhD and Masters degrees	Diverse	Educators, legal professionals, graduate students, a historian, a farmer, a publisher, and journalist among others	Johnson is a researcher, author, and lecturer	Legal educators, activists, and community leaders		Members of the state legislature and a law professor among others	Faculty members from a diverse range of disciplines, as well as representatives of the administration and undergraduate and graduate student bodies	group of social workers, students, filmmakers, teachers, activists, authors	Legislators, historians, teachers, professors, lawyer, community members.	Ministers, educators, activists, police officer, doctor, historians, lawyers, authors	Business leaders and various professionals	Education, business	Gilmour was a retired lawyer
What racial or ethnic groups were the leaders?	Racial, ethnic, and gender diverse	Diverse, but predominantly African-American	Diverse	African-American	Diverse		Diverse, but predominantly African-American	Diverse	diverse	Majority African American, but diverse	includes black and white members	African-American		Gilmour was white

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/ Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
Did the organization hire additional staff or recruit volunteers?	Relied on volunteers	Recruits volunteers	Recruits volunteers		Additional staff utilized; volunteer statement-takers		Relied on volunteers and staff from the Department of Cultural Resources	Relied on research by committee members and student research		Hired clerical assistants and expert consultants; also relied on volunteers from OK Historical Society		Relied on volunteers		Relied on volunteers
Funding for the organization	Start-up research grants from Bert and Mary Meyer Foundation; now funded through Catholic Farm-workers Association		Requests donations		Grassroots donations, grants from private foundations and the North Carolina Humanities Council	Requests donations, grants from private foundations	Government-sponsored	Sponsored by Brown University	Almost completely local, from banks, faith communities, schools, citizens	\$50,000 added to OK Historical Society budget to pay staff; some private funds raised	Funded by sponsoring organization	Charitable contributions	Member dues	

ORGANIZATION'S ACTIVITIES

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
Preparation for activities	Extensive research as central part of their continuing work	Extensive research						Extensive research	Read Bakk-Hansen's article in <i>The Ripsaw</i> about the 1920 lynching; scheduled initial community meeting	Extensive research as central part of their continuing work	Read final report of OK Commission to Study the Race Riot of 1921, held public meeting to discuss next steps			
Advertisement of activities	Word of mouth as well as locations of activities i.e. churches, festivals, libraries, and other community locations, and newspaper publications	Website			Public Hearings and activities advertised on TRC website, press release issued			Public presentations that were open to the public			Word of mouth as well as locations of activities i.e. churches, festivals, libraries, and other community locations, and newspaper publications			
Activities organization engaged in	Research, education of community, play entitled "Whirlwind Passeth" with Black theatre company, planning reunion of descendants of victims and perpetrators; posted Black family names from Ocoee census on website, screening of documentary on riot, Black History Month activities, panel	Lawsuit brought against the state; Victims and descendants awarded total of \$2.2 million, with stipulation that no other Florida town could bring similar suit; research, education, publicity, memorial activities	Grave monuments, memorial services, historic signs, songfests, church services, meals, workshops, website, exhibits, and re-enactments	Helped organize reconciliation group conference, lobby for apology, website	Public Hearings including testimony from victims/survivors; GTRC Report Release Ceremony; Service of Spiritual Preparation; numerous community focus groups; fundraising events; interfaith gatherings; silent march; panel discussions; GTRC Closing Ceremony	Memorial park and sculpture, ceremonies, lecture series, book club, presentations, festival	Public hearings, research, report, presentations of findings, panels, website	Academic events and activities	Public meetings, lobbying for memorial, fundraising for memorial, website		Dialogue with commissioners, build coalition in support of reparations, lobby OK state legislature and Tulsa leadership, organize and support lawsuit, now lobbying Congress	Conducted James Byrd, Jr. Racism Oral History Project, which produced interviews for public education and archival; provides scholarships to Stanford University, contributions to the Boys and Girls Club to assist in the promotion of racial harmony, and provided financial contributions to the Center for Healing of Racism	Cemetery clean ups, providing historical resources, developing school curricula, discussion groups, diversity training, awards, website	A Day of Reconciliation consisting of an indoor ceremony with readings and music and a graveside dedication of a headstone for Marshall

