



Centre for
Human Rights and
Restorative Justice

REFERENCES TO WOMEN

US Truth Commission

Abstract

Notes on discussions of women, as well as a list of coding themes and references to women in the US Truth Commission.

Chelsea Barranger

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Researcher Notes

Report details:

- published 25 May 2006
- pdf has 563 pages
- no chapter or section on women
- according to NVivo's text search, the word women (using stems) is referenced 49 times, representing 0.10% coverage
- after deleting references from the bibliography, notes or headers, there are **34 broad references** to women in the content of the report
- women are usually discussed in terms of their activism or relation to male activists

Women are referenced in the report in the following ways:

- women involved in activism and partaking in union activities
- discussion of the women's movement
- roles as wives
- Klanswomen
- minorities and women underrepresented in the police

Links to Data Visualization

This section contains links to all data visualization for the US report.

Word Frequency Cloud

- [word frequency cloud](#)
- [excel sheet of word frequency cloud findings](#)

Word Trees

- [history](#)
- [women](#)
- [children](#)
- [youth](#)
- [forgive](#)
- [victim](#)
- [truth](#)
- [reconciliation](#)
- [land](#)

*NVivo software can only edit word trees by changing the central search term and branch sizes. Word trees includes references from bibliography, headers, and notes that cannot be edited out using NVivo software. Researchers will need to manually remove unsightly branches using editing software (e.g., paint, photoshop, etc.)

Coding Women for the US Report

The following chart breakdowns the child nodes used for coding references to women based on themes and discussions surrounding women in the US report.

| Women | References or discussions of women |
|-----------------|---|
| Activism | References or discussions of activism or activists |
| Civil rights | References or discussions of civil rights or the civil rights movements |
| Invoking others | References or discussions invoking other countries histories or TRC |
| KKK | References or discussions to the KKK |
| Labour | References or discussions of labour |
| Media | References or discussions of the media |

References to Women

This section contains all references to women from the US report.

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC_Report-FULL> - § 34 references coded [0.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

The GTRC does not believe that Greensboro's tragedy can be directly likened to the thousands of statesponsored disappearances and killings in places like South Africa or Peru, or the massive displacement, enslavement, starvation, torture and rape of women the population of East Timor faced under Indonesian occupation. But, as the president of the Peruvian TRC noted in his preface to that commission's final report, while the numbers are shocking, they are insufficient: they do not explain the inequities, the responsibility for what happened or the ways in which horror was inflicted upon the Peruvian population; nor do statistics illustrate the suffering of victims. It is this human picture at the local level that in many ways can be likened to the GTRC's exploration of restraints on labor organizing, anti-communism and deep-seated racism that were, in part, responsible for what happened here on Nov. 3, 1979.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

The N.C. Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights found in its 1980 investigation that, "Among city employees, white males dominate the higher paid positions. Minorities and women are concentrated in stereotypical clerical and menial jobs. A few blacks and females hold second-line authority positions. The data submitted to the Committee by Greensboro officials reveal, more than do job titles, the disparity in pay among men and women, blacks and whites who work for the city." 11

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

came to represent the belief in the possibility of achieving change through legal and cooperative means. SNCC activists began to knock on the doors of the impoverished remote areas of black communities to solicit and involve their experiences, asking them to analyze the situation from their perspective. Baker, who previously worked with the SCLC, was instrumental in this new inclusive, participatory style of organizing in which women, youth and others who had been marginalized could be involved. This shift within SNCC's activities paralleled a national shift, marking an increasing awareness of the internal struggle within the Civil Rights Movement itself – exposing the economic gap between the elite and the working class.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

As we came on campus the students at Dudley began to celebrate. They were hanging out of the windows cheering. We knew many of them. I tried to approach Mr. Brown, the principal, but he walked away. We went into the women's gym, the police were there. And I got on a table and said "On the authority of the black community in all its configuration, we install Claude Barnes Jr. as the elected student body president." And then we left. That was an explosive theme all over the city.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

GAPP also became involved in subsequent successful labor strikes, including the 1969-70 strike by blind workers against Skillcraft Industries of the Blind, the mid-1970 strikes by school cafeteria workers around the city, launched by a core group of women who had gotten together to demand better wages, and a strike soon afterward by sanitation workers.⁷⁴

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

There was great hope in the textile worker's union and throughout the labor union that (the J.P. Stevens campaign) could be the moment in which we broke through with unionizing the South. The dream of organizing the South has been a dream for a long time, well over a hundred years, because the South has, in terms of labor, but also in other areas, been that drain in the bathtub through which progressive movements just kind of drain away... And because this seemed so much like a breakthrough, the entire labor movement, and much of the civil rights movement, and the women's movement, and other progressive movements mobilized behind this.

