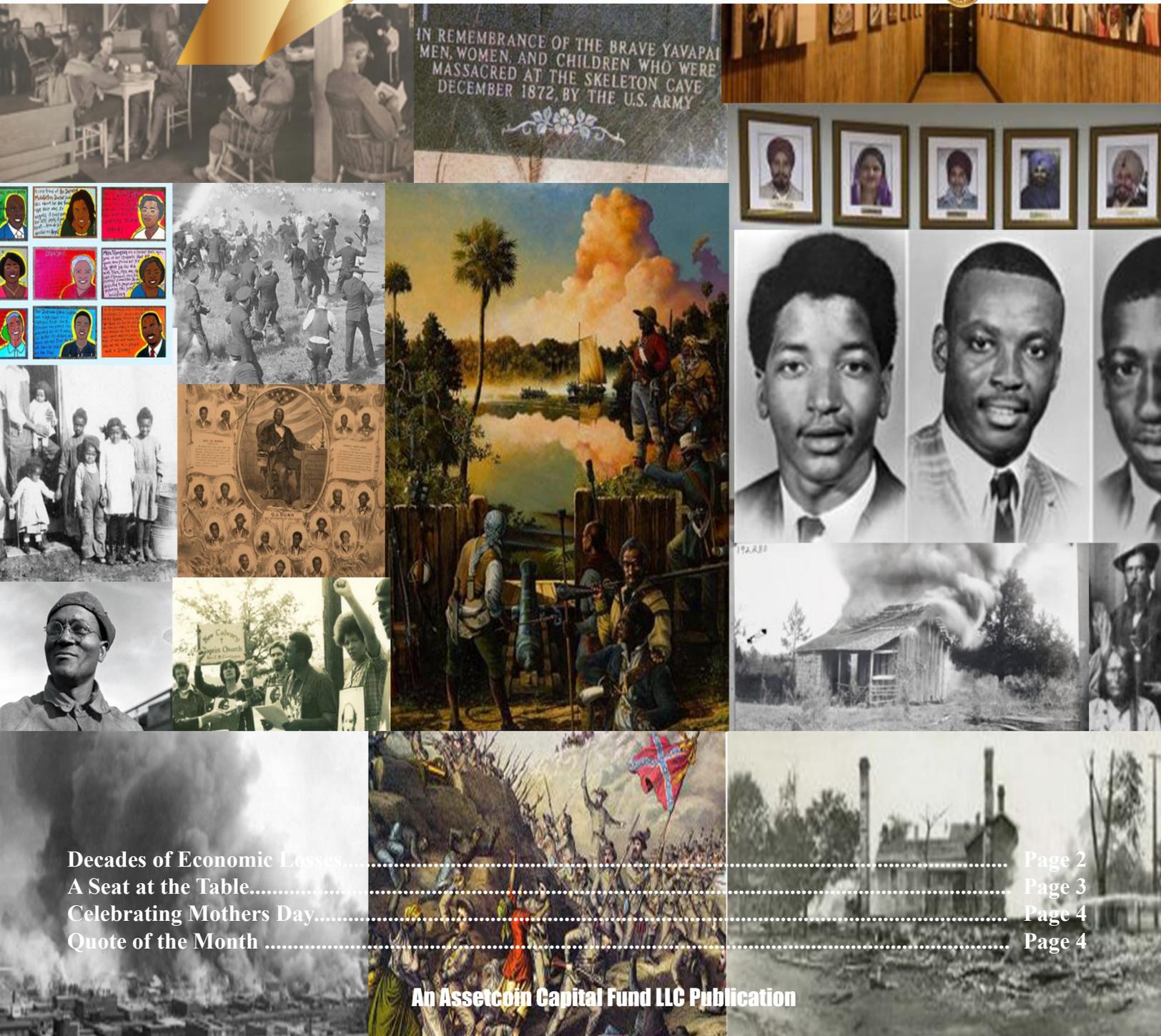


# The Economic Impact From 47 Race Massacres

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## MAY NEWSLETTER



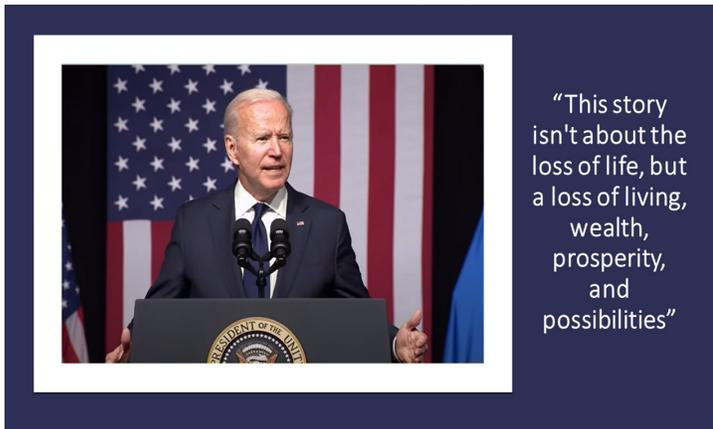
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# Decades of Economic Losses

African Americans are the most resilient people on the planet, we are here today because our ancestors survived some of the most ugly and horrific times in history. As survivors, we still feel the pain and negative effects from the economic losses associated with slavery, the many undocumented mass graves and documented massacres.

