



# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

**1715** – North Carolina adopts its first slave code, which tries to define the social, economic, and physical place of enslaved people.<sup>1</sup>

**1715** – The General Assembly enacts a law denying Blacks and Indians the right to vote. Some free African Americans will continue to vote until disfranchisement in 1835.<sup>2</sup>

**1740** – Colonial settlement began. English, German, Scotch-Irish, and Welsh settlers arrived in Orange County. Large concentration of slave owners in Triangle region.<sup>3</sup>

**1752** – Orange County is founded. When Orange County was founded in 1752, five Native American tribes were already living in this area.<sup>4</sup>

**1754** – Oldest documented sale of people as slaves in Orange County Register of Deeds records.<sup>5</sup>

**1789** – UNC is built with slaves contributing to the construction of Old East, the Old Chapel (Person Hall), Old West, the New Chapel (Gerrard Hall) and additions to Old East and Old West.<sup>6</sup>

**1795** – UNC Chapel Hill opens to Whites only. It is the first public university in the United States and only 2.2 miles from Carrboro's center.

**1829** – David Walker, a free Black native of Wilmington living in Boston, published his pamphlet, Walker's Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World. Filled with rhetoric calling for the enslaved to revolt against their owners, Walker's Appeal spurred a wave of anti-Black education legislation across the South.<sup>7</sup>

**1838** – Approximately 17,000 North Carolina Cherokee are forcibly removed from the state to the Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). This event becomes known as the Trail of Tears. An estimated 4,000 Cherokee people die during the 1,200-mile trek. A few hundred Cherokee refuse to be rounded up and transported. They hide in the mountains and evade federal soldiers. Eventually, a deal is struck between the army and the remaining Cherokee. Tsali, a leading Cherokee brave, agrees to surrender himself to General Winfield Scott to be shot if the army will allow the rest of his people to stay in North Carolina legally. The federal government eventually establishes a reservation for the Eastern Band of Cherokee.<sup>8</sup>

**1839** – NC began publicly funding limited funds for education. Chapel Hill started raising taxes from its citizens and continued receiving funding from Orange County and the state in 1909. However, the education for Black students, was controlled by the county.<sup>9</sup>

**1861** – Civil War Begins. NC joins the Confederacy.

**1861** – North Carolina lawmakers bar any Black person from owning or controlling a slave, making it impossible for a free person of color to buy freedom for a family member or friend.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ncmuseumofhistory.org/learning/educators/timelines/eighteenth-century-north-carolina-timeline>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ncmuseumofhistory.org/learning/educators/timelines/eighteenth-century-north-carolina-timeline>

<sup>3</sup> <https://indyweek.com/guides/archives/censustriangle-s-top-slaveowners/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.orangecountync.gov/1644/About-Orange-County>

<sup>5</sup> <http://ocncslaverecords.blogspot.com/2019/09/new-and-improved-slave-records-of.html>

<sup>6</sup> <https://exhibits.lib.unc.edu/exhibits/show/slavery/introduction>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.ednc.org/deep-rooted-a-brief-history-of-race-and-education-in-north-carolina/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.ncmuseumofhistory.org/learning/educators/timelines/nineteenth-century-north-carolina-timeline>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2018/03/historical-segregation-0306>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.ncmuseumofhistory.org/learning/educators/timelines/nineteenth-century-north-carolina-timeline>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

**1861** – First North Carolina Infantry of the Confederate States Army formed with 1600 officers and men.<sup>11</sup>

**1865** – Civil War Ends

**1869** – Jefferson Morrow and Daniel Morrow, two African American farm workers from Orange County, died for the alleged crimes of barn burning and threats of rape toward a White woman.

- a. July – Three barns in Orange County burned to the ground in a single evening. The Morrow brothers quickly fell under the suspicion of the community and law enforcement arrested and confined them to the Hillsborough jail. A mob of Ku Klux Klan members abducted the two men from the prison and removed them to the “top of a hill outside of town.” There they threatened the men at gunpoint, before finally deciding on their innocence and letting them go free.
- b. August – Mob lynched the Morrow brothers following an accusation of barn burning and the vague charge of insulting women. Reports at the time indicated that the lynch mob left a note identifying themselves as the KKK.
- c. In the wake of the Morrow brothers’ lynching and other Klan activity, Governor William Woods Holden threatened to declare Orange County and other nearby counties as being in a state of insurrection.<sup>12</sup>
- d. At least 4 other men would be lynched that year, most under suspicion of arson.<sup>13</sup>

**1872** – NC General Assembly passed legislation to divide NC into 8 congressional Districts in order to curb Black political power in the state. This concentrated the African American population into a single voting district. This was a way to minimize the impact of the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment in 1870 which gave African American men the right to vote.<sup>14</sup>

**1877-1950** – The Equal Justice Initiative Remembrance Project shows 124 people lynched in NC during this time.<sup>15</sup> These are documented cases. There are likely more cases for which records have not been found.

- e. According to multiple sources the majority of NC lynching victims were African American. The next largest group of people were identified as White, and were sometimes lynched because of their associations with or advocacy for African Americans. There is record of Native American and Italian victims also.
- f. The majority of those lynched were Black male adults, but in North Carolina as well as throughout the nation, women, teens, children and infants were also lynched.<sup>16</sup>
- g. Some sources define lynching narrowly as a collective action, involving 3 or more people in a lynch mobs, “justified” by the “apparent” guilt of the victim, bypassing the law, and offering suspects no trial. While broader definitions include scenarios that did not involve this supposed seeking of justice and victims were picked at random, or scenarios where violence is perpetuated on a large

<sup>11</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1st\\_North\\_Carolina\\_Infantry\\_Regiment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1st_North_Carolina_Infantry_Regiment)

<sup>12</sup> <http://lynching.web.unc.edu/the-people/daniel-and-jefferson-morrow/>

<sup>13</sup> “Lynching in North Carolina: A History, 1865-1941” Newkirk, Vann R. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company Inc., 2009; <https://plaintalkhistory.com/monroeandflorencework/explore/map2/#3/37.97/-90.99>

<sup>14</sup> <https://cwnc.omeka.chass.ncsu.edu/items/show/551>

<sup>15</sup> <https://lynchinginamerica.eji.org/>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.ourtimepress.com/view-from-here-never-forget-the-lynchings-list/>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

scale against an ethnic group. The latter scenarios are rage filled, to maintain the established order, and the victims were often tortured and mutilated.<sup>17</sup>

**1882** – Durham-Greensboro Southern Railway line began offering service to a small, somewhat deserted area west of Chapel Hill, to accommodate travelers to and from UNC. In order not to disturb the scholarly folks who spent their days pondering who knows what, it was decreed that the railroad station was to be built at least a mile from the UNC campus. Carrboro was born.<sup>18</sup>

