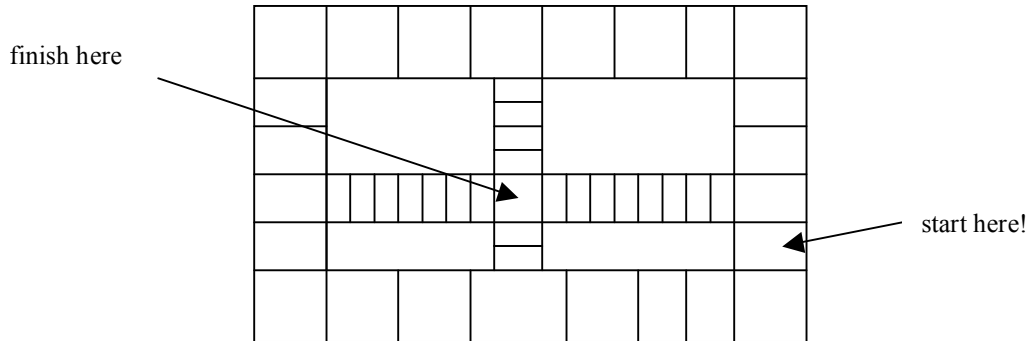


SFFS BOARD GAME: Players move from space to space around the outside of the board in a clockwise direction with the roll of the die. As each player lands on a space, all the players must agree IF the event(s) described on that space illustrate one of the theme cards or not. If there is no consensus, then it is the next player's turn. If all players agree that the event illustrates one of the themes, then the player whose piece is on the space takes the designated theme card. NOT EVERY SPACE ILLUSTRATES A THEME CARD. The goal for each player is to gain all four theme cards. A player may have to go around the board (= through the chronology) several times before gaining all four cards. Having all four cards allows the player to move towards the center of the board. The first player who gains the middle space, wins.



Movement Themes or Key components		
Montgomery 1955	Nashville 1960	Oakland 209
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White Supremacy and Government Retaliation • Black Leadership Development • Coalition Building • Victories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do your homework • Nonviolent direct action to dramatize an injustice • Always be ready to escalate the conflict • Be Disciplined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct nonviolent action causes economic pain to the system • Concrete demands can be granted immediately • Nonviolent direct action succeeds in gaining the sympathy of a wider audience • Concrete gains
Board Spaces (reverse chronological order)		
Montgomery 1955	Nashville 1960	Oakland 209
<p>1956 (Dec 28) Rosa Jordan, a pregnant black Montgomery resident, is shot while riding a bus.</p> <p>1956 (Dec 26) Two Montgomery buses are targeted by snipers.</p> <p>1956 (Dec 24) Several white men beat a 15-year-old black woman at a bus stop.</p>	<p>1960 (April 19) – activists use shock of bombing of Looby’s house as an organizing opportunity. Silent March organized. 5,000 protesters march to city hall and ask Mayor if he personally thinks segregation is morally right. He says “no” – agreement reached to desegregate Nashville.</p> <p>1960 (April 19) – black lawyer, Z. Alexander Looby’s house is bombed. Even white Nashville shocked.</p>	<p>State Attorney General, Jerry Brown, opens investigation in murder of Oakland Post editor Chauncy Bailey, who was killed in 2007. Brown suspects police misconduct in the investigation</p> <p>2009 (March 18) – BAMN holds tribunal “to make sure community is armed with the truth.” Oakland now \$ 1 million in the red for Oscar Grant</p>

