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Political movements

1. Black Protest

- a. Early protest against Jim Crow laws
- b. 1930's - Involvement with CPUSA, tenant organizing, rent strikes and anti-eviction actions
- c. 1950's - Anti-lynching movement, Emmett Till

2. Civil Rights

- a. 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education
- b. 1955-56 - Montgomery bus boycott
- c. 1957 - founding of SCLC by King
- d. 1960 - founding of SNCC
- e. 1961-63 - CORE, Freedom riders, lunch counter sit-ins, Civil Rights March on Washington ("I Have a Dream" speech)
- f. 1964 - Freedom summer, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
- g. 1964-66 - Voter registration, Voting Rights Act, Civil Rights Act
- h. 1968 - Poor People's March on Washington, Economic Bill of Rights, death of King

3. Black Liberation

- a. 1920's - Marcus Garvey, J. A. Rogers and Black nationalist movement originating in Harlem
- b. 1950's Nation of Islam and Malcolm X
- c. 1960-65 - Malcolm X - promotion by SWP, break with Nation of Islam, assassination
- d. 1965-67 - urban uprisings in Watts, Detroit, Newark; radicalization of SNCC - connection to 3rd World revolutionary struggles, Stokely Carmichael and Havana conference
- e. 1966 - Formation of Black Panther Party in Oakland
- f. 1967 - short lived merger of SNCC and BPP

4. Vietnam war/ First Phase

- a. Berkeley Student Movement
 - (i) 1964 - Mario Savio and Free Speech Movement
- b. Teach-ins
 - (i) 1964 - teach-ins in various campuses (Berkeley, Ann Arbor)
 - (ii) 1965 - 1st national teach-in
 - (iii) 1966-70 - teach-ins spread through US

5. Women issues

- a. 1961 - Women's Strike for Peace (anti-bomb) organizes 50,000 women to demonstrate around the US
- b. The Pill and Sexual Revolution
- c. 1963 - Betty Friedan - *The Feminine Mystique*, President's Commission on the Status of Women, Equal Pay Act
- d. 1966 - Founding of National Organization for Women
- e. 1967 - resolution at SDS's national convention on Liberation of Women rejected

- f. 1967-68 – Casey Hayden Kathie Sarachild: initiation of women's consciousness raising groups based on "speak bitterness" campaign described in *Fanshen*
 - g. 1968-70 – feminist publications (*Voice of Women's Liberation*, *off our back*)
 - h. 1969 – radical feminism and Marxism in Benston's *The Political Economy of Women's Liberation* and Mitchell's *Women: The Longest Revolution*
 - i. 1970 – Women's Strike for Equality march in NY gathered 20,000 demanding 24 hour child care, abortion on demand and equal opportunity in education and employment
 - j. 1970-73 – essay "Goodbye to All That" sparking more radical feminism, Millet's *Sexual Politics*, Firestone's *The Dialectic of Sex*
 - k. 1971 – *Our Bodies, Ourselves*
 - l. 1968-73(?) – Underground abortion movement, Jane
 - m. 1973 – Roe v. Wade and the struggle for control of reproductive rights
6. Counter-cultural
- a. 1950's – Beatniks, Allan Ginsberg, Jack Kerouac, coffee houses, "Ban the Bomb" protests
 - b. Hippies
 - (i) 1964-65 – Ken Kesey and the Merry Pranksters, Timothy Leary and LSD
 - (ii) 1967 – Summer of Love, attempt to politicize of youth movement, 1% free, diggers, San Francisco Mime Troupe, recognized failure of this effort
 - (iii) 1967-69 – Youth International Party (Yippies), Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, "Revolution for the Hell of It," anti-war protests at the Pentagon
 - c. (War related?) Environmental issues
 - (i) Environmentalism largely ignored by left, exception was IWW which attempted to link socialism and conservation movement
 - (ii) 1968-69 – Rise of ecology vs. conservation, i.e. integration of various components of the natural world
 - (iii) 1970 – Nixon adopts Earth Day, fear in left that environmental movement was largely bourgeois
 - (iv) 1970's – attempts to link environmental movement as anti-capitalist, development of "eco-radicals", rise of Greenpeace
7. Anti-imperialist movement/ Viet Nam War/ Second Phase
- a. Draft resistance
 - (v) 1964 – May 2nd Movement (named after date of NYC anti-war demo, Progressive Labor Movement) organizes first "We Won't Go" campaign, rejected by SDS because seen as promoting Ho Chi Minh and Communist government
 - (vi) 1966- reduction of available student deferments, draft card burnings, Stop the Draft Week in Oakland led by The Resistance, closing of induction station, Bloody Tuesday anti-draft sit-in