**1882-1968** – 101 lynchings recorded in NC. Of the 101 total shown here, 86 were Black and 15 were White,<sup>19</sup> some of those likely for helping Blacks or being anti lynching.<sup>20</sup>

**1890's** – In the early 1890's the train station, known as the depot, was one of only a few buildings in Venable. A cotton gin, flour mill, blacksmith, and a couple of houses were the only buildings that existed back in those days. African-American hack drivers transported folks to Chapel Hill from the trains in Carrboro on a regular basis, and the community of Venable very slowly began to grow.<sup>21</sup>

**1897** - North Carolina's Democratic Party decided to embark on a white supremacy campaign to try to drive Populist and Republican politicians out of office during the 1898 election. The campaign used speeches, propaganda cartoons, and the threat of violence to create support for white supremacy.<sup>22</sup>

**1898** - New Hanover County's Democrats used threats and intimidation to stop African Americans from voting. Pro-Democratic Party election officers tampered with the returns. Because of these tactics, Democrats swept the election.<sup>23</sup>

- Two days after the contested election, a mob of white armed men ransack *The Daily Record*, the office of the local African American newspaper. The crowd then sets it on fire. The office is located in the Love and Charity Hall, an African American community center.<sup>24</sup>
- After burning *The Daily Record* offices, a violent mob then took to the streets, and on the Northside of town, attacked African Americans. An unknown number of African Americans died. Other people—White and Black—were “banished” from the city. On the same day, local elected officials were forced to resign, and were replaced by white supremacist leaders.
- Once generally referred to as a “riot,” these events are now more widely understood to have been a white supremacist massacre and a coup d'état.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>17</sup> <https://plaintalkhistory.com/monroeandflorencework/explore/>

<sup>18</sup> <https://carrboro.com/carrborohistory.shtml>

<sup>19</sup> <https://famous-trials.com/sheriffshipp/1083-lynchingsstate>

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.naacp.org/history-of-lynchings/>

<sup>21</sup> <https://carrboro.com/carrborohistory.shtml>

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.capefearmuseum.com/exhibits/wilmington-massacre-and-coup-detat-of-1898-timeline-of-events/>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.capefearmuseum.com/exhibits/wilmington-massacre-and-coup-detat-of-1898-timeline-of-events/>

<sup>24</sup> <https://nhcgov.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=5a4f5757e4904fb8bef6db842c1ff7c3>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.capefearmuseum.com/exhibits/wilmington-massacre-and-coup-detat-of-1898-timeline-of-events/>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

**1900** – NC approves amendment requiring residents to pass a literacy test in order to register to vote. This was done to specifically suppress the African American vote.<sup>26</sup>

**1902** – Chapel Hill Public School opens to Whites only.<sup>27</sup>

**1909** – Julian Carr bought Lloyd cotton mill.

**1909** – The Pickwick Theater, Orange County's first movie theater, opens to Whites only and excluding Black and other communities of color. Local theaters remain segregated until the Varsity Theater integrated in December 1961, a result of protests and boycotts.<sup>28</sup>

**1910-1997** – African Americans lost about 90 percent of their farmland, amounting to losses in the hundreds of billions of dollars. As ProPublica reports, land loss is a major contributor to the racial wealth gap: the median wealth among Black families is about a tenth of that of White families.<sup>29</sup>

**1911** – First Boy Scouts of America Troup created in 1911 for Whites only. Not until 1974 do North Carolina BSA councils begin to integrate troops.<sup>30</sup>

**1913** – Confederate Monument "Silent Sam" dedicated in McCorkle Place. At the ceremony Julian Carr speaks of the welfare of the Anglo Saxon race and the purest strain to be found in the 13 states. Carr also brags of horse-whipping a "negro wench until her skirts hung in shreds" and how he considered it his "pleasing duty". Carr was also the largest single donor to the monument.<sup>31</sup>

**1913** – Town of Venable is renamed "Carrboro," at the request of Julian Carr, in exchange for building roads and providing electric power for the downtown Carrboro area from his cotton mill generation plant.<sup>32</sup>

**1920's** – American Eugenics forced sterilization of thousands. American sterilization laws were also used as a tool of racialized population control. From the 1920s to 1970s, thousands of poor, Southern Black women were sterilized without their knowledge or consent. Most states abandoned eugenics programs after World War II, but sterilization increased in Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, coinciding with growing Black political power, mandatory integration, and the civil rights movement. Some states continued to sterilize into the 1970s.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>26</sup> <https://calendar.eji.org/racial-injustice/aug/2>

<sup>27</sup> <http://the-telegrapher.com/timeline4.html>

<sup>28</sup> <http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~orangecountync/history/places/movtheaters/ocmovs.html>

<sup>29</sup> <https://ejournal.org/news/brothers-jailed-8-years-for-refusing-to-leave-their-land/>

<sup>30</sup> <https://aaregistry.org/story/the-african-american-boy-scout-movement-a-story/#:~:text=In%201974%2C%20after%2053%20years%20of%20segregation%2C%20the,understanding%20what%20it%20means%20to%20be%20a%20Scout>

<sup>31</sup> <https://hgreen.people.ua.edu/transcription-carr-speech.html>

<sup>32</sup> <http://the-telegrapher.com/timeline4.html>

<sup>33</sup> <https://ejournal.org/news/history-racial-injustice-racial-eugenics/>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

**1924** – Lincoln High built (originally Orange County Trade School, renamed to Lincoln High 1948).<sup>34</sup>

**1929** – North Carolina General Assembly authorized the governing body or executive head of any penal or charitable public institution to sterilize any patient or inmate when it was determined to be in the individual's and/or public's best interest.<sup>35</sup>

**1930** – Carrboro's Black citizens voted to pay higher taxes to join the Chapel Hill school district in order to give students in the Orange County Training School a longer academic year.<sup>36</sup>

**1933** – The Eugenics Board of North Carolina is organized.<sup>37</sup>

**1937** – Chapel Hill/Carrboro race riot. A Race Riot breaks out in August, brought on by the Mill closings and the economic hardships of the Depression. The Black population was unable to compete economically with their White, working-class poor counterparts. Public services, such as streetlights and safe roads, were inadequate in Potter's Field, Tin Top, Pine Knolls, and other Black neighborhoods. Police protection was virtually non-existent, wages were low, rents were high, and sub-standard housing was the norm.<sup>38</sup>

**1942** – The Bracero Program is created as a bi-lateral agreement between Mexico and the United States. This program would allow millions of Mexican men to come to the U.S. to work on short-term, primarily agricultural labor contracts. This was in response to growers arguing that WWII would bring labor shortages to low-paying agricultural jobs. Two negative consequences would result: <sup>39</sup>

- Safeguards to protect workers were ignored by Growers leaving Mexican and native workers to suffer.
- Farm workers in the U.S. worried that braceros would compete for jobs and lower wages.

