

Teacher Guide General Steps Towards Reconciliation-

(If there is nothing written after outcome- then there has been no progress towards that recommendation to date 2019)

a. The City should formally recognize that the events of Nov. 3, 1979, provided a tragic, but important occasion in our city's history; it should make a proclamation that lifts up the importance of that date in the history of the city.

Outcome:

b. Individuals who were responsible for any part of the tragedy of Nov. 3, 1979, should reflect on their role and apologize – publicly and/or privately – to those harmed.

Outcome: Ongoing: Throughout this truth and reconciliation process, some individuals have issued apologies – in private, in the media and at the GTRC's public hearings – about the roles they played in the events of Nov. 3, 1979. Such apologies offer hope that community reconciliation is possible around these events. We believe that sincere are important because they open up the possibility for a renewed relationship and dialogue between otherwise alienated individuals and group. GTRC Report

c. The Greensboro Police Department and the City of Greensboro should issue public apologies for their failure to protect the public – specifically, the Communist Workers Party demonstrators, Morningside Homes residents, media representatives and others present at the shooting site. These institutions also should issue an apology to city residents for not appropriately acknowledging the event and taking the necessary steps for community healing.

Outcome: On August 15 2017 the Greensboro City Council voted and made a general apology to the city regarding the Greensboro Massacre. This followed a racist incident in Charlottesville, VA where one woman was killed and several injured in a protest against white supremacy. The Four Survivors of the Greensboro Massacre Living in Greensboro sent a 14 page letter to the City Council thanking them for the apology but setting out the context for a more specific apology that included the role that the police department played in the Greensboro massacre. On Oct. 7, 2020 the city voted to issue an apology for the role it played in the Greensboro Massacre. Additionally, the Morningside Homes Memorial Scholarship will be awarded to five graduating seniors from Dudley B. High School in the names of the five victims who were killed in the massacre.

(Link to letter: <https://www.belovedcommunitycenter.org/uncategorized/a-letter-from-the-four-survivors-of-1979-greensboro-massacre-currently-residing-in-greensboro-to-the-city-council-of-greensboro/>)

d. Others who were involved in the shootings on Nov. 3, 1979, and who regret the role they played are encouraged to offer restitution to the victims by making contributions in their name to support the public monument commemorating this tragedy (see recommendation 1.h) or to organizations advocating for civil and workers rights and

other economic justice initiatives.

Outcome:

e. The Greensboro Historical Museum and the International Civil Rights Museum should work either collaboratively or independently to create exhibits commemorating the tragic shootings on Nov. 3, 1979.

Outcome: The Greensboro Historical Museum has a small exhibit about the Greensboro Massacre. The International Civil Rights Museum does not.

f. As described in its Declaration of Intent, the Greensboro Truth and Community Reconciliation Project, along with GTRC Report Receivers, should host community forums at which this report will be reviewed and discussed.

Outcome:

g. The religious leadership in Greensboro should plan and facilitate a healing workshop or retreat for the children of CWP members, shooters and others directly involved in the events of Nov. 3, 1979. Furthermore, these children should be actively consulted in all of the reconciliation and reparation efforts recommended in this report.

Outcome: The survivors of organize an annual retreat for themselves and their families. The religious community gathered around the 25th and 30th anniversary but there was no city participation. There was limited consultation of the children who are now adults for those events.

h. A public monument should be built on the site of the shootings to honor those killed and wounded on Nov. 3, 1979.

Outcome: January 2015 , the NC Highway Advisory Committee, asked Greensboro City Council to allow a highway marker dedicated for the Greensboro Massacre to be put on McConnell Road which was a city street about ¼ mile from the massacre. (Normally, Highway markers are put on state roads .) The Greensboro City Council objected to the word” massacre” but eventually allowed the marker to be put up in May 2015. There is no monument that honors those killed and wounded.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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RECOMMENDATIONS

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GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FROM GREENSBORO TRC

Cut and give cards to students.

<p>a. The City should formally recognize that the events of Nov. 3, 1979, provided a tragic, but important occasion in our city's history; it should make a proclamation that lifts up the importance of that date in the history of the city.</p>	<p>b. Individuals who were responsible for any part of the tragedy of Nov. 3, 1979, should reflect on their role and apologize – publicly and/or privately – to those harmed.</p>
<p>c. The Greensboro Police Department and the City of Greensboro should issue public apologies for their failure to protect the public – specifically, the Communist Workers Party demonstrators, Morningside Homes residents, media representatives and others present at the shooting site. These institutions also should issue an apology to city residents for not appropriately acknowledging the event and taking the necessary steps for community healing.</p>	<p>d. Others who were involved in the shootings on Nov. 3, 1979, and who regret the role they played are encouraged to offer restitution to the victims by making contributions in their name to support the public monument commemorating this tragedy (see recommendation 1.h) or to organizations advocating for civil and workers rights and other economic justice initiatives.</p>
<p>e. The Greensboro Historical Museum and the International Civil Rights Museum should work either collaboratively or independently to create exhibits commemorating the tragic shootings on Nov. 3, 1979.</p>	<p>f. As described in its Declaration of Intent, the Greensboro Truth and Community Reconciliation Project, along with GTRC Report Receivers, should host community forums at which this report will be reviewed and discussed.</p>
<p>g. The religious leadership in Greensboro should plan and facilitate a healing workshop or retreat for the children of CWP members, shooters and others directly involved in the events of Nov. 3, 1979. Furthermore, these children should be actively consulted in all of the reconciliation and reparation efforts recommended in this report.</p>	<p>h. A public monument should be built on the site of the shootings to honor those killed and wounded on Nov. 3, 1979.</p>

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b. Individuals who were responsible for any part of the tragedy of Nov. 3, 1979, should reflect on their role and apologize – publicly and/or privately – to those harmed.	Ongoing: Throughout this truth and reconciliation process, some individuals have issued apologies – in private, in the media and at the GTRC's public hearings – about the roles they played in the events of Nov. 3, 1979. Such apologies offer hope that community reconciliation is possible around these events. We believe that sincere apologies are important because they open up the possibility for a renewed relationship and dialogue between otherwise alienated individuals and group
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g. The religious leadership in Greensboro should plan and facilitate a healing workshop or retreat for the children of CWP members, shooters and others directly involved in the events of Nov. 3, 1979. Furthermore, these children should be actively consulted in all of the reconciliation and reparation efforts recommended in this report.	The survivors of organize an annual retreat for themselves and their families. The religious community gathered around the 25 th and 30 th anniversary but there was no city participation. There was limited consultation of the children who are now adults for those events.
h. A public monument should be built on the site of the shootings to honor those killed and wounded on Nov. 3, 1979.	January 2015 , the NC Highway Advisory Committee, asked Greensboro City Council to allow a highway marker dedicated for the Greensboro Massacre to be put on McConnell Road which was a city street about ¼ mile from the massacre. (Normally, Highway markers are put on state roads .) The Greensboro City Council objected to the word” massacre” but eventually allowed the marker to be put up in May 2015. There is no monument honoring those killed or injured.