For instance, President Biden in his speech about making wrongs right in America for the race massacre that occurred in Greenwood. He highlighted the tragedy that overtook black citizens that horrible day and is quoted saying *“this story ain’t about the loss of life, but a loss of living, wealth, prosperity, and possibilities...Imagine all those hotels and diners, mom, and pop shops, that could have been passed down this past 100 years – imagine what could have been for families in Greenwood – financial security and generational wealth”*.

## WE CANNOT ALLOW THE PRESIDENT’S WORDS TO BE EMPTY RHETORIC



With members of law enforcement and government employees working against Black residents, the state of Oklahoma recorded only 36 deaths, but a 2001 commission reported the number killed was as high as 300 African American citizens.

The commission found an estimated \$1.8 million in damages renewing calls for reparations valued at more than \$25 million in 2021. As many as 10,000 residents were displaced or put in internment camps after the massacre which was painted as a “riot” to prevent Black businesses from collecting on insurance claims.

With much focused being placed on this event, we must not forget that Greenwood was only one in 47 documented cases of massacres against black and brown Americans (figure 1, right).

Most of these massacres were designed to suppress voting rights, land ownership, economic advancement, education, freedom of the press, religion, LGBTQ rights, and/or labor rights of African Americans, Latinos, Native Americans, Asians, and immigrants. While often referred to as “race riots,” they were massacres to maintain white supremacy.