**1946** – U. S. Supreme Court held that state laws requiring segregation on interstate buses and trains were unconstitutional.

**1947** – Eight African American and eight White members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) headed by the organization's leaders, Bayard Rustin and George Houser, set out from Washington, D.C., on Greyhound and Trailways buses.<sup>40</sup>

- April – As the buses departed Chapel Hill for Greensboro, four of the riders were arrested, two Blacks for refusing to move to the rear of the Trailways bus, and two Whites for interfering.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>34</sup> <https://garemembers.racialequityalliance.org/viewdocument/chapel-hill-homework-assignments-v?CommunityKey=320c4cdb-9126-477a-b48d-e7e1a14c5050&tab=librarydocuments&MessageKey=d5642bf5-5605-4cfb-95b5-c645c92b63c6>

<sup>35</sup> <https://thecincinnatiherald.com/2020/08/study-examines-disproportionate-effect-of-eugenics-on-ncs-black-population/>

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2018/03/historical-segregation-0306>

<sup>37</sup> <https://northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/eugenics-board/>

<sup>38</sup> <https://indyweek.com/news/race-riot/>

<sup>39</sup> <http://braceroarchive.org/about>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.ncpedia.org/journey-reconciliation-1947>

<sup>41</sup> <https://www.ncpedia.org/journey-reconciliation-1947>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

b. May – Members who had been arrested went on trial and were sentenced.

**1948** – Orange County Training School changed its name to Lincoln High School to reflect more academic rigor.

**1951** – Harvey Beech, James Lassiter, J. Kenneth Lee, Floyd McKissick and James Robert Walker enrolled in the UNC School of Law in 1951, following a court order that said the Law School must admit Black students.

They became the first African American students at Carolina, who had been previously denied admission for over 155 years, when UNC first opened its doors to Whites.<sup>42</sup>

**1954** – Brown v. the Board of Education Supreme Court decision

**1954** – North Carolina government comes up with [the Pearsall Plan](#). The plan would allow students to be exempt from attending court-ordered integrated public schools and would allow for tuition vouchers for students in areas with integrated schools to attend private ones.<sup>43</sup>

**1955** – Cemetery marker commemorates the unmarked graves of African American slaves and freedmen who contributed to the development of Carrboro and were buried in this site.<sup>44</sup>

**1955** – Emmett Till, a fourteen-year-old boy was brutally murdered and his body thrown in the Tallahatchie River. Despite clear evidence that two white men committed the crime, an all-white jury returned a "Not Guilty" verdict after just an hour of deliberation.

**1958-1968** – Between this time period more than 2100 authorized sterilizations occurred across NC's 100 counties.<sup>45</sup>

**1959** – Carrboro joins Chapel Hill Carrboro City School District.

**1959** – Ten year old Stanley Vickers is denied attendance to Carrboro Elementary School. Even though the school was closer to his residence than the still all-Black Northside Elementary, his request was denied based on the color of his skin.<sup>46</sup>

**1960** – Four N.C. A&T freshmen (Franklin McCain, Joseph McNeil, Ezell Blair, Jr. and David Richmond) sat down at the "whites only" Woolworth lunch counter in Greensboro and ignited America's sit-in movement.<sup>47</sup>

**1960** – Chapel Hill Nine Sit-In – Nine young men from Lincoln High School stage a sit-in at Colonial Drug to protest segregation.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>42</sup> <https://www.unc.edu/story/black-history-month-2020/>

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.politicsnc.com/the-pearsall-plan-revisited/>

<sup>44</sup> <https://docsouth.unc.edu/commland/monument/288/#:~:text=The%20stone%20marker%20commemorates%20the,two%20narrow%20pieces%20of%20granite>

<sup>45</sup> <https://www.jbhe.com/2020/08/researchers-label-north-carolinas-eugenic-sterilization-program-as-genocide/>

<sup>46</sup> <http://www.ibiblio.org/carrborocitizen/main/2011/09/01/vickers-decision-remembered/>

<sup>47</sup> <https://www.sitinmovement.org/about/>

<sup>48</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/civil-rights/the-chapel-hill-nine/>



# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

**1960** – School Board made the first move towards desegregation, six years *after* the Brown v. the Board of Education Supreme Court decision to end segregation. By 1963 students were assigned schools based on where they lived rather than the color of their skin. It would not be until summer of 1966 that desegregation was complete in Chapel Hill.<sup>49</sup>

**1961** – Picketing called for when manager of the Carolina Theater refuses to allow a desegregated showing of Porgy and Bess, a film with a predominately Black cast. Movement to integrate Chapel Hill theaters becomes known as Citizens for Open Movies.<sup>50</sup>

**1961** – A federal lawsuit filed on behalf of the Vickers family and Stanley Vickers, who had been denied access to Carrboro Elementary School, is decided in favor of the Vickers family. Durham lawyers Conrad Pearson and William Marsh, along with Thurgood Marshall, filed the lawsuit, and Stanley’s win paved the road for integration across the southeastern United States.<sup>51</sup>

**1961** – First Blacks attend an integrated showing at the Carolina Theater of "The Dark at the Top of the Stairs" (only Black university students allowed): Ann Douglas and Edith Mayfield.<sup>52</sup>

**1961** – First schools integrate following Brown V. Board of Education.

**1961** – Stanley Vickers, Ted Stone integrate junior high school, Sheila Bynum becomes first Black student at Chapel Hill High.<sup>53</sup>

**1961** – Carrboro residents oppose zoning plan to redistribute Black elementary students to all elementary schools.<sup>54</sup>

**1961** – After failure of the call for integration, picketing of theaters resumes. In response The Varsity begins to allow “university blacks” to attend screenings. Theaters would not open to all until November 1962.<sup>55</sup>

**1963** – Picket of College Cafe on Franklin Street by UNC NAACP & SPU. University demonstrator, Paul Hutzler, attacked by White resident of Carrboro, Roy Lee Merritt.<sup>56</sup>

**1963** – Protesters, Black and White, arrested at Merchants Association’s headquarters (on Franklin St) in first mass civil disobedience demonstration.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2018/03/historical-segregation-0306>

<sup>50</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.ibiblio.org/carrborocitizen/main/2011/09/01/vickers-decision-remembered/>

<sup>52</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>53</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf> [https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Timeline\\_OOF\\_Final.pdf](https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Timeline_OOF_Final.pdf)