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

It took the companies a little while to figure that out and the labor union picked up a number of work places before they dropped it back to one third. So that became – it was both a symbolic and a very real campaign, and the thinking was that if the union could get a contract in Roanoke Rapids, that would open up the rest of the South. And extraordinary resources went into this. And they were resources not just on the part of the labor movement, but faith leaders, community leaders, women's movement leaders, African-American leaders, Hispanic leaders, student leaders, and people who weren't leaders – people who were the salt of the earth, who were great followers. People all over this country... in Europe. I remember that we had picket lines in South Africa in support of this campaign.

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

On the heels of the Brown vs. Board of Education decision and escalating civil rights activity, the challenge to Jim Crow-style segregation in the South gained a new immediacy in the mid-1950s. Not coincidentally, Ku Klux Klan activity during this period reached levels not seen since the 1920s, when the KKK boasted over four million members nationwide and held a march in Washington including some 40,000 hooded Klansmen and women. While overall Klan membership in the 1950s and 1960s was measured in the tens of thousands rather than millions, previously splintered and ineffective organizations began to come together, bolstered by a renewed ability to recruit citizens across the South. The largest and most influential of these groups was the United Klans of America (UKA), based in Tuscaloosa, Ala., and headed by Robert Shelton, a former tire salesman. Shelton's UKA had grown to include hundreds of active chapters (within the Klan, they were referred to as "units" or "klaverns") throughout the Deep South, though as of 1963 the organization had failed to make any inroads in North Carolina. Late that year, however, Shelton traveled to the Tar Heel state to meet with eight enthusiastic and ambitious would-be Klan leaders, and concluded the meeting by mandating that former awning salesman J. Robert Jones "organize North Carolina" for the UKA.¹

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

Elsewhere in the South, on May 26, 1979, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) marched in Decatur, Alabama, in protest of the conviction of a mentally handicapped black man, Tommy Lee Hines, who was accused of raping multiple white women.¹⁷

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

DF: Well, I'm not going to go into the details of that—I never did it. But some of the agents did that. They thought that was a good way to break it up, by causing dissention, by writing letters to wives and telling them that their husbands were out with other women and stuff. I never did anything like that.⁴⁴

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

A Klan insider recounted that the night before the screening, Grand Dragon Joe Grady called a meeting to disclose information from a police "friend" that Communists were coming to protest their gathering.¹⁴ Grady reportedly laid out a plan for confronting the protestors: women and children would remain in restrooms indoors, while the men would arm themselves and stand guard on the porch. Grady said he believed the permit to use the community center granted them exclusive use, so he argued that if the protestors stepped onto the porch the Klan could rightfully use force to repel them.¹⁵ James Allen Mason, Grady claimed the police had agreed to "look the other way" if this happened.¹⁶

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

Griffin reportedly urged women not to come because violence was expected and Carl Nappier recalled that Dawson “wanted people who knew how to brawl”

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

Meanwhile, Nazis and Klansmen and women began converging at Brent Fletcher’s house on Randleman Road, on the outskirts of Greensboro. Klansman Lawrence Morgan drove his yellow van from Lincolnton, picking up Billy Franklin, Harold Flowers,³

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

By 10:30 a.m., some 35 Klansmen and women and Nazis had gathered at Fletcher’s house.⁴¹

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

At around 11:23, according to the police report, the Klan and Nazi Caravan arrived at the march starting point at Carver and Everitt Street. And when I saw a Confederate flag license plate on the front of one of the cars in the caravan, I knew that it was probably the Klan. I saw women and children in several of the Klan vehicles near the front. And it seems in retrospect worthy to investigate why the women and children were in the front vans and the guns in the eighth van and all the people shooting them in the ninth van.

