

# **Struggle in Today's South**



**SCEF 1975  
Calendar**



# Georgia

Atlanta, Georgia, "the city too busy to hate," has rebuilt its downtown in the last 10 years.

Atlanta has become a center for corporate profits during the day and a cultural center for suburbanites and tourists at night.

But the white middle class won't come downtown to spend their money unless guaranteed "safety". The result has been the Safe Streets and Sidewalks Act—where the police have been given the freedom to harass whom they please on the street—and a special police unit, the SWAT squad. Atlanta police have killed 28 black men in the past year and a half.

But the people are not sitting idly by. They are demanding not only that Police Chief Inman, who represents the ultra-right, be fired but that the Decoy, Stake-Out and SWAT squads be abolished.

The black community and white supporters have formed the Atlanta Anti-Repression Coalition and the People's Coalition to Get Rid of Inman. They marched and demonstrated in the summer of 1974 and will march again until the racist practices of the Atlanta Police Department are ended.



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

# January

**1** NEW YEAR'S DAY

1863: Emancipation proclamation.  
1959: 2,500 Virginians march for civil rights in Richmond.

**2**

1920: Palmer raids; 5,000 arrested.

**3**

1959: SCEF presents appeal of 21,000 Southerners to curb filibusters in U.S. Senate.

**4****5**

1877: Armed black members of Pensacola Workingmen's Ass'n defend stevedore jobs.  
1960: Birmingham segregation cracks as buses are integrated.

**6**

1937: Abraham Lincoln Brigade founded to fight in Spanish Civil War.  
1966: SNCC policy statement against Vietnam War.

**7**

1939: Tom Mooney freed.

**8**

1868: First issue of *The Revolution*, radical women's newspaper, appears.

**9****10**

1917: First suffrage picket at White House.  
1966: Georgia legislature refuses to seat anti-war rep. Julian Bond.

**11**

1912: Lawrence, Mass. textile strike begins.  
1967: U.S. Congress refuses to seat Adam Clayton Powell.

**12**

1957: SCLC founded in Atlanta, Ga., Martin Luther King, Jr., president.

**13**

1869: First convention of Negro labor in U.S.  
1970: Four operators of UFO-GI coffeehouse in Fort Jackson, S.C.—arrested; UFO padlocked.

**14**

1957: Interracial Koinonia Farm bombed in Georgia.  
1969: Martin Sobell is released.

**15** MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'S BIRTHDAY

1946: United Electric Strike.  
1970: Knoxville 22 arrested at UT demonstration.

**16****17**

1897: Jim Dombrowski born.

**18**

1971: Memphis police arrest 16 moving poor black families into vacant public housing.

**19**

1959: Massive resistance to school integration collapses in Virginia; token integration begins throughout South.

**20**

1972: Eastern Kentucky women shut down strip mine at Ball Creek.

**21**

1947: 2,000 white Georgia students hang racist Gov. Herman Talmadge in effigy.

**22****23**

1946: 100 black war veterans march on Birmingham court house and demand the right to vote.  
1964: Poll tax abolished.

**24****25**

1926: Passaic strike.  
1968: Oakland 7 indicate for Stop the Draft Week.

**26****27**

1734: Maidservants in New York organize.  
1948: Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram sentenced to death for defending herself against a white man's advances.

**28**

1861: American Miners' Association founded.

**29****30****31**

1960: Southerners describe violations of voting rights at public hearings in Washington.

12-  
193893

# Texas

Where Farah had air conditioned, modern, clean plants to make his workers "happies", the workers wanted "dignitud" They wanted not to be fired for talking union, for being over 40, for wanting to earn more than \$2.10 after 10 years' work. Most of all the workers

wanted control over their

working lives, and the first step was

union recognition.

The strikers, mostly Chicano women, grew stronger every day of the strike. Chicano consciousness grew, women's consciousness grew, and the consciousness of the strength

of working people grew in spite of the economic and political clout Willie Farah had in the cities of El Paso and San Antonio.

The Farah Boycott brought an understanding of how industries in the South exploit minority workers. The picket lines in front of department stores and the Don't Buy Farah Slacks Campaign showed the effectiveness of the boycott as a weapon of workers. But most of all, when union recognition was won after 22 months, it was due to the solidarity and determination of the strikers.



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

# February

**1**

1956: Autherine Lucy enters U. of Alabama.  
1960: Sit-ins begin in Greensboro, N.C.

**2**

1951: Martinsville 7 die in rape frame-up case in Virginia.  
1962: Alianza founded.

**3**

1971: Black students in Wilmington, N.C., begin school boycott.

**4**

1936: Maritime Strike.

**5****6**

1919: Seattle General Strike.  
1970: Stockton housewives strike.

**7**

1963: Thomas Wansley, 16, convicted of rape in Lynchburg, Va.; sentenced to death.  
1970: Police in Mendenhall, Miss., brutally beat leaders of black boycott.

**8**

1912: IWW Free Speech fight, San Diego.

**9**

1968: Orangeburg Massacre. Police kill three black students.

**10**

1970: Almost 900 black students at Mississippi Valley State College arrested.  
1974: Farah strikers in Texas and New Mexico win union recognition.

**11**

1955: SCEF presents demand by 2,600 Southerners for Senate investigation of atrocities against Mississippi black people.

**12** LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

1909: NAACP founded in New York City.  
1968: 1,300 sanitation workers strike in Memphis.

**13****14**

1817: Frederick Douglass born.  
1968: Fort Jackson GIs revolt.

**15**

1820: Susan B. Anthony born.  
1913: Ida Brayman, 17, dies; shot by employer during Rochester garment workers' struggle.

**16**

1970: Grand jury indicts 6 operators of GI coffee-house at Fort Knox, Ky.

**17**

1897: 2,000 women form the National Congress of Mothers—later called PTA.  
1964: One man, one vote decision by Supreme Court.

**18**

1965: Jimmie Lee Jackson, black freedom fighter, murdered by state troopers in Marion, Ala.

**19**

1919: First Pan-African Congress held in Paris; organized by W.E.B. DuBois.

**20**

1805: Southern abolitionist Angelina Grimke born.  
1895: Frederick Douglass dies.

**21**

1965: Malcolm X assassinated.  
1969: 42,000 West Virginia miners strike for black-lung legislation.

**22** WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

1970: 250 armed troopers and police occupy Voorhees College, S.C.

**23**

1868: W.E.B. DuBois born.  
1971: Finley brothers fined \$50,000 for mine safety violations that killed 38 Hyden miners.

**24**

1912: 35 women and children beaten and arrested in Lawrence, Mass., textile strike.

**25**

1913: Elizabeth Gurley Flynn arrested at Paterson, N. J., silk strike.

**26**

1946: Highway patrol attacks black community in Columbia, Tenn., after black veterans defend themselves against lynch mob.

**27**

1870: Hiram R. Revels takes oath as Senator from Mississippi—first of 2 black senators during Reconstruction.

**28**



# Alabama

In stark relief the meaning of prison in America — the brutal, overcrowded conditions; medical care so abysmal that a representative of the Alabama Medical Association cried upon leaving Atmore State Prison Farm, where most of the black prisoners in Alabama are held. To protest against these conditions, to act in opposition to them, to reaffirm one's humanity from within an Alabama prison is to risk one's life.

Inmates For Action is an organization formed to confront the totality of prison life. IFA developed a program of education to give prisoners the basic skills required to live and work in society and the tools with which to analyze that society—to understand it and to transform it. IFA has also raised specific demands in the name of the prison population for such basic human necessities as decent food and medical care, minimum wage for work performed, and the right to organize as workers.

Members of IFA have faced severe reprisals for their activities in support of these demands and for their leadership within the prison. Two are dead at the hands of prison guards; several have been severely beaten; 9 face 1975 under indictments ranging from riot to murder; and many have been named on a death list prepared by prison authorities. Although some white prisoners took an initial interest in the program of the IFA, they have been frightened off by the heavy repression. So black prisoners lead in raising demands upon the prison administration and it is they who have been most strongly attacked by that administration.



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

# March

1

2

1867: Reconstruction Act.  
1959: Black union leader Asbury Howard gets 6 months on chain gang for urging voter registration in Alabama.