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
	discussions, Play: <i>The Whirlwind Pasetth</i> , conferences and forums, dedication of gravestone to Perry													
Recent Activities by Organizations	MLK Day Parade (Jan. 2007)				Reconciliation efforts in Walton County, GA; North Carolina General Assembly commissioned report on 1898 racial massacre	Designing the memorial park	None		Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial dedicated on October 10, 2003 with an estimated crowd of over 3,000			None		None
Nature of hearings conducted by the organizations	Education, Commemoration events, memorials.	Public hearings—State House of Representatives	N/A	N/A	Public Hearings allowed victims to tell their stories. Speakers mandated to first make statement to commission	N/A	Hearings held on Sunday afternoons at a museum	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Level of formality at hearings	Formal research presentations, informal dialogue and Q&A.	Formal.	N/A	N/A	Fairly formal	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public visibility of hearings	Very visible	Open to the public to observe	N/A	N/A	Very visible	N/A	Open to the public to speak or observe	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Victim and perpetrator participation in hearings	Descendants of perpetrators and victims participated variably	10 survivors, 400 descendants involved in the case	N/A	N/A	KKK members Gorrell Pierce, Virgil Griffin. Victims/Survivors Paul Bermanzohn, Signe Walker, Yonni	N/A	A few descendants of victims spoke	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
					Chapman									
Amnesty granted to perpetrators	N/A	N/A	No	No	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	No		
Media coverage of activities	Coverage in Orlando Sentinel and Wall Street Journal	Extensive media coverage. Film "Rosewood" made to tell the story	Extensive local media coverage	National coverage of efforts to obtain an apology from the Senate	Vast media coverage nationwide	Extensive local and state coverage	Extensive local and state coverage	Extensive media coverage	Local and some national media coverage	Extensive local and national media coverage	Local and national media coverage			Not much media coverage; mostly local and regional media, but at least one nation radio program covered the event
Support from businesses, schools, government, and other organizations	Businesses resistant b/c FL economy based on tourism. Ocoee massacre talks not welcoming for tourists	Support from State House of Representatives			Civil Rights and Grass Roots orgs supportive.	Support from other private organizations and religious institutions	Support from the Department of Cultural Resources		financial support from various parts of community; assistance from Public Arts Commission			Support from other private organizations		Event hosted at a local school and received support from area churches

ORGANIZATION'S FINDINGS

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
Report containing findings, conclusions, or recommendations	No	Yes, Rosewood Report-Submitted to Florida Board of Regents-December 22, 1993	No	No	Final Report presented May 25, 2006	No	Yes, contained findings and recommendations	Yes	No	Yes, final report issued February 21, 2001	N/A	No	No	No
Was report published?	N/A	Yes.	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
How was report distributed?			N/A	N/A	Presented at Ceremony	N/A	Over website	In hard copy to University Community and over website	N/A	Presented to legislature and public	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Was the report available to the general public?	No	Yes, currently available on website	N/A	N/A	Yes, also currently available through GTRC website	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

COMMUNITY RESPONSE

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
Community support for organization	Ocoee residents mostly supportive (blacks); Some preferred to leave in past, Some resistant individuals came around	Civil lawsuit brought against the state. Civilian effort supported by several government representatives			Some expressed that event should be left in past.; many supportive		Mixed response		Supportive community		Mixed response; supported by a majority of living survivors			Mixed response
Nature of community involvement in activities and hearings	Very involved	Participation in activities	Participation in activities			Participation in activities	Participation in public hearings and attendance at presentations		financial support, regular meetings, volunteering					community members attended the Day of Reconciliation
Extent of community involvement in activities and hearings	Very involved	Very involved					Limited involvement in research; more participation at hearings and presentations		very involved			Involved.		Less involvement than expected; between 200 and 300 participants
Racial or ethnic groups that participated in activities	Diverse; Blacks and Whites	Diverse; Blacks and Whites					All		Diverse					
Socioeconomic classes that participated in activities	Various						All		Various					
Age groups that participated in activities	Various, school age to elder						All		Various, from school age to elderly					
Victim or victim's descendant participation	Yes	Yes.	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		No	Yes	Yes	Yes		No