<sup>54</sup> <https://books.google.com/books?id=kfUACwAAQBAJ&pg=PA86&lpg=PA86&dq=the+carrboro+school+get+the+smallest+possible+number+of+negro+students&source=bl&ots=yxY8EjVur1&sig=ACfU3U3vZAqEQ19wFLcu4v3G-hjY3gBwrw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjptWlhozsAhWkl3IEHcamC404ChDoATAFegQIARAB#v=onepage&q=the%20carrboro%20school%20get%20the%20smallest%20possible%20number%20of%20negro%20students&f=false>

<sup>55</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>56</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>57</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

**1963-1964** – School district lines were redrawn to assign equal percentages of Black and White students.

**1963** – Quinton Baker, along with other protesters, was doused with Clorox and ammonia at a protests at the Rock Pile. He was taken to the hospital with first-degree burns and had his stomach pumped. More violence at Watts Motel demonstrations. Approximately 200 arrests after protests.<sup>58</sup>

**1964** – Pat Cusick, LaVert Taylor, John Dunne, and James Foushee hold 8-day "Holy Week Fast" on the post office steps to protest the nearly 30 segregated business in Chapel Hill. The Ku Klux Klan holds a rally of about 700 people at the town's edge on the seventh day.<sup>59</sup>

**1964** – Rights Act passed by Congress. Black members of community test civil rights law by visiting formerly segregated eateries. Denial of service and attacks at two eateries: Watts Grill and Clarence's Bar & Grill.<sup>60</sup>

**1966** – The all-Black Lincoln High School, serving Carrboro and Chapel Hill, closes.

- All students attend newly constructed, integrated Chapel Hill High School.
- Black students forced to give up their school name, their mascot, their principal, their coach, and their school trophies.<sup>61</sup>

**1960's** late – Urban Renewal and the Durham freeway destroyed much and would replace little. In the end, over 4,000 families and 500 businesses were displaced. The price tag for the destruction of Hayti was \$300 million in today's dollars, three-quarters of which was paid for by the federal government.<sup>62</sup>

**1969** – Dining Hall workers, with the help of the Black Student Movement at UNC-Chapel Hill went on strike over the university's underpaid and predominantly African American cafeteria workers.<sup>63</sup>

UNC Food Service Employees strike again, after management of food services was transferred to outside vendor and six employees were fired.<sup>64</sup>

**1970** – James Lewis Cates, a Black man was murdered when a fight took place between students attending a dance, hosted by a UNC African American student group, and a white supremacist biker gang that came uninvited.<sup>65</sup>

<sup>58</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>59</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>60</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>61</sup> <https://chapelhillhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Text-version-of-timeline.pdf>

<sup>62</sup> [https://www.bullcity150.org/uneven\\_ground/dismantling\\_hayti/](https://www.bullcity150.org/uneven_ground/dismantling_hayti/)

<sup>63</sup> <https://guides.lib.unc.edu/c.php?g=248685&p=1694843#:~:text=In%20late%201968%2C%20members%20of,%2C%20star%20February%2023%2C%201969>

<sup>64</sup> <https://guides.lib.unc.edu/c.php?g=248685&p=1694843#:~:text=In%20late%201968%2C%20members%20of,%2C%20star%20February%2023%2C%201969>

<sup>65</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2019/11/james-cates-1118>



# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

**1972** – Local officials declared a solid waste emergency and rezoned Rogers Road and purchased the land for \$235,000. Residents have theorized that their neighborhood was targeted due to lack of a political voice and minority population.<sup>66</sup>

In exchange for the rezoning, Rogers Road residents were promised infrastructure from the Chapel Hill Mayor, which included basic necessities such as water and sewer hookup, storm drains, curbs, gutters, streetlights, sidewalks, a recreation center, and green space.<sup>67</sup>

**1979** – A nine-car caravan of the Ku Klux Klan and American Nazi Party members drove into Morningside Homes, a public housing project in the Black community, and opened fire onto demonstrators preparing for an anti-Klan rally organized by the Communist Workers Party (CWP) and local community activists. The march was to have been followed by an educational conference later that day addressing the recent upsurge in white supremacist activity in the South and explore how racism has historically been used to divide workers.<sup>68</sup>

The Greensboro Police, FBI and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms had information that this attack was planned, yet no law enforcement officers were on the scene. The shots fired that day took the lives of Sandy Smith, Jim Waller, Bill Sampson, Cesar Cauce, and Michael Nathan, labor and community organizers, members of the CWP, and wounded 10 others. These murders, filmed and documented by numerous television news cameras on the scene, have largely gone unpunished.<sup>69</sup>

**1980's** – CDBG grants to provide storm water, curb/gutter and sidewalks in Lloyd-Broad neighborhood.

**1981** – Hilliard Caldwell, a prominent Black community activist leader worked as a liaison between students and administration during integration of Chapel Hill High School. He was elected to the Board of Aldermen.

**1995** – Historical marker commemorates the unmarked graves of African American slaves and freedmen who contributed to the development of Carrboro and were buried in this site.<sup>70</sup>

**2007** – Carrboro Board of Aldermen passed an anti-lingering ordinance which applied to the corner where Latino day laborers congregate to seek work. The controversial ordinance would not be rescinded until 2011, 4 years later.<sup>71</sup>

**2011** – Study by the UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health, published online in the peer-reviewed journal, Environmental Research, found that Rogers-Eubanks residents reported more respiratory problems and irritation of the eyes, nose and throat when landfill odor was present.<sup>72</sup>

<sup>66</sup> <http://mediahub.unc.edu/rogers-road-neighborhoods-fight-environmental-justice/>

<sup>67</sup> <http://blogs.law.unc.edu/civilrights/2013/07/10/next-generation-series-orange-county-landfill-closing-is-a-victory-for-the-rogerseubanks-community/>

<sup>68</sup> <https://www.greensboromassacrelessonstoday.org/background/>

<sup>69</sup> <https://www.greensboromassacrelessonstoday.org/background/>

<sup>70</sup> <https://www.ncpedia.org/monument/african-american-cemetery>

<sup>71</sup> <https://www.southerncoalition.org/anti-lingering-ordinance-rescinded-in-carrboro/>

<sup>72</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4514614/>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

**2011** – Brothers Melvin Davis and Licurtis Reels refused to leave family land their great-grandfather bought a hundred years ago in Carteret County. They were jailed for civil contempt and spent the next eight years in jail, even though they had not been charged with or convicted of a crime. The Torrens Act has long had a bad reputation especially in Carteret County, where it has long been used by big business to acquire land for development. In February 2019, Melvin and Licurtis, now 72 and 61, were released on the condition that they do not step foot on the property where they lived their entire lives. ProPublica reports they are “two of the longest-serving inmates for civil contempt in U.S. history.”<sup>73</sup>