3

1963: Aubrey Williams, a founder and long-time president of SCEF, dies.

4

1918: Courts invalidate arrests of women picketing for suffrage outside White House.

5

1770: Crispus Attucks, a black man, becomes first person to die for American independence in Boston Massacre.

6

1836: Mexican troops take Alamo.

7

1860: 800 women shoe-makers strike in Lynn, Mass.  
1932: Eight workers killed when police fire on hunger march at Ford Dearborn plant.

8 INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

1908: Socialist working women demonstrate for right to vote and an end to sweatshops and child labor.

9

1968: Uprising at Knoxville College, Tenn. White cab driver killed.

10

1913: Harriet Tubman dies.

11

1965: Rev. James Reeb killed in Alabama.

12

1912: Lawrence IWW strike won.

13

1971: Clifton Eugene Wright shot to death in Wilmington, N.C., in wake of uprising.

14

15

16

1827: *Freedom's Journal*, first black newspaper, begins publishing.

17

1970: First U.S. postal workers strike defies Taft-Hartley.  
1970: Atlanta garbage workers strike.

18

1954: Sen. Eastland attacks SCEF in New Orleans hearing.

19

1969: Charleston hospital strike begins.

20

21 SPRING

22

1888: Alabama Labor Party convenes in Montgomery.

PALM SUNDAY

23/30

EASTER SUNDAY

1911: Triangle Fire; 145 women die in N.Y. sweatshop.  
1965: Selma-Montgomery march ends.

24/31

1931: Scottsboro Boys arrested.

25

1965: Viola Liuzzo, white freedom marcher, killed in Alabama.

26

27 PASSOVER

1885: Geronimo surrenders to General Creek.  
1970: Alice Hertz dies after setting herself afire as a protest against Vietnam War.

28 GOOD FRIDAY

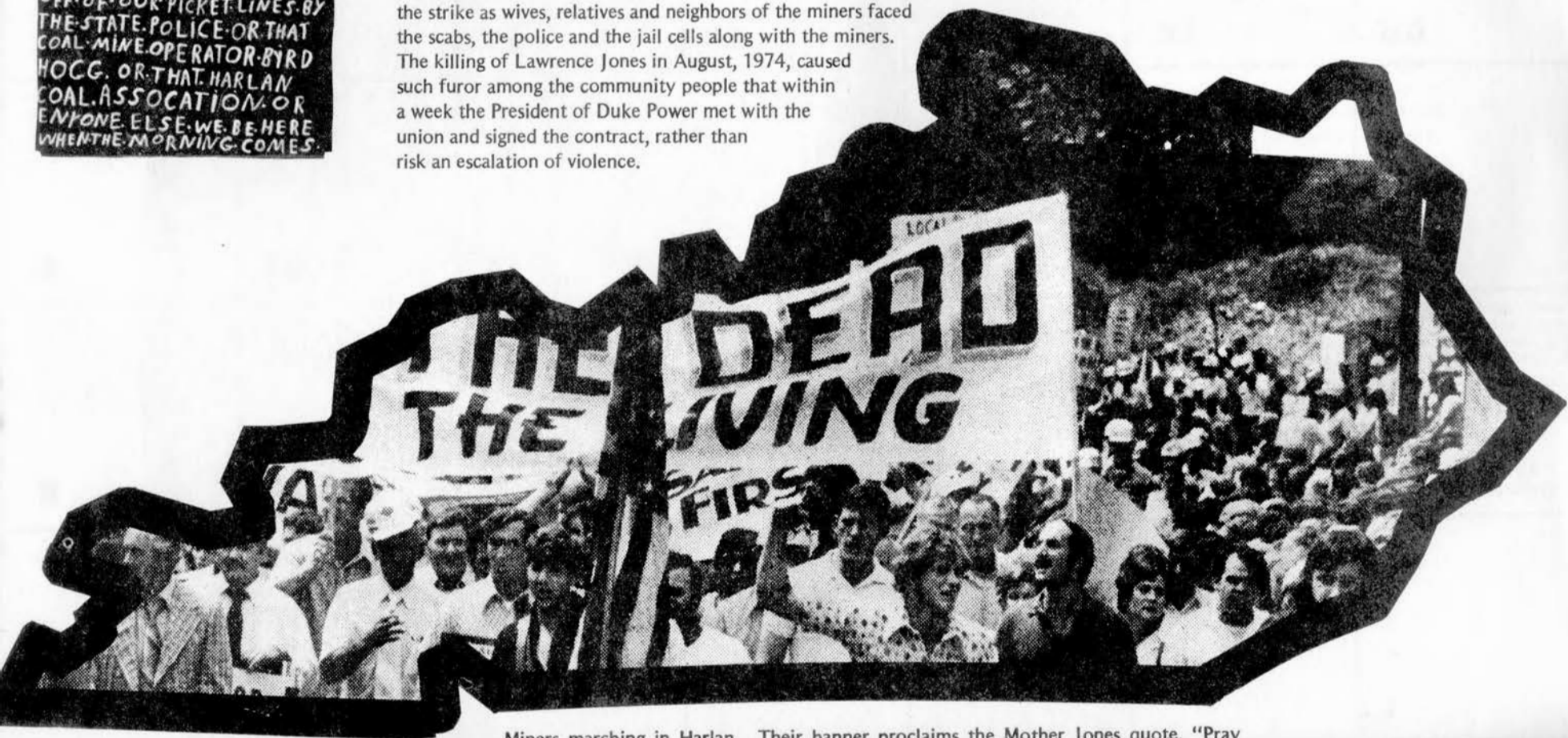
1971: Republic of New Africa (RNA) consecrates its capitol in Hinds County, Mississippi.  
1972: Soledad Bros. acquitted.

29

# Kentucky

WE ARE HERE TO STAY.  
WE WILL BE HERE ON THE  
PICKET LINE UNTIL CHRISTMAS  
1975. IF NECESSARY TO  
WIN THIS STRIKE AND A  
UMWA CONTRACT  
WE WILL NOT BE BULLDOGED  
OFF OF OUR PICKET LINES BY  
THE STATE POLICE OR THAT  
COAL MINE OPERATOR BIRD  
HOGG OR THAT HARLAN  
COAL ASSOCIATION OR  
ANYONE ELSE. WE BE HERE  
WHEN THE MORNING COMES.