- (vii) 1967-1972 – 200,000 accused of draft violations, 25,000 indictment, 8,750 convictions, 4,000 sentenced to prison, 10,000 estimated underground to Canada, estimated 250,000 never registered.
 - b. Forming national student organization /SDS
 - (i) 1962 – Port Huron Statement based more on secular humanism
 - (ii) 1963-65 – community organizing, Economic Research and Action Project, Civil rights movement
 - (iii) 1965-1970 – anti-war organizing, led over 2,000 strikes and actions against universities in every state
 - c. Black Panther Party
 - (i) 1961 – Huey Newton and Bobby Seale meet at Oakland college and join Afro-American Association
 - (ii) 1964 – Break with Afro-American Association due to pro-capitalist leadership, influenced by Malcolm X's break with Nation of Islam and Robert F. William's advocacy of afro-American guerilla war
 - (iii) 1966 – Newton and Seale form BPP to patrol Oakland streets to monitor police activity
 - (iv) 1966-67 – BPP ideology based on Fanon and Mao Tse-tung
 - (v) 1967 – Newton arrested for murder of Oakland cop, leadership was Seale and Cleaver
 - (vi) 1968 – Stokely Carmichael and SNCC form alliance with BPP, LA headquarters attacked by police
 - (vii) 1969 – police murder of Hampton and Clark
 - d. Chicago National Democratic Convention – 1968 police riot against anti-war protestors
 - e. National movement against US imperialism world wide
 - (i) Rise of 3rd world liberation movements throughout Africa and Asia - Viet Nam, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa in particular
 - (ii) Cultural Revolution in China, study of Mao, Franz Fanon, Regis Debray, Che Guevara
 - (iii) Liberation Theology movement in Latin America
 - (iv) National minorities form militant organizations in US: Young Lords (Puerto Rican), Brown Berets and La Raza (Chicano), BPP, SNCC etc. (African-Americans), AIM (Native Americans)
 - f. Poor People's Campaign
8. Anti-imperialist movement/Viet Nam War/ Third Phase
- a. National coordinated student protest at all major colleges – 1969-72
 - (i) See above re: SDS, major student strikes at Columbia, Cornell (armed), Berkeley, Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin etc.
 - b. Radical Black labor movement/Detroit
 - (i) 1968 - League of Revolutionary Black Workers (LBRW) formed from a wildcat strike at Chrysler plant, 1st in 14 years and had black radical leadership

- (ii) Strikers formed Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement (DRUM), series of "RUMs" formed at other Dodge, Ford and GM plants
 - (iii) LBRW was formed after Great Rebellion of 1967, but was product of decade of struggle
 - (iv) 1967 - Establishment of *Inner City Voice* newspaper, black radicals in plants with indigenous leadership
 - (v) 1969 - James Forman associates with LBRW, sought to transform it into national organization, raised funds for Black Economic Development Conference, started Black Star Press
 - (vi) 1970 - Formation of Black Workers Congress
 - c. Antiwar liberation zones (?)
 - d. Left wing physical confrontation with police
 - (i) 1970 - Kent State and Jackson State
 - (ii) 1971 - May Day massive civil disobedience in DC
 - e. Chicago 8
 - (i) 1969-70 - Trial in Chicago makes mockery of US judicial system, Hoffman and Rubin and Yippies, gagging and tying of Bobby Seale
9. Anti-imperialism movement/Viet Nam War/ Fourth Phase
- a. Left wing bombing
 - (i) Weatherman/Weather Underground
 - A. 1969 (Days of Rage)
 - B. 1970 Bombing of US Capitol, Greenwich Village townhouse
 - (ii) 1968-69 - over 100 politically inspired bombings of campus buildings
 - (iii) FALN (Armed Forces of National Liberation) conducted over 100 bombings, including Fraunces Tavern in NY
 - b. Counter-cultural trends
 - (i) 1966 - Communal living - rural and urban communes, hippie based and religious based
 - (ii) 1969 - Food coops/natural foods
 - (iii) Women's unconventional social practice
 - (iv) 1971 - Women's health groups
 - (v) Book stores
 - (vi) Child care issues
 - (vii) Gay rights issues
 - c. Mass rallies
 - (i) 1966 - National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam (the "Mobe") formed
 - (ii) 1970 and 1971 - anti-war march on Washington over 1 million each
 - d. Election of blacks to city, state, national political offices
 - e. Students transformed into revolutionaries
 - f. Native American treaties movement
 - (i) 1968 - AIM formed
 - (ii) 1969- Seizure of Alcatraz

- (iii) 1972 – Trail of Broken Treaties
- (iv) 1973 – Wounded Knee
- (v) 1974 – AIM sponsored International Indian Treaty Council

10. Anti-imperialism movement/Viet Nam War/ Fifth Phase
 - a. The making of black revolutionaries
 - b. Revolutionary politics/The O
 - c. Socialist politics/labor organizing
 - d. FBI's operations in full gear
 - (i) Surveillance of King and civil rights movement is predecessor to COINTELPRO
 - (ii) 1967 – COINTELPRO campaign to disrupt Black Liberation Movement and anti-war movement using disinformation, exploiting rivalries, surveillance and wiretapping, and ending in assassination (Hampden and Clark)
 - e. CIA's domestic operations
 - (i) Infiltration of college campuses
 - f. Anti-repression movement
 - (i) National Alliance Against Racism and Repression
 - (ii) Movement to expose assassination of Hampton and Clark
 - (iii) Free Huey and other movements to free political prisoners
 - (iv) Center for Constitutional Rights (Kunstler) and National Lawyers Guild
 - (v) Prison movement, Attica, George Jackson