**2012** – NC Governor repealed the Racial Justice Act, allowed condemned convicts to use statistical analysis to argue that race played a role in their sentencing. This was after state Democrats said the law resulted in at least four convicts being taken off death row after judges ruled that their sentences resulted from racial bias, with their sentences commuted to life in prison instead.<sup>74</sup>

- a. Chief Resident Superior Court Judge Gregory A. Weeks, who provided the verdicts, determined that prosecutors used a “cheat sheet” of manufactured answers to justify striking African-American citizens from juries, and that they wrote racially-charged notes about potential Black jurors, such as “blk wino – drugs” or being from a “respectable blk family” or from a “blk/high drug” area.<sup>75</sup>
- b. According to Census figures as of the writing of this article, June 21, 2013, about 53% of the 153 convicts awaiting execution in North Carolina were Black, according to the state Department of Public Safety, while about 40% were White. African-Americans made up about 22% of the state's population at that time.<sup>76</sup>
- c. These cases were still not over as of August 2019 – there are many more dates that can be added and the outcome researched as well.<sup>77</sup>

**2013** – The State of Exclusion Report<sup>78</sup> - Orange County, N.C.: An In-depth Analysis of the Legacy of Segregated Communities listed the following inequities:

- a. Between the 2000 and 2010 censuses the county population increased by 15,000, but the African American population decreased by almost 400. Race and income strongly correlate. The loss of lower wealth residents has been most pronounced in historically African American neighborhoods closest to the University, such as the Northside community.
- b. The rate of exposure to solid waste facilities for residents of census blocks that are 75% or more non-White is 17%, as opposed to only 3% for the county as a whole. Compared to other wealthy counties, or to the state, Orange County has

<sup>73</sup> <https://ejournal.org/news/brothers-jailed-8-years-for-refusing-to-leave-their-land/>

<sup>74</sup> <https://www.cnn.com/2013/06/20/justice/north-carolina-death-penalty/index.html>

<sup>75</sup> <https://nccadp.org/rja-timeline/>

<sup>76</sup> <https://www.cnn.com/2013/06/20/justice/north-carolina-death-penalty/index.html>

<sup>77</sup> <https://nccadp.org/rja-timeline/>; <https://ejournal.org/news/north-carolina-supreme-court-requires-review-of-racial-bias-in-death-penalty-cases/>

<sup>78</sup> <http://www.uncinclusionproject.org/documents/orangecountyreportfinal.pdf>

## Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

a smaller overall rate of exposure to solid waste facilities, but a higher exposure rate for these super majority non-White census blocks. Unfortunately, issues of environmental racism in Orange County are not limited to the Rogers Eubanks neighborhood. Similar disparities emerge for the exposure rates to other types of potentially polluting facilities tracked by the EPA, disparities caused by facilities such as the OWASA Jones Ferry Road Water Treatment Plant, next to a majority Latino neighborhood in Carrboro (2013).<sup>79</sup>

	RESIDENTS OF CENSUS BLOCKS THAT ARE 75% OR MORE NON-WHITE		ENTIRE POPULATION	
	POPULATION	EXPOSURE RATE	POPULATION	EXPOSURE RATE
ORANGE COUNTY RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO A SOLID WASTE FACILITIES <sup>12</sup>	6,315	16.72%	133,801	3.20%
TIER 3 COUNTY RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO A SOLID WASTE FACILITY	732,614	12.30%	4,823,641	6.21%
NORTH CAROLINA RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO A SOLID WASTE FACILITY	1,309,105	9.37%	9,535,483	5.34%
ORANGE COUNTY RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO AN EPA MONITORED POLLUTION SOURCE	6,315	46.57%	133,801	28.27%
TIER 3 COUNTY RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO AN EPA MONITORED POLLUTION SOURCE	732,614	51.06%	4,823,641	29.77%
NORTH CAROLINA RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO AN EPA MONITORED POLLUTION SOURCE	1,309,105	41.82%	9,535,483	24.25%

<sup>12</sup> Exposure rates are defined as being within a one-mile radius of an open or closed solid waste facility listed by the N.C. Department of the Environment and Natural Resources. For example, an exposure rate of 100% could mean either that all of the population lived within a mile of one facility, or that 25% of the population lived within one mile of four solid waste facilities.

- c. CHCCS and OCS have both also faced persistent, district-wide achievement gaps between White students, African American and Latino students. Figure 3 shows that while OCS tracks the statewide achievement gap between White and African American students each year, CHCCS's achievement gap is much wider. CHCCS's wide testing disparities recently drew national attention, as researchers from Stanford University found that the achievement gap between the district's White and African American students is the second-highest of any school district in the country.
- d. 70% of the district's African American students and 63% of its Latino students qualified for free and reduced lunch, compared to just 5% of the district's White students.

**2013** – Orange County Landfill closed on Saturday, June 29, 2013, forty-one years after it opened.

<sup>79</sup> <http://www.uncinclusionproject.org/documents/orangecountyreportfinal.pdf>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

**2014** – Lennon Lacy is found hanging from a swing set in rural North Carolina.<sup>80</sup>

- 2 years later the FBI would find no evidence of a hate crime.
- 2016 – Documentary “Always in Season” trace the origins of racial injustice in this case while telling of Lennon’s family’s search for justice.<sup>81</sup>

**2014** – After three decades on North Carolina’s death row, Henry Lee McCollum was declared innocent of the murder of a young girl and released yesterday, along with his half-brother, Leon Brown, who was serving a life sentence.<sup>82</sup>

- Both men are intellectually disabled, with one described as having the mental age of a 9 year old.
- The 30-year delay in announcing McCollum’s innocence can be traced to prosecutors who illegally hid evidence, including a police request to test a fingerprint found at the crime scene against Roscoe Artis, a suspect who lived a block away from the scene and confessed to a rape and murder that happened within weeks of this crime. The test was not done, and prosecutors never told the defense that police had suspected Artis.<sup>83</sup>

**2014** – In a Washington Post article by Christopher Ingraham, NC Congressional District 4 (which includes Carrboro) is listed as one of the ten most gerrymandered districts in the entire United States. District 4 has been gerrymandered to consolidate Democratic power (which historically includes most African American voters) within the historically liberal district, in hopes to pull out and elect more Republicans to the more conservative neighboring districts.<sup>84</sup>

**2015** – NC Legislature passed Heritage Protection Act to Protect Confederate Monuments “in response to remove Confederate flags and memorials in other states after a White supremacist shot and killed nine Black men and women in a historically Black church in Charleston, South Carolina, on June 17, 2015.”<sup>85</sup>

**2015** – The Graduate School of Education at the University of Pennsylvania examined data about school discipline practices for the 2011-2012 school year in every K-12 public school district in thirteen Southern states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. Expulsion rates for Black students were higher than their representation in student body in every one of the studied states.<sup>86</sup>