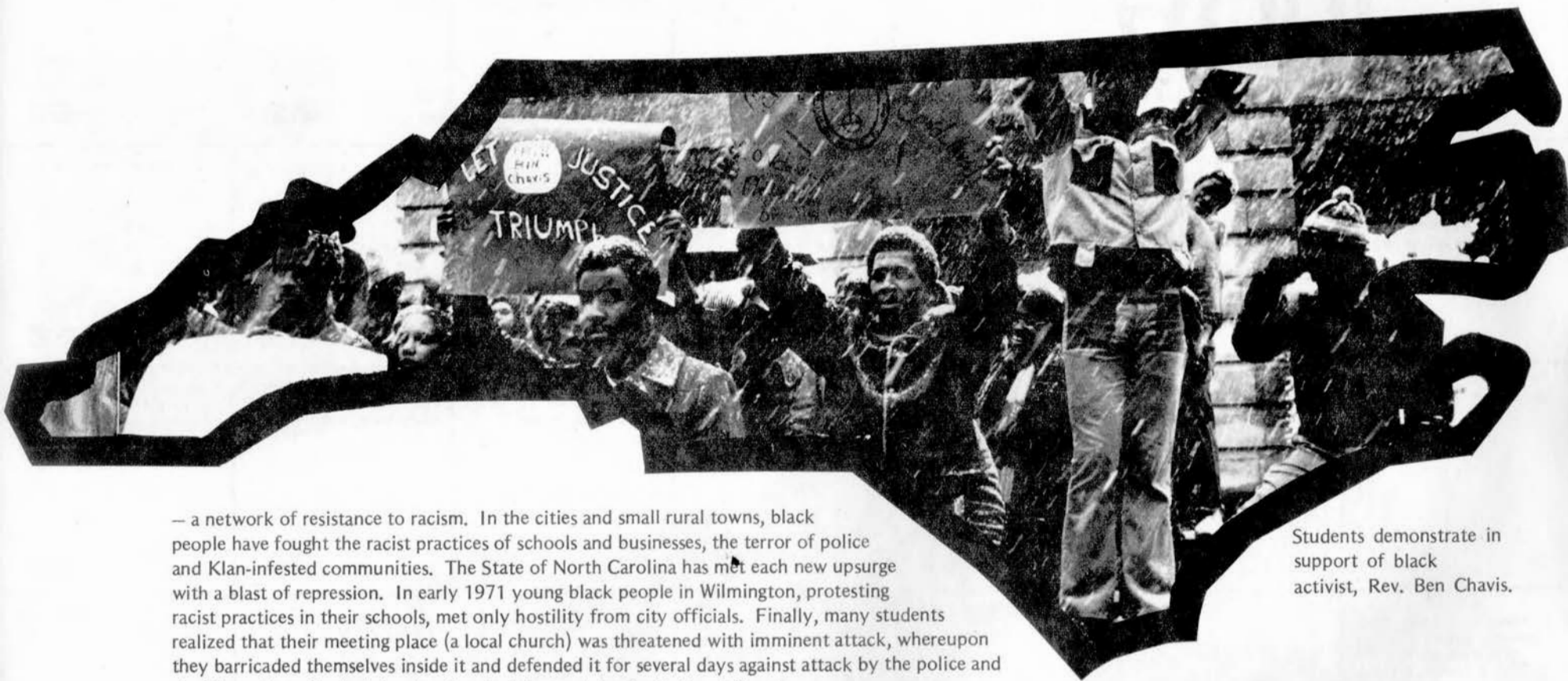
Harlan County was once again the scene of a prolonged and violent struggle between coal miners and their bosses. In the 1930's there were many bitter struggles to organize the coalfields in Eastern Kentucky. But as the United Mine Workers deteriorated under the corrupt leadership of the 50's and 60's, many mines in the area fell away, becoming non-union or joining the Southern Labor Union, a company union. The reform movement which swept the UMW in recent years has elected a leadership pledged to revive the presence of the UMW in areas where it has fallen dormant. The 13-month-long strike at Brookside in Harlan County at a mine owned by Eastover Mining Co., a subsidiary of Duke Power Co., was the first target in carrying out this pledge. It was a bitter strike with many arrests, the constant presence of the state police, and the killing of one young miner by a foreman. Members of the Brookside Women's Club emerged as a significant factor in the strike as wives, relatives and neighbors of the miners faced the scabs, the police and the jail cells along with the miners. The killing of Lawrence Jones in August, 1974, caused such furor among the community people that within a week the President of Duke Power met with the union and signed the contract, rather than risk an escalation of violence.



Miners marching in Harlan. Their banner proclaims the Mother Jones quote, "Pray for the dead, and fight like hell for the living."



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		<b>1</b>  1832: Bureau of Indian Affairs formed—as part of War Department. 1935: Scottsboro conviction reversed.	<b>2</b>  1917: Jeannette Rankin of Montana seated in U.S. House of Representatives.	<b>3</b>  1944: Supreme Court outlaws white primary. 1964: SSOC founded. 1970: Alabama chicken farmers strike.	<b>4</b>  1968: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., assassinated in Memphis.	<b>5</b>
<b>6</b>  19C8: Police murder Panther Bobby Hutton.	<b>7</b>  1712: Rebellion in New York City.	<b>8</b>  1966: SCLC opposes Vietnam War. 1967: Rebellion in Nashville. 1968: SCEF worker Joe Mulloy is given five years for draft refusal.	<b>9</b>  1968: National Guard sent into Wilmington, Del. 1927: Sacco and Vanzetti executed.	<b>10</b>  1852: Dred Scott decision.	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>  1937: Student anti-war strikes around the U.S. 1970: 2,000 Tennesseans march against repression in Nashville.
<b>13</b>  1919: Debs jailed for opposing World War 1. 1962: SCEF conference in Birmingham breaks pattern of segregation in that city.	<b>14</b>  1894: United Mine Workers of Alabama votes strike of Tennessee Company.	<b>15</b>  1960: SNCC organized at Shaw University in Raleigh, N.C.	<b>16</b>  1966: SCEF opposes Vietnam War. 1968: Frosty Morn workers strike in Clarksville, Tenn.	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>  1912: Paint Creek, W. Va., miners' strike begins. 1970: Police attack anti-war rally in St. Petersburg, Fla.	<b>19</b>  1944: Warsaw Ghetto uprising.
<b>20</b>  1914: Ludlow Massacre.	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>  1526: First North American slave revolt. 1962: Committee for Non-violent Action starts first peace march across South.	<b>23</b>  1894: 4,000 miners demonstrate in Birmingham. 1963: William Moore, Baltimore postman, murdered in Alabama Freedom Walk.	<b>24</b>  1968: SNCC leader Cleveland Sellers gets five years for draft refusal.	<b>25</b>  1959: Charles Mack Parker lynched in Poplarville, Miss. 1967: Rebellion at Southern U., Baton Rouge, La.	<b>26</b>  1964: MFDP formed. 1965: Supreme Court invalidates laws under which SCEF was attacked in New Orleans ( <i>Dombrowski</i> decision).
<b>27</b>  1958: Voting Rights violations reported at SCEF hearing, Washington, D.C.	<b>28</b>  1971: Disabled miners and widows win suit against UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund.	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>  1803: Louisiana Purchase illegally brings Indians in the area under U.S. jurisdiction.	<div>April</div>		



Students demonstrate in support of black activist, Rev. Ben Chavis.

— a network of resistance to racism. In the cities and small rural towns, black people have fought the racist practices of schools and businesses, the terror of police and Klan-infested communities. The State of North Carolina has met each new upsurge with a blast of repression. In early 1971 young black people in Wilmington, protesting racist practices in their schools, met only hostility from city officials. Finally, many students realized that their meeting place (a local church) was threatened with imminent attack, whereupon they barricaded themselves inside it and defended it for several days against attack by the police and the Klan. They finally left when faced with attack by the National Guard.

In Ayden when a black man was murdered by a state highway patrolman, and in Oxford when a black man was murdered by the Klan, the communities responded with anger and mass protests. Youngsters in Ayden received sentences of up to 40 years in prison when convicted of setting off a bomb in a school rest room, even though one thirteen year old was forced to confess at gunpoint and several others were threatened with physical violence also. Some of the active, vocal, and visible young black leaders in the state have been arrested and indicted over and over again by both the state and federal governments. In the North Carolina courts they face a system of criminal justice so harsh that almost one half of the inmates on death row in the United States are in North Carolina.

In this atmosphere of a state at war with its own citizens, the federal government plans to open in early 1975 an experimental prison facility at Butner, N.C., designed to absorb and control "troublemakers" from the federal prison system—and to develop new techniques of behavior modification for application throughout the entire system.