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
Changes in community resulting from activities	Community education about Ocoee history and massacre; community realization as to why Ocoee was without a black population; community education about race relations in Ocoee	Community education		U.S. Senate apologized		Activities led to founding of the Wilmington Race Riot Commission	Community better educated about events of 1898; more open discussions about history and effects							
Nature of evaluating the effectiveness of organization	No evaluation	No evaluation								No official evaluation	Based on success in securing reparations	No evaluation		
Prosecution of perpetrators	None	State House of Reps report recommended further investigation and possible prosecution	Not yet, but in 2007 the FBI reopened the case	No	20 years later, 2 criminal trials and one civil trial found GRNS Police Dept, Nazi and KKK members jointly liable for wrongful death	No	No		No	No	No	Yes, Berry-sentenced to life imprisonment. King and Brewer sentenced to death		No
Monetary reparations for victims or descendants		Yes, victims and descendants awarded total of \$2.2 million	No	No, but some efforts are being made		No	No		No	Recommended	Pursuing	No		No

ORGANIZATION'S FUTURE

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
Is the organization active or dissolved?	Inactive	Active	Active			Active	Dissolved		Active	Dissolved	Active			Dissolved
Other organizations or individuals continuing this organization's activities	West Orange Reconciliation Task Force formed significantly later than Democracy Forum, started by one member of DF who lived in Ocoee that left group	Rosewood Exhibit-traveling exhibit to memorialize events and educate. Bus tours of Rosewood offered to educate			Greensboro Truth & Community Reconciliation Project; Beloved Community Center; Greensboro Justice Fund	Partners for Economic Inclusion and Carolinas Heritage Tourism Network	Independent researchers and researchers at the Office of Archives and History continue to update research		None	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	None			
Future plans to further reconciliation	None						None		Community education, scholarship program, curriculum development, website development	None	Lobbying Congress, since Supreme Court denied cert. in case where lawsuit was dismissed	None		
Current contact information	West Orange Reconciliation Task Force 120 W Floral Street Ocoee, FL 34761 http://www.racialreconciliation.org	Rosewood 1923@yahoo.com	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee, Inc. 1851 Ray's Church Road Bishop, GA 30621-1206 (706) 769-0988 or (770) 267-1024 email: info@moore	Doria Johnson doriajohnson@comcast.net	http://www.greensborotruth.org/		Research Branch North Carolina Office of Archives & History 4610 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-4610		Heidi Bakk-Hansen CJMM Inc. 310 North 1st Avenue West, Rm. 116, Duluth, MN 55806, (P) 218.722.3186, (F) 218.722.3189, heidibakkhansen@mac		Reginald King, Chair, Tulsa Reparations Commission Steering Committee, (W) 918-585-2084, http://www.tulsareparations.org		Community Race Riot Relations Coalition, P.O. Box 824, Waco, TX 76703	

ORGANIZATION	Democracy Forum/Ocoee Project	Rosewood Heritage Foundation	Moore's Ford Memorial Committee	Anthony Crawford Remembered Memorial Committee	Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Comm'n	1898 Foundation	Wilmington Race Riot Comm'n	Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice	Clayton Jackson McGhie Memorial Board	Comm'n on the Study of the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921	Tulsa Reparations Coalition	James Byrd Foundation for Racial Healing	Community Race Relations Coalition	Day of Reconciliation
			sford.org						com					