**2015** – A total of 76 Black/African American individuals are experiencing some type of homelessness within Orange County. This compares to 34 individuals identifying as White and 11 individuals who identify as Hispanic/Latino who are experiencing some type of homelessness. Black/African Americans represent 58.9% of the homeless

<sup>80</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2014/dec/12/fbi-investigate-lennon-lacy-north-carolina>

<sup>81</sup> <https://nofilmschool.com/2016/07/20-films-you-need-to-watch-about-race-in-america>

<sup>82</sup> <https://eji.org/news/henry-mccollum-exonerated-released-north-carolina-death-row/>

<sup>83</sup> <https://eji.org/news/henry-mccollum-exonerated-released-north-carolina-death-row/>

<sup>84</sup> <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2014/05/15/americas-most-gerrymandered-congressional-districts/>

<sup>85</sup> <https://calendar.eji.org/racial-injustice/jul/20>

<sup>86</sup> <https://eji.org/news/Black-students-disproportionately-suspended-expelled-in-the-south/>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

population but only represent 12.2% of the total population of Orange County. This signifies that Black/African Americans are disproportionately affected by homelessness in Orange County.<sup>87</sup>

**2016** – U.S. Appeals Court Strikes Down North Carolina's 2013 Voter ID Law for its “discriminatory intent” which “target[ed] African American voters with almost surgical precision.” The law wasn’t changed before the 2016 Election Day and early voting showed a decline in Black turnout.<sup>88</sup>

**2017** – An exception to federal child labor laws permits children as young as 12 to work in the fields for unlimited hours before and after school. Researchers have documented nicotine poisoning among child laborers who work several hours a day for years in North Carolina tobacco fields, and suffer constant headaches and nausea. These children and their parents usually are poor immigrants from Mexico or Central America.<sup>89</sup>

**2017** – NC passed the North Carolina Farm Act of 2017, which prevented farmworkers from organizing and making collective bargaining agreements with employers, as a legal challenge against the law proceeds. In 2018 a federal court blocked the law finding that it likely violates farmworkers’ 14 Amendment right to equal protection.<sup>90</sup>

**2017** – According to the Mobile Home Park Survey preliminary report, a survey was conducted on eight mobile home parks in Orange County identified as high risk for displacement and/or because of an interest in general information about residents and living conditions.<sup>91</sup>

- a. Of the 96 participants 88.5% were Hispanic.
- b. 87% of the families made less than \$30,000 per year.
- c. 40% of families used public transportation.
- d. 87% of families agreed that a detached single family home would be ideal.
- e. 85.4% of families did not want to move from their current mobile home park.
- f. 79% responded that they did not want to relocate out of the **Chapel Hill/Carrboro** area. The most common priorities influencing families’ desires to stay were:
  - i. School system
  - ii. Proximity to family and friends
  - iii. Affordability
  - iv. Home ownership options
  - v. Proximity to stores and services

**2018** – Study shows that the number of children in poverty in Orange County varies widely by race, with 4 percent of white children living in poverty, 32 percent of Hispanic children and 25 percent of black children. According to the rankings, Orange County has the largest income inequality for a county with more than 100,000 residents in the state.<sup>92</sup>

<sup>87</sup> <https://www.orangecountync.gov/DocumentCenter/View/2648/Orange-County-Home-Consortium-Program-Year-FY-2015-to-2020-Five-Year-Consolidated-Plan-FY-2015-Annual-Action-Plan-PDF>

<sup>88</sup> <https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/north-carolina-legal-actions-big-impact-upcoming-2020/story?id=66610410>

<sup>89</sup> <https://ejournal.org/news/history-racial-injustice-labor-exploitation/>

<sup>90</sup> <https://www.splcenter.org/news/2018/09/21/federal-court-blocks-north-carolina-law-stripped-rights-farmworkers>

<sup>91</sup> <https://www.townofchapelhill.org/home/showdocument?id=38240>

<sup>92</sup> <https://chapelboro.com/news/health/study-reveals-wide-income-racial-inequality-orange-county>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

**2018** – SPLC files lawsuit and three other organizations file a law suit against the NC DMV for revoking the licenses of hundreds of thousands of people simply because they cannot afford to pay traffic fines and court costs. This law harms people of color due longstanding racial and ethnic gaps in poverty and wealth.<sup>93</sup>

**2018** – GOP revisits the principles of the Pearsall Plan under the guise of school choice. Charter schools and vouchers allow students to opt out of public schools, taking with them resources and support that help the most vulnerable students. [A study from Duke shows the growth of charters takes money from traditional schools](#), leaving them strapped to provide services to students.<sup>94</sup>

**2018** – President of Chapel Hill-Carrboro NAACP, Anna Richards writes a letter to the Chapel Hill Town Council. Richards and the NAACP would like to ensure that this funding reaches those earning 60 percent of the area median income and less. Richard states that the lack of affordable housing in the area is an issue which is inherently socioeconomic and racial in nature.<sup>95</sup>

**2018** – Greensboro NAACP and five other branches — Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Moore County, High Point, Winston-Salem and Stokes County — filed suit in federal court, arguing that the Voter ID law discriminates against people of color and poorer residents in rural areas unable to secure acceptable photo identification.<sup>96</sup>

**2018** – Charles Ray Finch exonerated 43 Years After He Was Sentenced to Death in North Carolina. Charles Ray Finch, now 81 years old, became the 166th person in the United States since 1973 to be exonerated after having been wrongfully convicted and sentenced to death when the district attorney in Wilson County, North Carolina, dismissed all charges against him this month. For every nine people executed in this country, one innocent person has been exonerated.<sup>97</sup>

**2018** – Carolina Public Press reports that, according to two former officers, guards at the Cherokee County Detention Center ordered incarcerated men to act as “enforcers” and beat up other men held in the jail.<sup>98</sup>

**2019** – Chapel-Carrboro NAACP protests UNC Police's handling of Confederate group with guns. They called the demonstration to condemn the actions of UNC and UNC Police in response to an incident last week when a Confederate group brought guns to campus and were not arrested. According to North Carolina law, carrying a firearm on educational property is a felony.<sup>99</sup>

**2019** – Water and sewer installation is completed in Rogers Road neighborhood, over 40 years since the landfill was put in place.<sup>100</sup>

<sup>93</sup> <https://www.splcenter.org/news/2018/05/30/splc-sues-north-carolina-dmv-revoking-licenses-people-who-cannot-pay-traffic-tickets>

<sup>94</sup> <https://www.politicsnc.com/the-pearsall-plan-revisited/>

<sup>95</sup> <https://www.newsobserver.com/news/local/article227576074.html>

<sup>96</sup> <http://www.peacemakeronline.com/n-c-naacp-voter-id-is-voter-suppression/>