## North Carolina

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<h1>May</h1>				<b>1</b> MAY DAY  1886: May Day demonstrations for 8-hour day.	<b>2</b>  1967: Special election in Sunflower, Miss. 1968: Poor People's Campaign March.	<b>3</b>  1948: Restrictive covenants outlawed. 1966: Lowndes County Freedom Organization chooses candidates.
<b>4</b>  1886: Haymarket bombing, Chicago. 1970: National Guard kill 4 Kent State students protesting Cambodia invasion.	<b>5</b>  1931: Battle of Everts; 4 killed in NMU strike in E. Ky. coal fields. 1971: 500 women begin 8-month strike in Elba, Ala.	<b>6</b>  1882: Chinese immigration to U.S. restricted.	<b>7</b>  1954: Vietnamese defeat French army at Dien Bien Phu.	<b>8</b>  1951: Willie McGee electrocuted in Laurel, Miss., rape frame-up.	<b>9</b>  1800: John Brown born.	<b>10</b>  1972: 60 black poultry workers walk off job; form Mississippi Poultry Workers Union—later win six-week strike.
<b>11</b>  1821: Sequoyah invents Cherokee alphabet, using 86 characters. 1894: Pullman Strike begins.	<b>12</b>  1967: Ben Brown killed in Jackson, Miss. 1970: Henry Marrow, black Vietnam veteran, murdered by whites in Oxford, N.C.	<b>13</b>  1960: HUAC meets in San Francisco City Hall; 68 arrested in Operation Abolition.	<b>14</b>  1863: National Women's Loyalty League founded to oppose slavery. 1961: Whites ambush Freedom Riders outside Anniston, Ala. 1970: 2 students killed by police at Jackson State.	<b>15</b>  1869: National Women's Suffrage Association founded. 1956: Black people in Tallahassee, Fla., begin long bus boycott to protest segregation.	<b>16</b>  1967: Rebellion at Texas Southern University, Houston. 5 charged in policeman's death freed several years later.	<b>17</b>  1954: U.S. Supreme Court rules segregated schools unconstitutional.
<b>18</b>	<b>19</b> MALCOLM X BORN.  1935: Harlem rebellion. 1971: Connie Tucker, Florida militant, given 5 years for allegedly possessing marijuana.	<b>20</b>  1862: First Homestead Act.	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>  1972: 100 women wildcat at Celanese Fiber plant, Rock Hill, S.C., protesting speed-up and unsafe working conditions.	<b>24</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>26</b> MEMORIAL DAY  1780: Indians win battle of St. Louis. 1894: Cripple Creek, Colo. miners strike for 8-hour day.	<b>27</b>  1968: Louisville uprising.	<b>28</b>  1830: Indian Removal Bill. 1851: First Women's Rights Convention.	<b>29</b>  1824: Women weavers of Pawtucket, R.I., join first joint strike of men and women in U.S.	<b>30</b>  1822: Denmark Vesey organizes 9,000-man black army. 1937: Memorial Day Massacre in Chicago.	<b>31</b>  1965: Miss. Freedom Labor Union born as Delta farmhands strike.

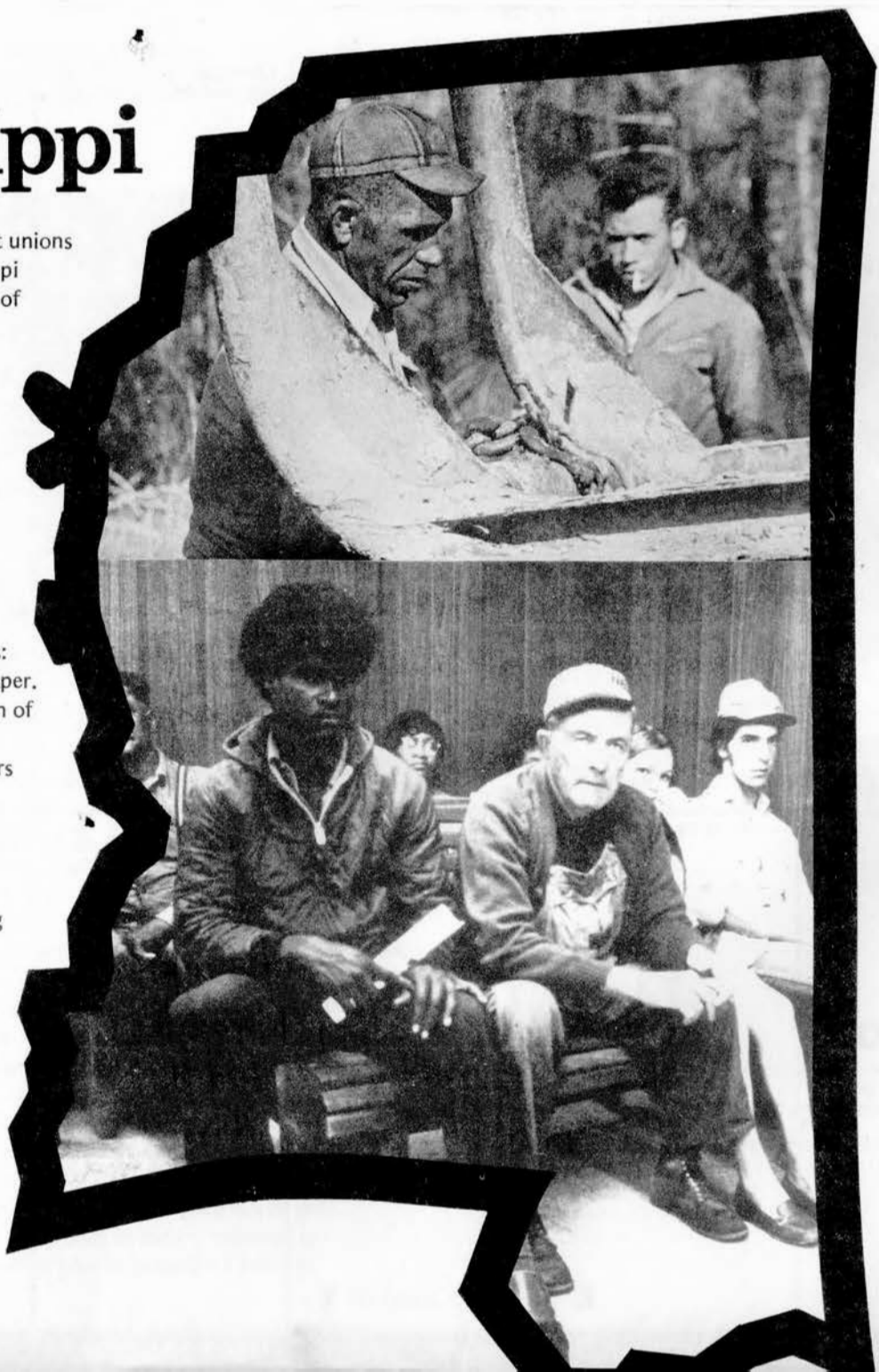


# Mississippi

—the stronghold of two young and striving independent unions  
—the Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association and the Mississippi Poultry Workers Union. Both are struggling with some of the critical questions faced by working people in the United States—questions which the powerful, well-established unions choose to ignore. Racism, the historic division within the working class; internal democracy, to ensure that the entire membership has a voice in the running of the union and that the union fairly and adequately fights for the well-being of all its members; and organizing the unorganized and forgotten workers who live and work far from the major industrial centers.

The GPA has weathered two long strikes, in 1971 and 1973, against some of the country's major corporations: Scott Paper, Masonite, International Paper, St. Regis Paper. These strikes heightened the awareness within the union of the need for unified action from both black and white members. This in turn pointed up to the white members the necessity of uniting behind the black workers in the leadership of the union and of fighting against discrimination anywhere it appears, including within their own organization.

The MPWU has been almost all black since its beginning during a May, 1972, walkout of black workers from Poultry Packers in Forest, Mississippi. With very few exceptions, white workers have been afraid to join the union, yet raises and protections won by the MPWU extend to all workers.



