

Adams, Butterfield, Manning Lead Greensboro Four Resolution



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WASHINGTON, DC – Today, **Congresswomen Alma Adams (NC-12), Congressman G. K. Butterfield (NC-01), and Kathy Manning (NC-06)**, introduced a resolution recognizing the significance of the Greensboro Four Sit-In of 1960. The resolution recognizes the four students of North Carolina A&T University for their contribution to the civil rights movement, and encourages all States to include this historical account in their educational curriculum.

[A copy of the resolution is available here.](#)

“Sixty-one years ago, four young, Black students from North Carolina A&T State University took their seats at a whites-only lunch counter and changed the face of the segregated South forever. As a forty year educator in Greensboro, as well as an alumna of NC A&T University, it is with great pride that I recognize the A&T Four for their courageous efforts in combating the blatant racism of the Jim Crow South at their February 1, 1960 sit-in, and all of the sit-ins that came later,” **said Congresswoman Adams**. “We, as a nation, have a responsibility to learn from our past and work diligently to carry on the legacy of these four men by ensuring equal rights for all people – regardless of race, color or creed.”

“The four young college students known as the Greensboro Four

blazed a trail that ignited a movement to challenge racial inequality in public facilities throughout the segregated South” **said Congressman Butterfield**. “It is imperative that we learn the lessons from the past and reaffirm that ethnic and racial diversity of our country enriches us as a nation. We are always stronger together, and we must never forget, in all things, to demand justice and equality for all.”

“As the Representative from Greensboro, home of North Carolina A&T State University, I am proud to recognize the contributions of the A&T Four,” **said Congresswoman Manning**. “Their courage sparked a national civil rights movement that forever changed our nation. As we celebrate their legacy, we must learn from our past and fight for a future that ensures equal rights for all people.”

Background:

- The Greensboro Four sit-in protest took place on February 1, 1960.
- The Greensboro sit-in was a civil rights protest that commenced when four young Black students staged a sit-in at the segregated lunch counter of F.W. Woolworth Department Store in Greensboro, North Carolina.
- The Greensboro Four: Ezell Blair Jr., David Richmond, Franklin McCain and Joseph McNeil were students from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, now known as North Carolina A&T State University.
- Nationwide participation in this new movement included over 700,000 people, including students, clergymen and united citizens, both Black and white.
- On July 26, 1960, the Woolworth Lunch Counter was finally integrated.
- The Woolworth’s in downtown Greensboro was later reopened as the International Civil Rights Center & Museum.

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