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

I saw the caravan coming by. And people were lining up along the street and starting to yell “Death to the Klan! Death to the Klan!” And I saw the cars coming by rather slowly. And there were people in the cars, men, women...and I heard people hitting on the cars. And somehow, my first reaction was, well that was wrong. I mean just the idea of hitting a stick on a nice car and damaging it, but then I thought, “What am I talking about, these are the Klan.”...so then, they kind of sped up, and by then I kind of regretted not banging on one of the cars, so I kind of ran after it. So by then, I must have put my stick down...I tried to kick a car and I missed and I went running after it. But by that time they were speeding up and I stopped by the side of the road...and then I looked up and I saw silhouetted against the sky I saw a figure leaning out of a window with a long barrel pistol. I don’t remember it firing. I just remember him waving it. And then I heard people yelling. I looked around me and I realized I was kind of isolated. I had run up the street and there was nobody around me, so I started to come back towards the corner. There was this little exchange along the sidewalk. And I heard people yelling. I heard “Get the children.” And then I thought about just jumping over this little chain fence...and going back, but then I thought better of it and I kept going towards the corner. I saw kind of out of the corner of my eye the stick fight...and I kind of had this idea that maybe I should go join that, but I really didn’t relish that idea, I guess out of fear.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

7. The staffing and promotion practices of City management and particularly the Police Department must reach and maintain levels of minority employment at all levels of authority as designated in the Affirmative Action Program on file with renewed and special emphasis on the recruitment and promotion of minorities and women within the ranks of sworn police officers.

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

Finding: The preponderance of minorities and females employed by the Greensboro Police Department are in the lowest paid categories. Blacks and women are still underrepresented among higher ranked Department personnel.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

News reports of the jury selection quoted eventual jurors, six men and six women, as having little knowledge of either the Klan or the CWP. One juror said of the Klan, “I know they wear white. I don’t know what they stand for.” Another had both “positive and negative” feelings toward the Klan. “Back years ago, they was taking the law,

actually, into their own hands. But there was disciplining done that needed being done ... (But) the Klan has outlived their usefulness.”

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

Based on a close reading of the newspaper accounts in the Greensboro Daily News and The Daily Record, we find that the daily newspapers fulfilled their obligation to report on the most important facts of the event and the years-long legal struggle surrounding three trials over a period of nearly six years. In doing so, however, what stands out in the coverage is that a rhetoric of blame emerged. In other words, the paper began to focus its reporting on the responsibility of individual actors. Further, the protestors with the CWP were essentially caricatured in descriptive news accounts, particularly in the first six months following the event. Not a single article was ever published about Sandi Smith, the African American graduate and former student body president of Bennett College for Women. At the same time, the police were regularly praised (in editorials and in news accounts) for their diligent action

Reference 21 - 0.03% Coverage

Cynthia Brown is the principal consultant of The Sojourner Group, a business she founded to help non-profit groups strengthen their leadership and address their organizational development issues. For over 20 years, Cynthia has engaged community leaders in coalition building, organizing and advocacy on issues like worker's rights, worker health and safety, welfare reform, anti-oppression (racism, sexism, class-ism, hetero-sexism, etc.), living wage work, environmental justice, etc. Also, she is a grassroots organizer and leader, former Durham City Councilwoman and a 2002 candidate for the U. S. Senate. A native of Reidsville, N. C., she has an undergraduate degree in political science from Bennett College for Women and a Master of Public Affairs degree from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. As a W.K. Kellogg National Fellow, Brown studied cultural, racial and economic justice issues in Australia, Brazil, Guatemala, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Egypt, New Zealand and Chile. Brown's many organizational affiliations have included the Latino Community Credit Union, the N.C. Conservation Network, Democracy NC and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Reference 22 - 0.03% Coverage

When I was informed I had been selected, I humbly accepted as a result of pride, curiosity and ignorance. You see, from 1982 when I completed graduate school until 2004 when I agreed to serve on the Commission, all of my work had been devoted to supporting grassroots community people in recognizing their individual and collective power to challenge establishment leadership – the status quo – and bring about political, social and/or economic change. I worked first with battered women and their allies to advocate for services and policies to address the needs of domestic violence victims. Since then, my journey has continuously led me into organizations working with low-wage workers and the poor to address issues including workers' rights, worker health and safety, and welfare reform, as well as to fight oppression (racism, sexism, class-ism, hetero-sexism, etc.), and advocate for a living wage, sustainable development and environmental justice.