<sup>97</sup> <https://ejournal.org/news/charles-ray-finch-exonerated-43-years-after-being-sentenced-to-death/>

<sup>98</sup> <https://ejournal.org/news/former-guards-north-carolina-jail-allege-inmate-abuse-and-mismanagement/>

<sup>99</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2019/03/naacp-rally-0323>

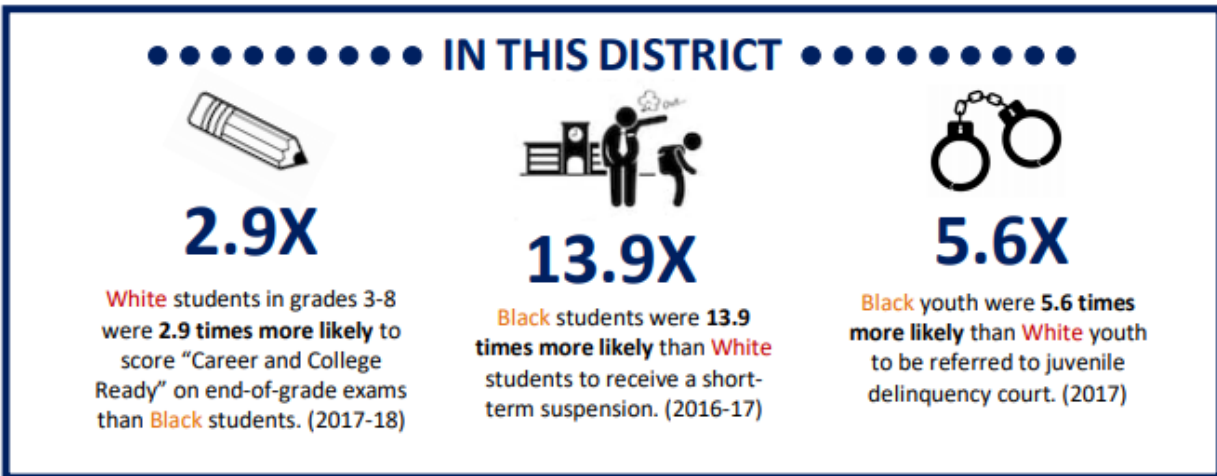
<sup>100</sup> <https://chapelboro.com/news/development/completion-of-rogers-road-sewer-project-drawing-celebration-monday>



## Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

**2019** – According to the CHCCS Racial Equity Report Card by the Youth Justice Project the following inequities exist:



**2019** – In the fall, it was announced that UNC System was settling a lawsuit by granting a \$2.5 million trust fund to the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

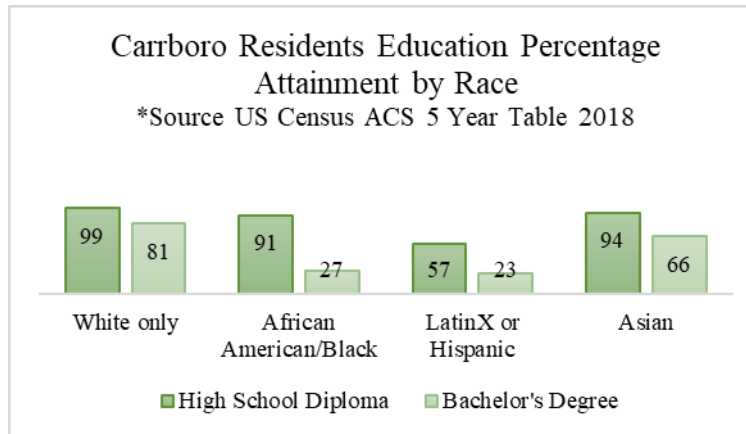
**2019** – According to the Equity Analysis in Carrboro<sup>101</sup>, the 2019 unemployment rate for African Americans/Black residents of Orange County is nearly twice the county average.

- While the unemployment rate for African American/Black residents, LatinX and Hispanic residents has increased steady since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, the unemployment rate for White residents has actually been declining.
- There remains an equity gap in employment opportunities and wages.
- Moreover, there is a racial disparity with educational achievement as follows:  
Twenty-nine percent (29%) of all LatinX or Hispanic Carrboro residents live below the poverty level. Twenty-six (26%) of all African American or Black Carrboro residents live below the poverty level. These numbers stand in sharp contrast to the percentage of all White residents (12%) who live below the poverty level in Carrboro. Nineteen percent (19%) of all Asian residents live below the poverty level in Carrboro according to the 2018 ACS 5 year estimates.

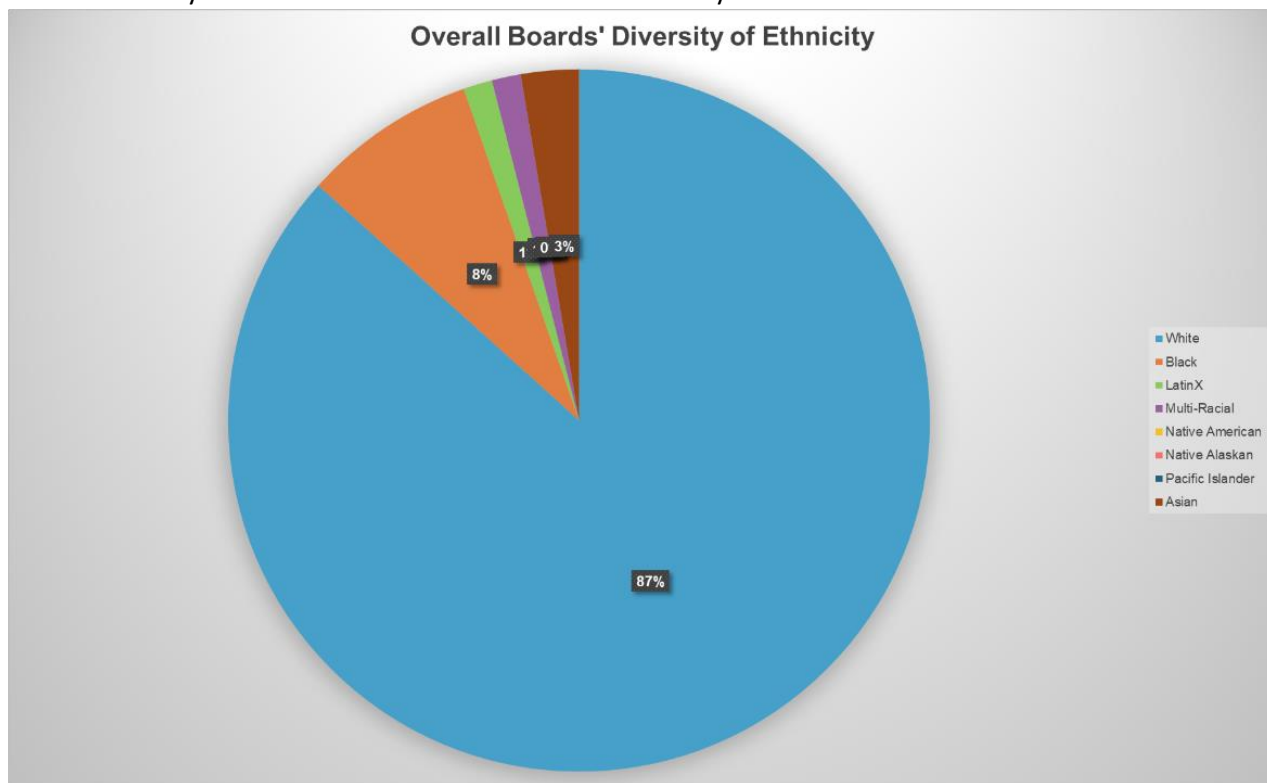
<sup>101</sup> Equity Analysis in Carrboro - Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Universe includes civilian non-institutional population ages 16 and older. Note: Data represent an average between 2010-2014 and 2012 and 2016.

## Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------



**2019** – Diversity Breakdown<sup>102</sup> of Town of Carrboro Advisory Boards with Pie Charts:



**2019** – A new Safe Home study based on FBI hate crime data shows reported hate crimes in North Carolina rose 64 percent from 2013-2017. That's significantly more than the national rise of 22%. According to the data, racism accounted for 6% of all single-bias offenses, religion for 21% and sexual orientation 16%. Black people were the

<sup>102</sup> Town Clerk

# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

most targeted racial group at 50% of all race related crimes. Of religion related crimes, Jewish people were the most targeted at 58%. Muslims were the next highest category with 19%.<sup>103</sup>

**2019** – The Southern Poverty Law Center tracks 32 Hate Groups in North Carolina.<sup>104</sup>

**2020** – William Sturkey, an assistant history professor at UNC who specializes in the history of race in the American South, gives a talk about the history of race at UNC and the University's failures to reconcile it. He cites such injustices as UNC's legal settlement with the North Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans, which gave the neo-Confederate group possession of the controversial Silent Sam monument and granted \$2.5 million dollars in a trust to be used for its preservation and display, and the unmarked graves of slaves at the Barbee Cemetery, which is owned by the University and is located a short distance away from its business school's Rizzo Center.<sup>105</sup>

**2020** – March – Voter ID will go into effect for the March 2020 Presidential primary elections, which is expected to have a large voter turnout.

**2020** – April – N.C. ACLU and other groups file lawsuit over health risks to prisoners during pandemic.<sup>106</sup>

**2020** – A few instances of racist attacks and violence in Orange County Northern:

- Orange NAACP meeting is Zoom bombed with images of Klansmen holding Ku Klux Klan and Confederate flags, "disseminated racist and misogynistic messages via audio, video and the chat function", repeatedly used the n-word along with calls for lynching, and "called on female call participants by name and urged them to expose themselves."<sup>107</sup>
- During a Chapel Hill "Black Lives Matter" vigil, a White man punched a 19-year-old Black woman in the face while yelling and cursing at her. The violence was witnessed by the man's 6-year-old daughter.<sup>108</sup>
- In Hillsborough, in broad daylight, a car with two White male occupants pulled up to the curb on Churton Street where a Black man holding a "Black Lives Matter" sign was standing and threatened him, pointing two AR-15s.<sup>109</sup>

**2020** – Controversial killings of Black US by Police officers – Rayshard Brooks, Daniel Prude, George Floyd, Breonna Taylor and Keith Collins.

<sup>103</sup> <http://pulse.ncpolicywatch.org/2019/07/10/study-reported-hate-crimes-up-64-percent-in-nc/>

<sup>104</sup> <https://www.splcenter.org/states/north-carolina>

<sup>105</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2020/02/conversations-on-equity-0220>

<sup>106</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2020/04/nc-prison-lawsuit-0415>

<sup>107</sup> <https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2020/08/naacp-zoom-bombing>

<sup>108</sup> <https://www.chapelhillcarrboronaacp.com/single-post/2020/07/28/White-Supremacy-in-Orange-County-is-real-and-becoming-more-overt>

<sup>109</sup> <https://www.chapelhillcarrboronaacp.com/single-post/2020/07/28/White-Supremacy-in-Orange-County-is-real-and-becoming-more-overt>

# Timeline of Racial Injustice

Carrboro	County	Neighboring Counties	State	Nation
----------	--------	----------------------	-------	--------

**2020** – State of the Community Report Indicators of Inequity<sup>110</sup> in Orange County:

- (COVID Cases) Hispanic residents make up 8% of the population and 33% of the lab-confirmed cases.
- (COVID-Related Deaths) While Black residents make up just 12% of the Orange County population and 15% of the COVID-19 cases, they make up a disproportionate **42%** of deaths.
- (Achievement Gap) Only 57% of Black students and 42% of Hispanic students in Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools are reading on grade level by end of 3rd Grade compared to 88% of White students. In Orange County Schools, only 37% of Black students and 26 % of Hispanic students are reading on grade level after grade three compared to 7 % of White students.
- (Broadband Access) In Orange County, 22% of Black households and 15 % of Hispanic households lack computer access or internet compared to 8 % of White households.
- (Poverty) In Orange County, 24% of Black children (under 18) live in poverty versus 3% of White children. In Chatham County, 30% of Hispanic children live in poverty compared with 14% of White children.
- (Residential Segregation) Orange County scored 29 and Chatham 32 on the Black/White residential segregation index, which is a 0-100 indicator measuring complete integration to complete segregation.

**2020** – A Duke University study, looking at eugenic sterilization in NC from 1959-1968, showed that the NC eugenics program’s disproportionate effect on Black citizens was not accidental. Instead, the program was designed explicitly to “breed out” nonworking Black residents. The study expands on previous works that showed that eugenic sterilizations in North Carolina disproportionately targeted Blacks.<sup>111</sup>

## Additional Resources:

- [Race and Education in North Carolina: From Segregation to Desegregation](#), By John E. Batchelor
- <https://www.slideshare.net/carolinachamber/2018-state-of-the-community-report-presentation>
- <https://jacksoncenter.info/northside-stories/the-history-of-northside/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XYdb4lqyWis>

<sup>110</sup> <https://business.carolinachamber.org/news/details/chamber-hosts-13th-annual-state-of-the-community-report>

<sup>111</sup> <https://today.duke.edu/2020/07/new-paper-examines-disproportionate-effect-eugenics-nc%E2%80%99s-black-population>