Montgomery

Nashville

Oakland

<p>1956 (Dec 20) -- King presides over MIA meetings during which <u>attendees vote to end the boycott.</u></p> <p>1956 (Dec 21)--Montgomery City Lines resumes full service on all routes.</p> <p>1956 – (Jan 31) King’s house bombed</p> <p>1956 – (Jan 21) King and MIA leaders go into community to explain city’s divide and conquer strategy – no compromise had been reached and boycott still on</p> <p>1956 – (Jan 21) City commissioners meet with 3 black leaders not involved with MIA and declare compromised reached and boycott over!</p> <p>1956 – (Jan 9 - 16) Negotiations between city and MIA break down; King calls for weekly mass meetings (to keep up enthusiasm for continuing boycott)</p> <p>1956 – (Jan 6) at White Citizen’s Council meeting, Montgomery Police Commissioner announces his membership in group.</p> <p>1956 (Nov 13)--The U.S. Supreme Court affirms the lower court opinion in <i>Browder v. Gayle</i> declaring Montgomery city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional.</p> <p>1956 – (Feb 1) – MIA</p>	<p>1960 (Feb 28) – Feb 27 (“Big Saturday”) sit-ins and arrests electrify the black community. Church meetings are packed. Call for boycott of downtown stores gets 90 percent support</p> <p>1960 (Feb 28) – Mayor West announces bi-racial committee to investigate. Students hold off sit-ins even though they predict nothing will come of investigation</p> <p>1960 (Feb 27) – fourth sit-in – When the police arrest the first 25 students sitting at the lunch counter, 25 more take their place and so on. The police are astounded. The jails are overflowing.</p> <p>1960 (Feb 27) – fourth sit-in – the first 25 students are attacked by a white mob. The police arrive and arrest the students sitting at the lunch counter.</p> <p>1960 (Feb 27) – fourth sit-in – the first 25 students sit down. White mob shouts at, pushes and pours ketchup et al on them. No police in sight. Not one student fights back.</p> <p>1960 (Feb 27) – fourth sit-in – 300 protesters show up at church to volunteer. Lawson instructs them to stay calm and if beaten, do not fight back</p> <p>1960 (Feb 20) – third sit-in – no violence but white gangs taunt protesters as they sit. Manager closes lunch counter, students study and read all day and leave peacefully when store closes. Whites discombobulated.</p> <p>1960 (Feb 18) – second sit in – no</p>	<p>protest police coverage</p> <p>2009 (March 5) – 50-75 demonstrators at Fruitvale BART fail to stop people from taking BART to work</p> <p>2009 (Feb 27) – No Justice, No BART “jump the gates day” – effect unknown</p> <p>2009 (Feb 26) – BART directors hear from firm they hired to investigate shooting</p> <p>2009 (Feb 19) – Caravan to Sacramento to Demand Justice for People of Color (organized by weekly meetings at Olivet Baptist Church). Revise “police bill of rights;” repressive gang laws; 3 strikes; drop charges against SF 8; environmental justice and more.</p> <p>2009 (Feb 18) – State Representatives Ammiano and Lee introduce legislation to create civilian oversight of Oakland cops</p> <p>2009 (Feb 12) – BART board meeting: taken over by CAPE and Black Panthers</p> <p>2009 (Feb 6) – City has \$500,000 in overtime for cops monitoring Oscar Grant protests and rallies.</p> <p>2009 (Feb 6) – DA drops charges against most of the 100 arrested in Jan 7 march (focus of attn by: 0-100 Support Committee; CriticalResistance.org; Plan for a Safer Oakland; National Lawyer’s Guild)</p>
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Montgomery