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<b>1</b>  1843: Sojourner Truth begins abolition work. 1917: Woman's Party meets in Vicksburg, Miss. 1942: Discrimination in jury selection outlawed by Supreme Court.	<b>2</b>  1863: Harriet Tubman leads raid of Black Union troops, freeing 750 slaves. 1971: 300 women strike Alliance Manufacturing Co. in Shenandoah, Va.	<b>3</b>  1969: Working People's Ticket contests Laurel, Miss., city elections.	<b>4</b>  1966: UFWOC strikes 8 Rio Grande Valley (Texas) melon growers. 1972: Angela Davis is free.	<b>5</b>  1950: Supreme Court outlaws discrimination in higher education. 1966: Mississippi March Against Fear begins.	<b>6</b>  1970: Knott County, Ky., fiscal court votes to outlaw strip mining.	<b>7</b>  1916: National Women's Party organized. 1929: Textile strikers battle vigilantes attacking Gastonia, N.C. union hall.
<b>8</b>  1969: SSOC is dissolved.	<b>9</b>  1894: Black and white strikers' families demonstrate at Pratt mines in Alabama.	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>  1940: Marcus Garvey dies. 1954: SCEF conference in Atlanta asks compliance with Supreme Court decision against school segregation.	<b>12</b>  1963: Medgar Evers shot to death in Mississippi.	<b>13</b>  1967: Rebellion in Watts.	<b>14</b>  1943: Supreme Court rules W. Va. cannot order children to salute flag. 1964: Mississippi Summer Project begins.
<b>15</b>  1943: CORE founded in Chicago. 1970: Joe Mulloy's draft conviction reversed by Supreme Court.	<b>16</b>  1866: Freedmen's Bureau Act.	<b>17</b>  1893: Susan B. Anthony tried for voting in Rochester, N.Y., election. 1967: Atlanta rebellion.	<b>18</b>  1822: Denmark Vesey hanged in Charleston, S.C.	<b>19</b>  1953: U.S. government executes Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.	<b>20</b>  1866: The Washerwomen of Jackson, Mississippi's first labor union, formed. 1970: Angela Davis dismissed as philosophy professor at UCLA.	<b>21</b>  1877: Molly Maguires hanged in coal fields. 1964: James Chaney, Michael Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman killed in Philadelphia, Miss.
<b>22</b>  1917: Women picketing for suffrage and against war arrested in D.C. 1970: Police begin arresting black activists in Homer, La.; 24 jailed.	<b>23</b>  1947: Taft-Hartley anti-labor act passed.	<b>24</b>  1647: Margaret Brent demands vote for women in American colonies.	<b>25</b>  1867: Indians beat Custer. 1941: Pres. Roosevelt, faced with mass black march for equal rights, establishes Fair Employment Practices Commission.	<b>26</b>  1967: Rebellion in Cambridge, Md.	<b>27</b>  1905: Debs and Haywood found Industrial Workers of the World (IWW).	<b>28</b>  1864: Fugitive Slave Law repealed.
<b>29</b>  1967: Jink Ray and neighbors stand off strip miners at Island Creek, Ky.	<b>30</b>  1869: Alabama legislature outlaws convict labor system.			<div>June</div>		

The Memphis garbage strike.



Memphis is the city where Martin Luther King was assassinated. But in 1971 the less-well-known assassination of Elton Hayes, a young black man, by the city police, caused the black community to erupt in anger and rebellion. After being chased by police to a sheriff's roadblock, the 17 year old Hayes was pulled from the truck he was riding in and savagely beaten to death. The police claimed that he died when the truck crashed in a ditch, but the young man driving the truck testified that he stopped and pulled over.

Many black people in the city have been beaten by police to the point that they required hospitalization. Attempts to bring such brutality to the attention of public officials receive only token response. After the murder of Elton Hayes, several policemen were charged with the killing, but they were acquitted by an all-white jury two years later. Political activists who protest such brutalities and who attempt to redress other grievances of the community are themselves faced with arrest and violent methods of the city police. So the viciousness of the police force serves as a weapon of containment to intimidate people from struggling against the oppressive forces in the city.

## Tennessee



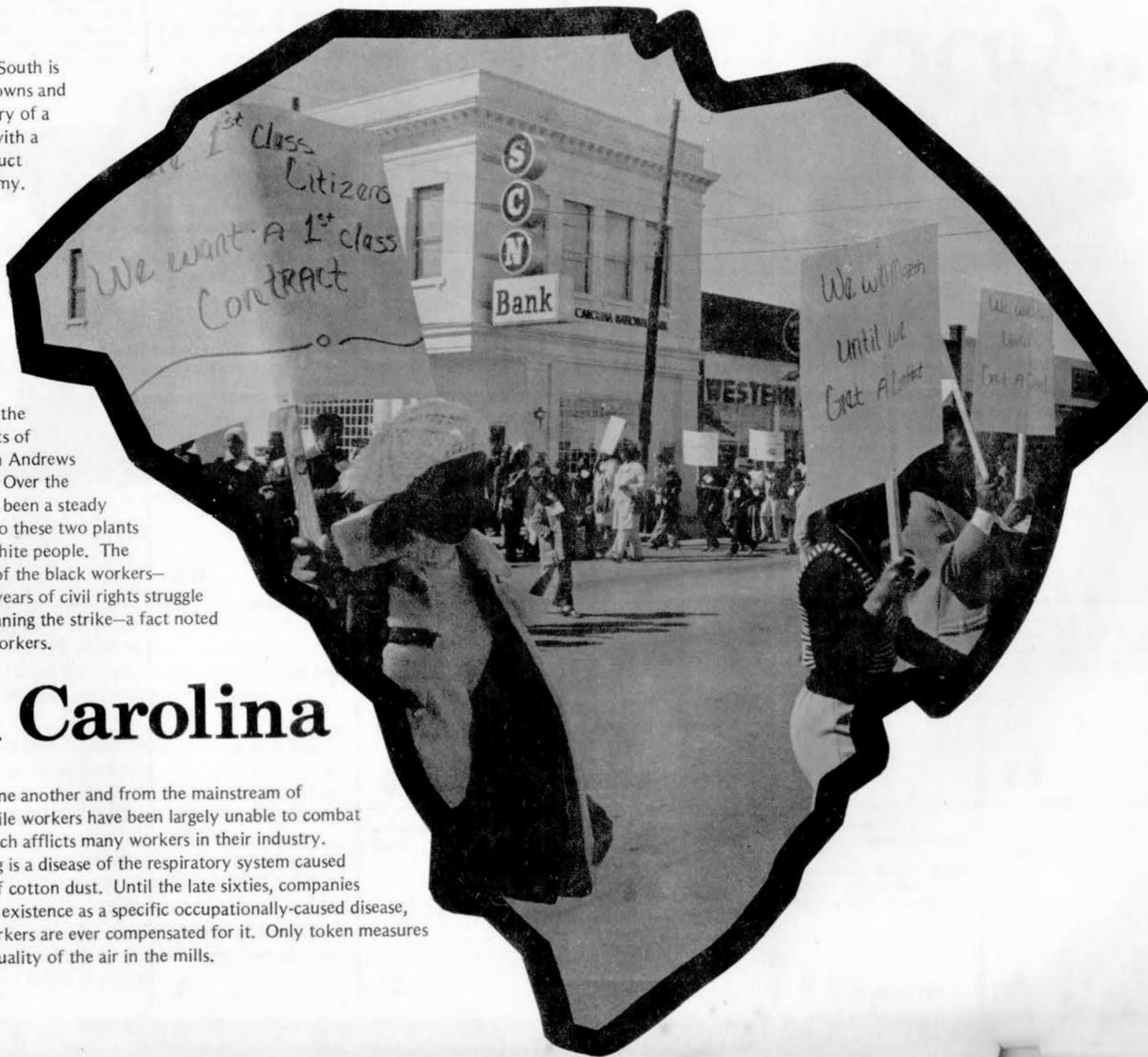
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		<b>1</b>  1959: Prince Edward County, Va., closes its schools to avoid desegregation.	<b>2</b>  1892: People's Party founded.	<b>3</b>  1967: Atlanta rebellion.	<b>4</b> INDEPENDENCE DAY  1827: Cherokee Republic adopts constitution and forms front against white aggression. 1940: National Convention of Unemployed.	<b>5</b>
<b>6</b>  1892: Carnegie Steel strikers win 12-hr battle of Homestead, Pa. 1967: Rebellion in Watts.	<b>7</b>  1970: Louisville Black 6 acquitted.	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>  1969: Black New Orleans organizer Walter Collins given 5 years for draft refusal.	<b>10</b>  1932: 1,000 unemployed, black and white, demonstrate in Atlanta.	<b>11</b>  1905: DuBois leads conference which founds all-black Niagra Movement.	<b>12</b>  1967: Newark Rebellion. 1970: Disabled miners and widows begin W. Va. mines 5-week strike.
<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>  1934: San Francisco General Strike; 127,000 workers out. 1972: Jim Grant given 25 years in clamp-down on N.C. black movement.	<b>16</b>  1919: International Harvester strike in Chicago. 1964: Harlem Rebellion.	<b>17</b>  1877: Martinsburg W. Va. railroad strike begins. 1967: Greensboro, N.C. rebellion.	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>  1848: Seneca Falls Convention for women's rights. 1967: Durham rebellion.
<b>20</b>  1776: Cherokee Chief Dragging Canoe leads attack on Eaton's Station, Tenn. 1967: Rebellion in Lakeland, Fla.	<b>21</b>  1962: 160 jailed in Albany, Ga., civil-rights upsurge.	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>  1967: Detroit rebellion. 1967: George Vizard is killed in Austin, Tex.	<b>24</b>  1934: Sacramento police arrest 22 farmworker organizers.	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>  1970: Carl Hampton, head of People's Party II, killed by Houston police. 1971: Reies Tijerina, militant battler, freed.
<b>27</b>  1813: Creek Indian War in Alabama begins.	<b>28</b>  1868: 14th Amendment. 1869: Women shoemakers in Lynn, Mass., demand equal pay for equal work. 1914: World War I begins.	<b>29</b>  1895: Black suffragette Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin calls on black women to organize and fight for rights. 1969: Blacks take control of government in Greene County, Ala.	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>July</b>	

The textile industry in the South is scattered about the small towns and rural areas, where the factory of a large influential company with a nationally-distributed product often dominates the economy. The mills have come to the South to escape unions in the North. Most mills remain unorganized, and attempts to unionize are undertaken with the prospect of long strikes for recognition.