Reference 23 - 0.02% Coverage

Barbara Walker is a retired manager with Wrangler Corporation and remains active on the board of the YWCA of Greensboro, where she previously served as board president, the National board of the YWCAUSA, and the League of Women Voters. Walker is a graduate of what is now Grimsley High School (formerly Greensboro Senior High School) and has an English degree from what is now the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (formerly Women's College). In addition to her work on the board of the YWCA of Greensboro, Walker was formerly a member of the board of directors for GCTV (Public Access Cable 8), and a member of the Family and Children's Services Advisory Committee.

Reference 24 - 0.02% Coverage

As research coordinator, Emily helped develop the research plan for the East Timor Commission's mandate to document human rights abuses from 1975 to 1999, including special research attention to massacres and forced disappearances, political imprisonment, famine and forced displacement, the conflict's effects on women and children, and the role of international actors, governments, media and activist organizations. She focused her own

research and writing for the final report on social and economic violations, including the rights to health, education, housing, and livelihood.

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

Greensboro Truth & Reconciliation Commission and Greensboro Truth and Community Reconciliation Project hold news conference announcing that Bennett College for Women will house the archives of the truth and reconciliation process in its Carnegie Negro Library.

Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

1886 The American Federation of Labor (AFL) is founded by Samuel Gompers. Membership is restricted to skilled workers effectively excluding blacks, women and new European immigrants.

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

1893 New Zealand becomes first country in the world to grant women the vote.

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

1910 Blacks are excluded from mill jobs. Not a single black person is listed as a factory worker in Greensboro, NC. Many black women did domestic work in homes of white residents, including white women mill workers.

Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

1920 Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution is ratified-- giving women the right to vote (until the 1965 U.S. Voting Rights Act, most black women in the Jim Crow south would not be able to exercise this new right.

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

1926 The Women's Home Missionary Society joins with the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church to make Bennett College in Greensboro, N.C., formerly co-educational, a college for black women.

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

1931 Notorious Alabama Scottsboro trial (nine black youths, none older than twenty-one, are accused of raping two white women on a train) begins, exposing depth of Southern racism.

Reference 32 - 0.01% Coverage

1934 340,000 textile workers in southern states (the majority of whom were white women) observe strike called by AFL's United Textile. Twenty nine textile workers are killed and more than 10,000 are blacklisted from getting jobs in the south.

Reference 33 - 0.01% Coverage

1970 A group of women launch a strike of cafeteria workers around the city to demand better wages.

Reference 34 - 0.01% Coverage

1980 N.C. Advisory Committee finds in its investigation among city employees that white males dominate higher paid positions. Minorities and women are concentrated in menial jobs.

Child Node References to Women

The following section contains references to women from the US report organized by the child nodes outlined in Coding Women for the US Report. Some references appear under several subheadings since they contained discussions of multiple themes.

Activism

References or discussions of activism or activists

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC_.Report-FULL> - § 4 references coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

came to represent the belief in the possibility of achieving change through legal and cooperative means. SNCC activists began to knock on the doors of the impoverished remote areas of black communities to solicit and involve their experiences, asking them to analyze the situation from their perspective. Baker, who previously worked with the SCLC, was instrumental in this new inclusive, participatory style of organizing in which women, youth and others who had been marginalized could be involved. This shift within SNCC's activities paralleled a national shift, marking an increasing awareness of the internal struggle within the Civil Rights Movement itself – exposing the economic gap between the elite and the working class.