### 47 Hate Crime Massacres in America (1816 - 2018)

|    |                    |   |   |
|----|--------------------|---|---|
| 1  | July 27, 1816      | Attack on Apalachicola River                              | On July 27, 1816, a fort on the Apalachicola River in Florida was firebombed by the U.S. Army. The fort had provided home and safety to more than 300 African and Choctaw families. This was a key battle in the Seminole Wars.   |
| 2  | July 13, 1863      | New York City Draft Riots and Massacre                    | The NYC Draft Massacre (“Riots”) were the largest civil insurrection in U.S. history besides the Civil War itself. White mobs attacked the African American community – committing murder and burning homes and institutions (including an orphanage.) No exact figures have ever been given, but the number of lives lost was greater than in any other incident of domestic violence in U.S. history. |
| 3  | Nov. 29, 1864      | Sand Creek Massacre                                       | A Colorado Cavalry unit, on orders from Colorado’s governor and ignoring a surrender flag, brutally attacked Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes. White abolitionist Stas Soule was assassinated for reporting on the event.  |
| 4  | April 12, 1864     | Union Soldiers Massacred at Fort Pillow                   | Confederate troops massacred over 500 surrendering Union soldiers, majorly African American, at the Civil War Battle of Fort Pillow.  |
| 5  | Dec. 9, 1864       | Ebenezer Creek Massacre                                   | People who had escaped from slavery and were following the Union Army, were blocked from crossing the Ebenezer Creek, leading to their death.   |
| 6  | May 1 – 3, 1865    | Memphis Massacre  | White civilians and police killed 46 African-Americans and injured many more while burning houses, schools, and churches in Memphis, Tennessee.   |
| 7  | July 30, 1866      | New Orleans Massacre                                      | The New Orleans Massacre occurred when white residents attacked Black marchers near the reconvened Louisiana Constitutional Convention.   |
| 8  | Sept. 19, 1868     | Camilla Massacre  | As African Americans marched peacefully in response to their expulsion from elected office, more than a dozen were massacred near Albany, Georgia.  |
| 9  | Oct. 25, 1868      | St. Bernard Parish (Louisiana) Massacre                   | The St. Bernard Parish (Louisiana) massacre of African Americans was carried out by white men to terrorize the recently emancipated voters.   |
| 10 | Sept. 28, 1868     | Opelousas Massacre  | In response to the promotion of voter registration, a KKK like group massacred hundreds of people, most who were African American.  |
| 11 | Oct. 24, 1871      | Los Angeles Chinatown Massacre                            | A lynch mob of 500 Anglo and Latino Los Angelinos rioted and murdered at least 18 Chinese residents after a white civilian died in a shootout.  |
| 12 | Dec. 28, 1872      | Skeleton Cave Massacre                                    | The Yavapai people’s shelter of Skeleton Cave in Arizona was attacked by the U.S. Army, trying to force them to reservations.   |
| 13 | April 13, 1873     | Colfax Massacre   | The KKK carried out the Colfax Massacre in response to a Republican victory in the 1872 elections.  |
| 14 | Nov. 3, 1874       | White League Attacks Black Voters                         | Deadly election “riots” took place in Barbour County, Alabama against African-American politicians and voters.  |
| 15 | Dec. 7, 1874       | Vicksburg Massacre  | Whites attacked and killed many Black citizens who had organized for a Black sheriff to remain in office during the Vicksburg Massacre.   |
| 16 | Sept. 4, 1875      | Clinton, Mississippi Massacre                             | Nearly 50 African-Americans were killed by white mobs during the Clinton Riot.  |
| 17 | July 8, 1876       | Hamburg Massacre  | A Black militia was accused of blocking a road and punished with the Hamburg Massacre. This was Reconstruction era voter suppression.   |
| 18 | Nov. 3, 1883       | Danville Riot   | African Americans voters were threatened after the Danville Riot, leading to their loss of political power in this majority African American city in Virginia.  |
| 19 | Sept. 2, 1885      | Rock Springs Massacre                                     | White coal miners in Rock Springs, Wyoming, brutally attacked the Chinese workers.  |
| 20 | Nov. 23, 1887      | Thibodaux Massacre  | Between 30-50 striking Black Louisiana sugarcane workers were massacred.  |
| 21 | Dec. 29, 1890      | Wounded Knee Massacre                                     | A Lakota encampment on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation was attacked by the U.S. Army and close to 300 Native Americans were murdered near Wounded Knee Creek in South Dakota.   |
| 22 | Aug. 5, 1896       | Polk County Massacre                                      | White workers murdered Black workers in Arkansas who were coming to work on the rail ways.  |
| 23 | Sept. 10, 1897     | Lattimer Massacre   | Nineteen mine workers were killed and dozens were wounded in the Lattimer Massacre.   |
| 24 | Oct. 12, 1898      | Battle of Virden  | A small band of striking coal miners in southern Illinois called out Chicago coal barons and stood their ground at Virden.  |
| 25 | Nov. 10, 1898      | Wilmington Massacre                                       | The interracial, elected Reconstruction era local government was destroyed in a coup d’etat in Wilmington, North Carolina.  |
| 26 | August 14, 1908    | Springfield Massacre                                      | Springfield Massacre was committed against African Americans by a mob of about 5,000 white people in Springfield, Illinois.   |
| 27 | July 29, 1910      | Slocum Massacre in Texas                                  | Citizens in the small, predominantly African American town of Slocum, Texas, were massacred.  |
| 28 | April 20, 1914     | Ludlow Massacre   | The National Guard fired on striking miners and their families in Ludlow, Colorado.   |
| 29 | January 28, 1918   | Porvenir Massacre   | Fifteen Mexican-Americans were killed by Texas Rangers during the Porvenir Massacre.  |
| 30 | July 10, 1919      | White Mobs Attack African Americans in Washington D.C.    | White mobs, incited by the media, attacked the African American community in Washington, D.C., and African American soldiers returning from WWI. This was one of the many violent events that summer and it was distinguished by strong and organized Black resistance to the white violence.   |
| 31 | July 27, 1919      | Red Summer in Chicago                                     | Sparked by a white police officer’s refusal to make an arrest in the murder of a Black teenager, Chicago’s Red Summer violence lasted almost a week. At least 38 people were killed and thousands of Black homes were looted and damaged.   |
| 32 | September 30, 1919 | Elaine Massacre   | Black farmers were massacred in Elaine, Arkansas for their efforts to fight for better pay and higher cotton prices. A white mob shot at them, and the farmers returned fire in self-defense. Estimates range from 100-800 killed, and 67 survivors were indicted for inciting violence.  |
| 33 | November 22, 1919  | Bogalusa Labor Massacre, Attack on Interracial Solidarity | The Bogalusa Labor Massacre was an attack on interracial labor solidarity.  |
| 34 | November 2, 1920   | The Ocoee Massacre  | More than 50 African Americans killed in the Ocoee Massacre after going to vote in Florida.   |
| 35 | May 31, 1921       | Tulsa Massacre  | In what became known as the Tulsa Massacre, white supremacists destroyed a thriving Black community in Oklahoma. This is one of countless white supremacist massacres in U.S. history.  |
| 36 | January 4, 1923    | Rosewood Massacre   | The Rosewood Massacre was the white supremacist destruction of a Black town and the murder of many of its residents.  |
| 37 | December 29, 1923  | Terror Attack on African Americans in Catcher, Arkansas   | The Catcher “Race Riot” began, leading to the creation of another sundown town.   |
| 38 | March 21, 1937     | Ponce Massacre  | Police shot peaceful protesters, killing 19 and wounding over 200 others in Ponce, Puerto Rico.   |
| 39 | May 30, 1937       | Memorial Day Massacre                                     | On Memorial Day, Chicago Police Department shot and killed ten unarmed demonstrators in Chicago.  |
| 40 | July 11, 1947      | Anguilla Prison Massacre                                  | A camp warden and guards shot dead seven prisoners being held at the Anguilla Prison in Georgia. The Anguilla Prison Massacre Quilt Project tells that story, drawing on records from the NAACP.  |
| 41 | February 8, 1958   | Orangeburg Massacre                                       | Two years before the Kent State murders, 28 students were injured and three were killed in Orangeburg, South Carolina – most shot in the back by the state police while involved in a peaceful protest.   |
| 42 | June 24, 1973      | UpStairs Lounge Massacre                                  | The largest LGBTQ massacre in U.S. history (until the Orlando Massacre) occurred at the UpStairs Lounge in New Orleans.   |
| 43 | November 3, 1979   | Greensboro Massacre                                       | Five people were killed when the Ku Klux Klan and Nazis fired on an anti-Klan rally in Greensboro, North Carolina.  |
| 44 | May 13, 1985       | Philadelphia Police Bomb MOVE                             | The Philadelphia Police Department dropped a C-4 bomb on the home of the MOVE organization, killing eleven people (including five children) and wiping out half a city block and.   |
| 45 | August 5, 2012     | The Sikh Temple of Wisconsin Massacre                     | A white supremacist shot and killed six members of the Sikh Temple in Oak Creek, Wisconsin.   |
| 46 | June 17, 2015      | Charleston Church Massacre                                | Nine African American churchgoers were gunned down inside a church in an act of white supremacist terrorism.  |
| 47 | Oct. 24 & 27, 2018 | Hate Crimes in Kentucky and Pennsylvania                  | Two hate crime shootings in one week, one of African Americans in Kentucky and the other of Jews in Pittsburgh.   |