Such a strike took place in the spring of 1973 at two plants of the Oneita Knitting Mills in Andrews and Lane, South Carolina. Over the past several years there has been a steady influx of black workers into these two plants that formerly hired only white people. The strength and organization of the black workers—abilities developed during years of civil rights struggle—were major factors in winning the strike—a fact noted by both black and white workers.

## South Carolina

Isolated as they are from one another and from the mainstream of working class activity, textile workers have been largely unable to combat a serious health hazard which afflicts many workers in their industry. "Byssinosis" or brown lung is a disease of the respiratory system caused by inhaling fine particles of cotton dust. Until the late sixties, companies refused to acknowledge its existence as a specific occupationally-caused disease, and even now very few workers are ever compensated for it. Only token measures are taken to improve the quality of the air in the mills.



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

# August

**1**

1917: Frank Little, IWW organizer, lynched.  
1946: Broad people's coalition in Athens, Tenn., takes over local government after corrupt machine steals election.

**2****3****4**

1735: Zenger Free Press Trial.

**5**

1946: 15,000 assemble at Lincoln Memorial, Washington, in Southern Conference protest of mob violence in the South.

**6**

1945: Hiroshima.

**7**

1970: Shoot-out at San Rafael; Jonathan Jackson dies.

**8****9**

1966: Detroit rebellion.  
1970: Oxford, N.C. jury acquits Klansmen of murdering Henry Marrow.

**10****11**

1965: Rebellion in Watts.  
1967: 3 organizers arrested for sedition in Pike County, Ky.

**12****13**

1818: Lucy Stone born.

**14**

1833: First trade union organized.  
1933: California pear pickers strike.

**15**

1970: 525 black and white steelworkers start month-long strike in Georgetown, South Carolina.

**16****17****18**

1966: SNCC workers arrested in Atlanta induction center protest.  
1971: Jackson police attack RNA headquarters; charge 11 with "levying war" against Mississippi.

**19**

1619: First slaves brought to America arrive at Jamestown, Va.

**20**

1866: National Labor Union organized.  
1965: Jonathan Daniels murdered in Alabama.

**21**

1831: Nat Turner leads slave revolt in Virginia.  
1971: George Jackson killed by San Quentin guards.

**22**

1791: 100,000 plantation slaves, led by Toussaint L'Ouverture, revolt against French planters in Haiti.

**23**

1927: Sacco & Vanzetti executed.

1933: Vigilantes beat 200 migrant apple pickers at Yakima, Wash.

**24** / **31**

1929: Trade Union Unity League founded.

**25**

1964: MFD Challenge rebuffed at Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City.

**26**

1920: Women's Suffrage Amendment to Constitution passes.

**27**

1963: Dr. DuBois dies in Ghana.  
1968: Huey P. Newton jailed.

**28**

1955: Emmett Till murdered in Mississippi.  
1961: Robert Williams driven from Monroe, N.C.  
1963: The March on Washington.  
1974: Brookside Miners' strike ends with UMWA recognition.

**29**

1965: First meeting of Poor People's Corporation in Tougaloo, Miss.

**30**

1834: National Trades Union founded.



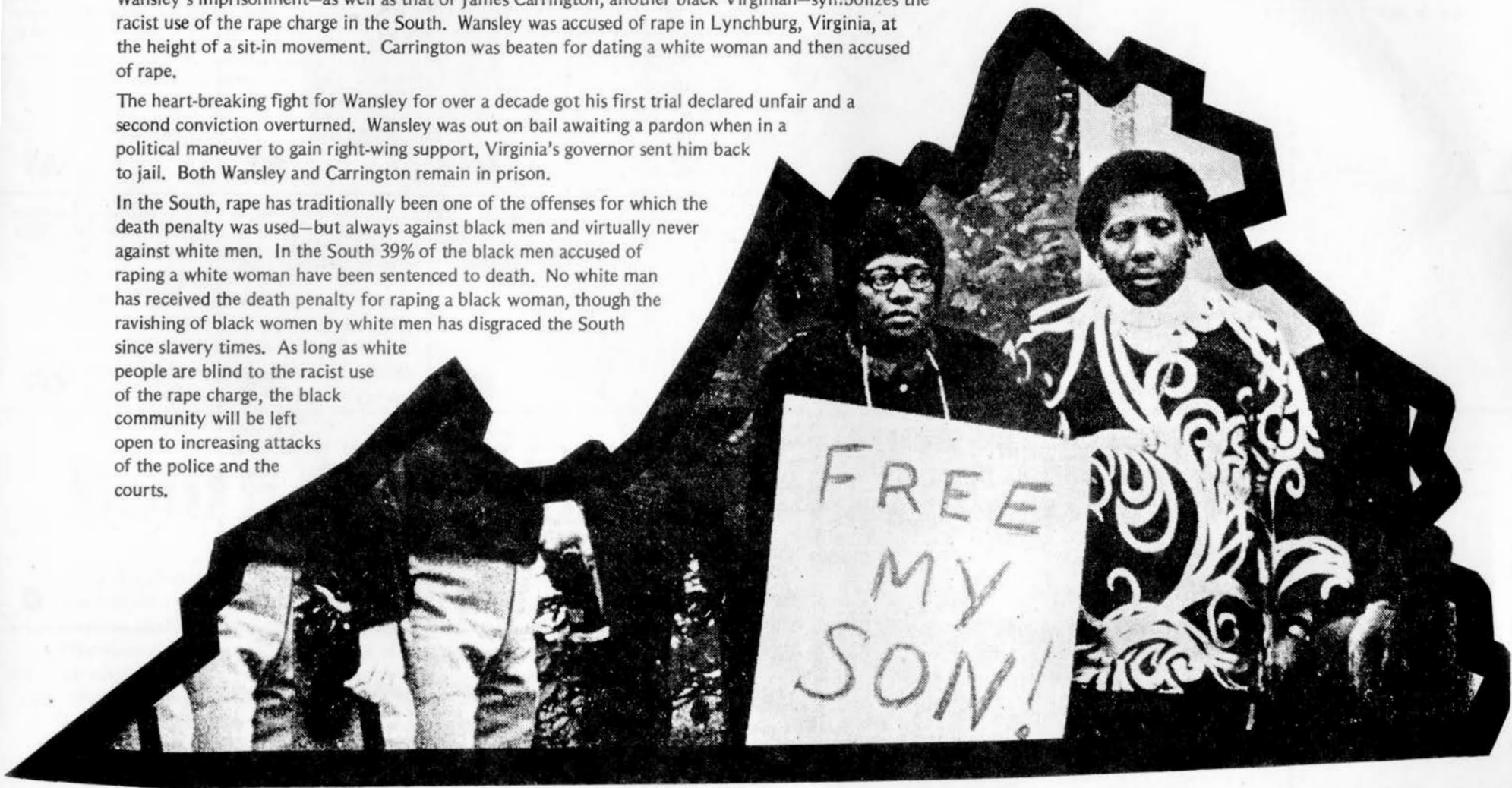
# Virginia

The campaign to free Thomas Wansley has had the support of thousands of Virginians since 1963, when their protests saved Wansley from the electric chair.

Wansley's imprisonment—as well as that of James Carrington, another black Virginian—symbolizes the racist use of the rape charge in the South. Wansley was accused of rape in Lynchburg, Virginia, at the height of a sit-in movement. Carrington was beaten for dating a white woman and then accused of rape.