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Civil Rights

References or discussions of civil rights or the civil rights movement

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC_.Report-FULL> - § 3 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

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Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

On the heels of the Brown vs. Board of Education decision and escalating civil rights activity, the challenge to Jim Crow-style segregation in the South gained a new immediacy in the mid-1950s. Not coincidentally, Ku Klux Klan activity during this period reached levels not seen since the 1920s, when the KKK boasted over four million members nationwide and held a march in Washington including some 40,000 hooded Klansmen and women. While overall Klan membership in the 1950s and 1960s was measured in the tens of thousands rather than millions, previously splintered and ineffective organizations began to come together, bolstered by a renewed ability to recruit citizens across the South. The largest and most influential of these groups was the United Klans of America (UKA), based in Tuscaloosa, Ala., and headed by Robert Shelton, a former tire salesman. Shelton's UKA had grown to include hundreds of active chapters (within the Klan, they were referred to as "units" or "klaverns") throughout the Deep South, though as of 1963 the organization had failed to make any inroads in North Carolina. Late that year, however, Shelton traveled to the Tar Heel state to meet with eight enthusiastic and ambitious would-be Klan leaders, and concluded the meeting by mandating that former awning salesman J. Robert Jones "organize North Carolina" for the UKA.¹

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1920 Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution is ratified-- giving women the right to vote (until the 1965 U.S. Voting Rights Act, most black women in the Jim Crow south would not be able to exercise this new right.

Invoking Others

References or discussions invoking other countries histories or TRC

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC_.Report-FULL> - § 3 references coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

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Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

1893 New Zealand becomes first country in the world to grant women the vote.

KKK

References or discussions of the KKK

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC_.Report-FULL> - § 7 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

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A Klan insider recounted that the night before the screening, Grand Dragon Joe Grady called a meeting to disclose information from a police "friend" that Communists were coming to protest their gathering.¹⁴ Grady reportedly laid out a plan for confronting the protestors: women and children would remain in restrooms indoors, while the men would arm themselves and stand guard on the porch. Grady said he believed the permit to use the community center granted them exclusive use, so he argued that if the protestors stepped onto the porch the Klan could rightfully use force to repel them.¹⁵ James Allen Mason, Grady claimed the police had agreed to "look the other way" if this happened.¹⁶

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Meanwhile, Nazis and Klansmen and women began converging at Brent Fletcher's house on Randleman Road, on the outskirts of Greensboro. Klansman Lawrence Morgan drove his yellow van from Lincolnton, picking up Billy Franklin, Harold Flowers,³

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

By 10:30 a.m., some 35 Klansmen and women and Nazis had gathered at Fletcher's house.⁴¹

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At around 11:23, according to the police report, the Klan and Nazi Caravan arrived at the march starting point at Carver and Everitt Street. And when I saw a Confederate flag license plate on the front of one of the cars in the caravan, I knew that it was probably the Klan. I saw women and children in several of the Klan vehicles near the front. And it seems in retrospect worthy to investigate why the women and children were in the front vans and the guns in the eighth van and all the people shooting them in the ninth van

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I saw the caravan coming by. And people were lining up along the street and starting to yell "Death to the Klan! Death to the Klan!" And I saw the cars coming by rather slowly. And there were people in the cars, men, women...and I heard people hitting on the cars. And somehow, my first reaction was, well that was wrong. I mean

just the idea of hitting a stick on a nice car and damaging it, but then I thought, “What am I talking about, these are the Klan.”...so then, they kind of sped up, and by then I kind of regretted not banging on one of the cars, so I kind of ran after it. So by then, I must have put my stick down...I tried to kick a car and I missed and I went running after it. But by that time they were speeding up and I stopped by the side of the road...and then I looked up and I saw silhouetted against the sky I saw a figure leaning out of a window with a long barrel pistol. I don’t remember it firing. I just remember him waving it. And then I heard people yelling. I looked around me and I realized I was kind of isolated. I had run up the street and there was nobody around me, so I started to come back towards the corner. There was this little exchange along the sidewalk. And I heard people yelling. I heard “Get the children.” And then I thought about just jumping over this little chain fence...and going back, but then I thought better of it and I kept going towards the corner. I saw kind of out of the corner of my eye the stick fight...and I kind of had this idea that maybe I should go join that, but I really didn’t relish that idea, I guess out of fear.

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News reports of the jury selection quoted eventual jurors, six men and six women, as having little knowledge of either the Klan or the CWP. One juror said of the Klan, “I know they wear white. I don’t know what they stand for.” Another had both “positive and negative” feelings toward the Klan. “Back years ago, they was taking the law, actually, into their own hands. But there was disciplining done that needed being done ... (But) the Klan has outlived their usefulness.”