Nashville

Oakland

<p>attorney Fred Gray files federal lawsuit challenging constitutionality of Montgomery bus segregation laws.</p> <p>1956 – (Feb 1) E.D. Nixon’s house bombed</p> <p>1955 (Dec 17-30) successive meetings of mayor’s committee fails to reach compromise so boycott continues</p> <p>1955 (Dec 17) – Mayor appoints committee (8 black leaders, 8 white leaders) to resolve boycott</p> <p>1955 (Dec 15): City threatens fines for black taxi drivers, who had reduced their fares and packed their taxis to help with boycott of buses</p> <p>1955 (Dec 12) - Third mass meeting: King calls for volunteers; transportation committee formed to organize car pools and other means of facilitating boycott</p> <p>1955 (Dec 8) - city responds to MIA demands: (1) city and state segregation laws prevent them from agreeing to MIA demands; (2) if we give them an inch they will take a mile!</p> <p>1955 (Dec 8) -- MIA meets with city commissioners and bus officials to present 3 demands (courteous treatment; first come first seating; black drivers on black routes) MIA stresses that these demands <u>within</u></p>	<p>violence but white gangs taunt protesters as they sat. Lunch counter closed, students study and read all day and leave peacefully when store closes</p> <p>1960 (Feb 3 -13) – Workshops continue. Students told to be nonviolent and be prepared to be arrested – be in pairs, have a toothbrush, raise bail money, refuse bail on moral grounds to fill up the jails (in order to put economic pressure on the system)</p> <p>1960 (Feb 3 -13) – Workshops continue. Arguments erupt “We are not ready, we haven’t raised enough bail money yet.” But sit-ins are spreading throughout NC and up South, “The time is NOW!”</p> <p>1960 (Feb 3) – hundreds pack Fisk auditorium in the evening to hear Lawson announce that their first sit-in will be Feb 13 and asks for volunteers.</p> <p>1960 (Feb 3) – John Lewis picks up morning newspaper and reads about the first sit-in at a Greensboro, N.C. restaurant</p> <p>1960 (Jan) – news of planned sit ins spreads through college campuses. Many more join workshops, which are now held twice a week.</p> <p>1960 (Feb 13) – The first 25 students sit at the lunch counter till closing time. Whites are shocked. The students are refused service and the lunch counter was closed when they sat down. Students leave when the store closes.</p> <p>1960 (Feb 13) – John Lewis leads first group of 25 students into the</p>	<p>2009 (Feb 6) – Bay Area Revolution Club announces “Stolen Lives March.” Drop charges against arrested protesters; End police murder now; convict murderous cop and accomplices</p> <p>2009 (Feb 2) – Oakland Black Panther Party in communication with CAPE: attend court hearings; transparency in police training; food and clothes program for community</p> <p>2009 (Jan 31) – Conference at Laney College, then protest downtown</p> <p>2009 (Jan 28) – Police chief resigns in order to avoid a vote of “no confidence” by city council</p> <p>2009 (Jan 28) – President of BART cop union letter to members: Police chief botched handling of investigation; we need better training with guns and tasers; cops need immediate counseling after incident; need to reach out to NAACP</p> <p>2009 (Jan 26) – Two BART board members call for resignation of BART GM and police chief after seeing Pirone video</p> <p>2009 (Jan 26) – UCB protest at new outrage: newly released cell phone video shows officer Tony Pirone punching Grant’s head minutes before Mehserle shoots him</p> <p>2009 (Jan 23) – Berkeley college, HS and MS students:</p>
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Montgomery