The heart-breaking fight for Wansley for over a decade got his first trial declared unfair and a second conviction overturned. Wansley was out on bail awaiting a pardon when in a political maneuver to gain right-wing support, Virginia's governor sent him back to jail. Both Wansley and Carrington remain in prison.

In the South, rape has traditionally been one of the offenses for which the death penalty was used—but always against black men and virtually never against white men. In the South 39% of the black men accused of raping a white woman have been sentenced to death. No white man has received the death penalty for raping a black woman, though the ravishing of black women by white men has disgraced the South since slavery times. As long as white people are blind to the racist use of the rape charge, the black community will be left open to increasing attacks of the police and the courts.



Mrs. Willie Thornton seeking the release of her son, Thomas Wansley.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	<b>1</b> LABOR DAY  1800: Gabriel Prosser leads Va. slave revolt. 1939: World War II begins. 1971: 4,000 black and white woodcutters begin strike in Southern Mississippi; won after 12 weeks.	<b>2</b>  1917: Mass arrests of IWW's. 1921: Mine owners bomb striking miners in West Virginia.	<b>3</b>  1838: Frederick Douglas escapes slavery. 1934: 475,000 national textile workers strike.	<b>4</b>  1957: Black students enter Little Rock's Central High School, defying mob and National Guard. 1962: Texas farm workers ask \$1.25 minimum.	<b>5</b>  1860: Jane Addams born. 1966: Atlanta rebellion.	
<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>  1965: Delano grape strike begins. 1970: "Massacre" in Earle, Ark., after black students walk out of the schools.	<b>9</b>  1971: Attica rebellion begins.	<b>10</b>  1971: 130 black, white and Puerto Rican women rebel at federal penitentiary in Alderson, W.Va.	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>  1663: First large rebellion of blacks in the U.S. (in Gloucester Co., Va.) 1971: 43 die as Attica rebellion suppressed.
<b>14</b>  1929: Ella Mae Wiggins murdered in Gastonia, N.C., textile strike. 1967: Federal court throws out Kentucky sedition law.	<b>15</b>  1963: Four black girls murdered in bombing of Birmingham church. 1970: New Orleans police raid NCCF office.	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>  1868: Working Women's Association founded.	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>  1950: Atlanta parents and children file suit to end school segregation.	<b>20</b>  1903: Miners strike at Cripple Creek, Colorado.
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>  1919: 365,000 workers in 50 cities strike U.S. steel.	<b>23</b>  1950: McCarran Act becomes law. 1971: 80,000 coal miners strike for a new contract.	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>  1961: Herbert Lee, first black man to register to vote in Amite Co., Miss., shot to death in Liberty by E.H. Hurst, a State Representative.	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>  1971: North Carolina tobacco workers present demands.
<b>28</b>  1829: Black abolitionist David Walker appeals for armed slave rebellion.	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<h1>September</h1>			

# West Virginia

—the cruelty of coal. Coal dominates the economy of this Appalachian state, as it dominates the landscape and the lives of its people. Coal disrupts the natural beauty and contours of the land as the strip mining bulldozers replace the tractors and plows. In February 1972 heavy rains caused Buffalo Creek to burst through its dam—a dam piled up from the waste and refuse of the local mine. For their negligent maintenance of the dam; for “corporate recklessness and callousness”; for the death of 125 people and the destruction of the community, and trauma to the lives and personalities of the survivors, the Pittston Co. paid

Black Lung Association members demonstrate



BLACK LUNG  
KILLS

stripmining

an out-of-court settlement of 13.5 million dollars to the surviving residents of Buffalo Creek. The deep mines also are cruel—swiftly when the roof caves in, or slowly as coal dust creeps into a man's lungs. So common are the hazards of the mines that two organizations have formed to protect the rights of the afflicted: the Black Lung Association and Disabled Miners and Widows. They guide miners and their dependents through the legal and medical red tape of compensation law and practice; act as a pressure group to reform these laws and practices so that compensation is readily accessible to those who need it; and campaign to improve health and safety provisions within the mines themselves. So close to the needs of the people and so aware of the need to struggle against the state and the coal companies to have those needs heard, let alone met. Disabled Miners and Widows and the Black Lung Association served as repositories of strength and leadership for the reform movement which event the United Mine



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<h1>October</h1>			<b>1</b>  1946: National dock strike. 1962: James Meredith enters Ole Miss.	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>  1967: Fort Hood Revolt.	<b>4</b>  1963: State and local police raid SCEF office in New Orleans.
<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>  1800: Gabriel Prosser hanged in Virginia.	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>  1961: Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., closed by state, reorganized in Knoxville.	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>12</b>  1934: ILWU organized.	<b>13</b> COLUMBUS DAY	<b>14</b>  1949: 11 Smith Act victims convicted. 1968: Presidio 27 mutiny.	<b>15</b>  1971: Memphis police kill Elton Hayes, 17-year-old black youth; spark five-day uprising.	<b>16</b>  1859: John Brown and 21 others attack Harper's Ferry, Va., arsenal.	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>  1927: Colorado miners' strike.
<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>  1970: Alan and Margaret McSurely sentenced to 1 year and 3 months, respectively, for contempt of Congress.	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>  1969: Malcolm X Liberation University started in Durham, N.C.
<b>26</b>  1970: Black students begin school boycott in Henderson, N.C.	<b>27</b>  1951: National Negro Labor Council organized.	<b>28</b>  1967: Huey P. Newton shoot-out.	<b>29</b>  1929: Stock market crash.	<b>30</b>  1969: 5 GI coffee house supporters jailed in Muldraugh, Ky.	<b>31</b>	

# Louisiana

— in the spring of 1972 black dockworkers and students at the port of Burnside refused to unload a shipment of chrome from Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

This act of solidarity with the African people demanded enforcement of economic sanctions endorsed by the UN Security Council against the oppressive and reactionary white minority government. The United

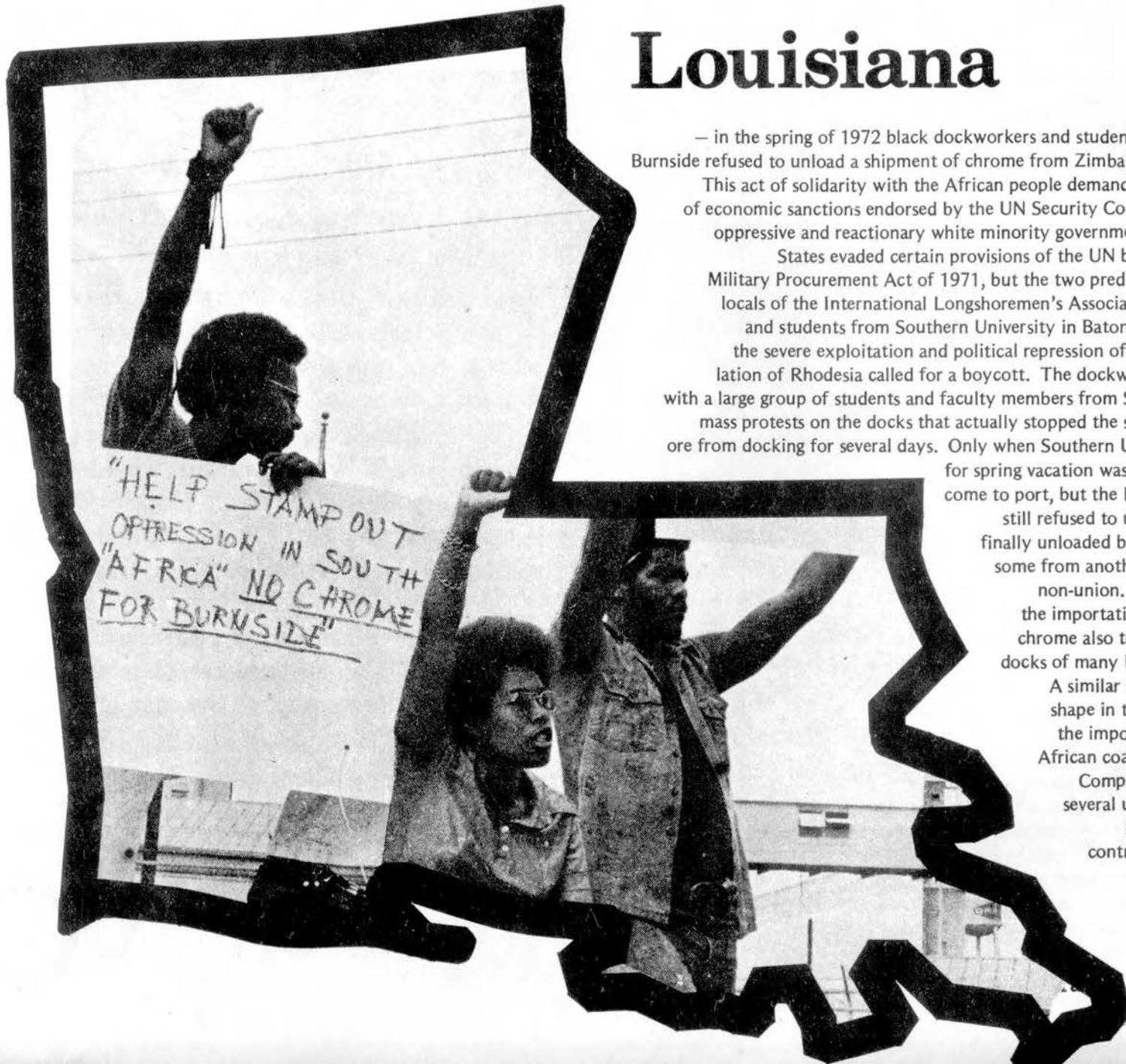
States evaded certain provisions of the UN boycott with the Military Procurement Act of 1971, but the two predominantly black locals of the International Longshoremen's Association in Burnside and students from Southern University in Baton Rouge felt that the severe exploitation and political repression of the black population of Rhodesia called for a boycott. The dockworkers, together with a large group of students and faculty members from Southern, staged mass protests on the docks that actually stopped the ship carrying the ore from docking for several days. Only when Southern University closed