Labour

References or discussions of labour

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC_.Report-FULL> - § 11 references coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

The N.C. Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights found in its 1980 investigation that, “Among city employees, white males dominate the higher paid positions. Minorities and women are concentrated in stereotypical clerical and menial jobs. A few blacks and females hold second-line authority positions. The data submitted to the Committee by Greensboro officials reveal, more than do job titles, the disparity in pay among men and women, blacks and whites who work for the city.” 11

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GAPP also became involved in subsequent successful labor strikes, including the 1969-70 strike by blind workers against Skillcraft Industries of the Blind, the mid-1970 strikes by school cafeteria workers around the city, launched by a core group of women who had gotten together to demand better wages, and a strike soon afterward by sanitation workers.⁷⁴

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

There was great hope in the textile worker’s union and throughout the labor union that (the J.P. Stevens campaign) could be the moment in which we broke through with unionizing the South. The dream of organizing the South has been a dream for a long time, well over a hundred years, because the South has, in terms of labor, but also in other areas, been that drain in the bathtub through which progressive movements just kind of drain away... And because this seemed so much like a breakthrough, the entire labor movement, and much of the civil rights movement, and the women’s movement, and other progressive movements mobilized behind this.

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

It took the companies a little while to figure that out and the labor union picked up a number of work places before they dropped it back to one third. So that became – it was both a symbolic and a very real campaign, and the thinking was that if the union could get a contract in Roanoke Rapids, that would open up the rest of the South. And extraordinary resources went into this. And they were resources not just on the part of the labor movement, but faith leaders, community leaders, women’s movement leaders, African-American leaders, Hispanic leaders, student leaders, and people who weren’t leaders – people who were the salt of the earth, who were great followers. People all over this country... in Europe. I remember that we had picket lines in South Africa in support of this campaign.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

7. The staffing and promotion practices of City management and particularly the Police Department must reach and maintain levels of minority employment at all levels of authority as designated in the Affirmative Action Program on file with renewed and special emphasis on the recruitment and promotion of minorities and women within the ranks of sworn police officers.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

Finding: The preponderance of minorities and females employed by the Greensboro Police Department are in the lowest paid categories. Blacks and women are still underrepresented among higher ranked Department personnel.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

1886 The American Federation of Labor (AFL) is founded by Samuel Gompers. Membership is restricted to skilled workers effectively excluding blacks, women and new European immigrants.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

1910 Blacks are excluded from mill jobs. Not a single black person is listed as a factory worker in Greensboro, NC. Many black women did domestic work in homes of white residents, including white women mill workers.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

1934 340,000 textile workers in southern states (the majority of whom were white women) observe strike called by AFL's United Textile. Twenty nine textile workers are killed and more than 10,000 are blacklisted from getting jobs in the south.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

1970 A group of women launch a strike of cafeteria workers around the city to demand better wages.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

1980 N.C. Advisory Committee finds in its investigation among city employees that white males dominate higher paid positions. Minorities and women are concentrated in menial jobs.

Media

References or discussions of the media

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\UnitedStates.Greensboro.TRC_.Report-FULL> - § 2 references coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

Based on a close reading of the newspaper accounts in the Greensboro Daily News and The Daily Record, we find that the daily newspapers fulfilled their obligation to report on the most important facts of the event and the years-long legal struggle surrounding three trials over a period of nearly six years. In doing so, however, what stands out in the coverage is that a rhetoric of blame emerged. In other words, the paper began to focus its reporting on the responsibility of individual actors. Further, the protestors with the CWP were essentially caricatured in descriptive news accounts, particularly in the first six months following the event. Not a single article was ever published about Sandi Smith, the African American graduate and former student body president of Bennett College for Women. At the same time, the police were regularly praised (in editorials and in news accounts) for their diligent action

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

Greensboro Truth & Reconciliation Commission and Greensboro Truth and Community Reconciliation Project hold news conference announcing that Bennett College for Women will house the archives of the truth and reconciliation process in its Carnegie Negro Library.