President Biden's efforts are certainly welcomed. He did speak a lot of truth in his speech, but what we need today is action not rhetoric.

We have more than enough groups where we talk about what we want and how bias and unfair our systems are; but after each meeting, we leave having no real plan in place.

Bottom line, we are all talked out and don't need to imagine where we would be right now had this and other massacres throughout American history not occurred. We need reparations to repair the breach!

The call for reparations is an ongoing battle, but we as black people cannot afford to wait for anyone to save us. We are the saviors - we are the one's we have been waiting for. We don't need to wait, we have the power, mindset and money to start making long term changes today. Just look at the economic buying power statistics for African Americans.

According to the Multicultural Economy Report from the University of Georgia. *"African American buying power has seen impressive gains since the end of the last economic downturn, jumping from \$961 billion in 2010 to an estimated \$1.3 trillion in 2018"*.

Since 2000, the African American market has seen a 114% increase in buying power.



Given this, we have no reason to fear investing, we are smart, resilient and powerful with a tremendous amount of buying power. More importantly, have the power to decide where we want to put our money and whose hands we want to put it in.

## A Seat At The Table



So, if we have an estimated \$1.3 trillion buying power, imagine how much power we have to invest! Make a vow and take a stand that today you will shift your power from buying to investing.

Make the decision to plant new seeds to sprout economic growth for your immediate family and future generations. Invest In an economic vehicle designed to build generational wealth.

"Assetcoin is perfect for Black America". This economic vehicle caters to urban communities across America allowing mom and pop shops and everyday hardworking people to become the early investors to reap the highest benefits and rewards. How did investors in Google, Facebook, Amazon and Bitcoin grow their wealth quickly? Early investing is how they did it!

They found out-of-the-box innovative ideas no one else is doing. More importantly, looked for multi-trillion-dollar opportunities they could invest in early!



Assetcoin fits every requirement for being an out-of-the-box investment opportunity incorporating innovations like Blockchain and Smart Contracts. More importantly, its proprietary mortgage lending platform is the reason Assetcoin is the next multi-trillion-dollar opportunity.

Normally, an investment opportunity like this would not be offered to black people living in urban America. If you've ever wanted a seat at the table, you now have an opportunity to secure one.



## HAPPY MOTHER'S DAY

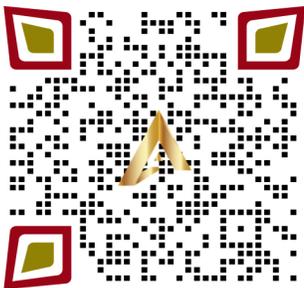
*Recognizing all the women  
who gave Birth to A People  
and Nation*

### QUOTE OF THE MONTH

*“Resilience is all about being able to overcome the unexpected. Sustainability is about survival. The goal of resilience is to thrive.”*



— *Jamais Cascio*



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