for spring vacation was the ship able to come to port, but the ILA membership still refused to unload it. It was finally unloaded by other workers, some from another union, others non-union. Protests against the importation of Rhodesian chrome also took place on the docks of many East Coast ports.

A similar struggle is taking shape in the South against the importation of South African coal. The Southern

Company, which owns several utility companies in the South, has contracted for several million tons of coal from South

Africa to be delivered over a period of several years.



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

# November

1

1787: African Free School opens in New York City.

2

1932: Highlander Folk School founded in Tennessee.

3

1969: Rock Hill, S.C., hosiery workers win 6-month strike.  
1970: Black candidates sweep Greene Co., Ala., elections, win 3 major Lowndes County posts.

4 ELECTION DAY

5

1855: Eugene Debs born.  
1916: Everett massacre of IWW members.

6

1873: Sarah Grimke, Southern abolitionist and feminist, dies.

7

1841: Africans revolt on slave ship Creole, sail to freedom.  
1967: Robert Clark elected to Miss. legislature.

8

1892: New Orleans General Strike begins.  
1966: Lowndes County Freedom Organization contests election; wins 43% of vote.

9

1935: CIO is founded.

10

1970: Draft board orders Jimmy Smith, black candidate for mayor of Port Gibson, Miss., to report for induction.

11

1831: Nat Turner hanged.  
1887: Murder of Haymarket martyrs.

12

1815: Elizabeth Cady Stanton born.

13

14

15

1881: AFL organized.  
1956: Supreme Court outlaws segregation in Montgomery, ending year-long bus boycott.

16

17

18

19

1915: Joe Hill executed.

20

1942: *Southern Patriot* is founded.  
1968: Explosion kills 78 at Consolidation Coal No. 9 mine in W. Va.  
1969: American Indians seize Alcatraz.

21

22

1909: 30,000 women strike shirtwaist makers.  
1938: Southern Conference is founded.  
1965: Widow Combs arrested for blocking strip miners in Knott Co., Ky.

1938: Southern Conference starts fight against poll tax.

**23/30**

1970: Marilyn Osborne, 21, dies 2 weeks after Prestonsburg, Ky., General Hospital turned her away during childbirth—she didn't have \$250 cash.

24

25

26

1883: Sojourner Truth dies.

27 THANKSGIVING

28

29

1970: Black SCEF organizer Walter Collins starts serving 5-year sentence for draft refusal.



# Florida

Central Florida calls itself the "salad bowl of the U.S." Southern Florida has sugar plantations like Talisman, stretching 42 miles square. During the harvest season, farm workers pick oranges, grapefruit, lemons, lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, and cut sugar cane, 7 days a week, 12 hours a day.

The first organizing drive of the United Farm Workers (AFL-CIO) won a contract for 1200 mostly black Minute Maid citrus workers in the winter of 1972. While the citrus strike was under way, a strike erupted at Talisman Sugar Corporation. Nan Freeman, a student walking the picket line, was killed by a scab truck. Talisman used "offshore labor—Jamaicans—and anti-Castro Cubans—to break the strike. The UFW, in seeking to organize the Jamaicans, was denied access to the farm worker camps. In the ensuing legal battle, the UFW won the right of free access in Florida, setting a precedent for the entire country.

The Talisman strike still goes on, and the sugar industry won't be organized until the UFW fights for and wins the right of imported workers to organize and strike without fear of deportation.

The present energies of the UFW are concentrated on winning the lettuce and grape strikes in California. Florida's 150,000 farm workers are looking to a UFW victory in the Southwest so that the UFW can renew its organizing drives in the South.



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	<b>1</b>  1955: Rosa Parks resists segregated bus seating; sparks year-long bus boycott.	<b>2</b>  1859: John Brown is executed.	<b>3</b>  1849: Frederick Douglass begins publishing <i>North Star</i> .	<b>4</b>  1969: Chicago police kill Fred Hampton, Mark Clark.	<b>5</b>  1955: Montgomery bus boycott begins. 1963: Peace walkers in Deep South jailed in Albany, Ga.	<b>6</b>  1969: Jock Yablonski loses race for UMW presidency.
<b>7</b>  1931: National March for Unemployment Insurance.	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>  1968: Pike County, Ky., home of Al and Margaret McSurely is bombed.
<b>14</b>  1970: Black parents and students in East Arcadia, N.C., begin months-long school boycott.	<b>15</b>  1791: Bill of Rights is adopted. 1854: Susan B. Anthony begins gathering signatures for petition for 19th Amendment.	<b>16</b>  1773: Boston Tea Party.	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>  1969: Chicano moratorium protests GI deaths in Vietnam.
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>  1960: Tent City set up in West Tennessee by black people evicted for registering to vote.	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b> CHRISTMAS DAY  1786: Shay's Rebellion. 1956: Birmingham home of civil-rights leader Fred Shuttlesworth bombed.	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>  1890: First Wounded Knee Massacre. 1943: CORE restaurant sit-ins in Chicago.	<b>30</b>  1936: Great Flint auto strike begins. 1969: Federal Coal Mine Health & Safety Act signed. 1970: 38 miners killed in Hyden mine explosion.	<b>31</b>	<div>December</div>		

# Maryland

The sign on the bottom says, "How can we live off of 20c when the cost of living is up 65c an hour." The sign on the top says, "Unfair to Sanitation Workers—No Money—No Work." In Baltimore, the city workers, led by the garbage collectors, struck against having their contract sold out by their union and the city government. For the two hottest weeks of the summer, while garbage and debris piled up uncollected and the mayor tried unsuccessfully to find men to "scab", the strike continued. The callousness of the city government toward health dangers and the profiteering that sprang up around garbage collecting proved to the public the lack of concern. The working people of the city showed their support for the strike by not providing strike-breakers. That and the militancy of the garbage collectors won the strike.



This calendar is published by SCEF — the Southern Conference Educational Fund. SCEF is a Southwide, interracial organization working to end racism and sexual oppression, and an economic system based on the profit motive instead of the needs of people. We believe we must understand the past if we would build for the future.

The struggles described in this calendar were covered in the *Southern Patriot*, SCEF's monthly newspaper. A contribution of \$3.00 will bring you the *Patriot* for a year. Send a check to SCEF, 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, KY 40211.

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