Nashville

Oakland

<p>segregated laws of city</p> <p>1955 (Dec 5) – Mass meeting: announcement of MIA, and call for continuation of boycott, unanimously adopted by attendees</p> <p>1955 (Dec 5) – black leaders meet at Holt Street Baptist Church and create Montgomery Improvement Association and elect King as president</p> <p>1955 (Dec 5) – successful one day black boycott of buses</p> <p>1955 (Dec 2) - E.D. Nixon, former state NAACP director, calls King to arrange for meeting of black leaders at King’s church</p> <p>1955 (Dec 2) WPC and Jo Ann Robinson’s students distribute thousands of leaflets calling for one-day boycott of buses to protest Parks’ arrest.</p> <p>1955 (Dec 1) Rosa Parks, former secretary and Youth Council Advisor to Montgomery NAACP, arrested for refusing to move to back of bus when white passenger wanted her seat</p> <p>1955 – (Oct 15) – Mary Lee Smith arrested and fined for refusing to give her bus seat to white passenger</p> <p>1955 (March 2) – Claudette Colvin (15 yrs old) arrested for violating segregated seating on buses</p>	<p>Woolworth’s store. They each buy a small item to establish credentials as paying customers, then head upstairs to sit at the lunch counter</p> <p>1960 (Feb 13) – 100 students assembled. They break up into groups of 25 and pair up as same sex buddies (don’t want to fight the interracial battle this time around).</p> <p>1960 (Feb 13) – 100 students meet at the First Baptist Church dressed in their Sunday best</p> <p>1959 (Sept -Dec) Lawson and students decide they will be ready to conduct the first sit-ins in Feb 1960</p> <p>1959 (Sept -Dec) – Lawson explains that there are different roles to play – not everyone has to agree to get beaten up. Some can position themselves at phone booths to call the ambulances. Some write down the names of those arrested and so forth....</p> <p>1959 (Sept -Dec) – Lawson not only explains the philosophy of non-violence but has students do role-plays in order to develop discipline</p> <p>1959 (Sept -Dec) - Student activists did research by going in pairs to lunch counters, sitting, refused service and then return to workshops to discuss what they learned, such as whites not wanting to sit next to “dirty” Negroes. They planned to wear their Sunday best when the Sit In happened.</p>	<p>investigate shooting; disarm BART; “Jail, no bail”</p> <p>2009 (Jan 23) – Malcolm X Grassroots Mvt.: charge Mehserle with murder; U.S. Justice Dept investigate violation of civil rights; BART citizen’s review board; disarm BART</p> <p>2009 (Jan 20) – Oakland HS students press conference and rally: “disarm BART;” city council pass resolution to jail involved cops; independent public hearing.</p> <p>2009 (Jan 19) – Rally and March to protest shooting</p> <p>2009 (Jan 14) – Mehserle arrested in Nevada</p> <p>2009 (Jan 14) – 2000 protesters rally at City Hall, then march to city district attorney’s office and back. Rally organized by recently formed Coalition Against Police Executions (CAPE) on Facebook</p> <p>2009 (Jan 13) – BART Police Dept. sends report to city district attorney -- NOT recommending prosecution of any cops involved</p> <p>2009 (Jan 8) – BART board of directors meeting overwhelmed by community members</p> <p>2009 (Jan 7) – Oakland residents march from Fruitvale BART to BART headquarters; a few protesters set fire to trashcans, a car and break windows of businesses. Police</p>
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Montgomery

Nashville

Oakland

<p>1954 – First White Citizen’s Council formed in Mississippi and then spread throughout the South</p> <p>1954 – (Sept 1) Martin Luther King replaces Vernon Johns as pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church</p> <p>1954 (May 17) – Supreme Court outlaws segregation in education (<i>Brown v Board</i>)</p> <p>1953 – Women’s Political Council and E.D. Nixon of NAACP meet with city commissioners (incl Mayor) to complain about segregated seating and lack of black bus drivers</p> <p>1950 – Jo Ann Robinson becomes president of WPC (Women’s Political Council)</p> <p>1946 – Women’s Political Council (WPC) established</p>	<p>1959 (Sept -Dec) Lunch counters chosen as target of NVR because that was what most black women were upset about, not being able to rest during a day of shopping at Woolworth’s. Purpose of sit-in was to gain participation of wider black community in a boycott of stores.</p> <p>1959 (Sept) – James Lawson holds non-violent direct action workshops in a church basement once a week, <i>few attend</i></p> <p>1959 – King meets James Lawson and asks him to go to Nashville, Tennessee, to conduct nonviolent direct action workshops (Nashville had 4 black colleges)</p> <p>Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC (1957) - Martin Luther King’s organization established, launches voting rights campaigns with limited success (!?)</p> <p>1950’s – bus boycotts in Montgomery, Baton Rouge and Tallahasee don’t spread throughout the South (!?)</p> <p>1954 – White Citizen Councils (white collar Klan) organize throughout the South effectively against <i>Brown v Board</i> decision (desegregation of schools)</p>	<p>arrest 100 people</p> <p>2009 (Jan 7) – Mehserle resigns. No criminal charges filed against him</p> <p>2009 (Jan 5) <i>Racewire</i> calls upon community to call or write BART directors with four demands: suspension without pay for cops involved; ind. investigation; review training and hiring practices; independent review board</p> <p>2009 (Jan 1, approx 2:35 a.m.) – BART cops confiscate cell phones of all bystanders. They miss at least three whose video recordings of event are put on YouTube</p> <p>2009 (Jan 1, approx 2:30 a.m.) – BART Cop, Johannes Mehserle, shoots and kills Oscar Grant in the back as he is held on face down by another cop at Fruitvale Bart station</p>
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