**South Carolina General Assembly**

121st Session, 2015-2016

**H. 3485**

**STATUS INFORMATION**

House Resolution

Sponsors: Reps. Anderson, King, Alexander, Bamberg, R.L. Brown, Clyburn, Cobb‑Hunter, Dillard, Gilliard, Govan, Hart, Henegan, Hodges, Hosey, Howard, Jefferson, Mack, McEachern, McKnight, M.S. McLeod, Mitchell, Neal, Parks, Rivers, Robinson‑Simpson, Rutherford, Wells, Whipper and Williams

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Introduced in the House on February 3, 2015

Adopted by the House on February 3, 2015

Summary: Charles Taylor

**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

Date Body Action Description with journal page number

2/3/2015 House Introduced and adopted ([House Journal‑page 16](file:///h:\HJ%20Archive\2015\02-03-15.docx))

View the latest [legislative information](http://www.scstatehouse.gov/billsearch.php?billnumbers=3485&session=121&summary=B) at the website

**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[2/3/2015](file:///p:\pprever\2015-16\3485_20150203.docx)

**A** **HOUSE RESOLUTION**

TO RECOGNIZE CHARLES TAYLOR FOR HIS COURAGE AND DETERMINATION AS HE PROTESTED RACIAL SEGREGATION ALONG WITH THE “FRIENDSHIP NINE,” TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE HARDSHIPS IMPOSED ON HIM AS A RESULT OF HIS CONVICTION FOR SITTING AT A WHITES‑ONLY LUNCH COUNTER IN 1961 DURING THE CIVIL RIGHTS ERA, AND TO HONOR HIS SACRIFICE TO PROTEST AT THAT EVENT AS HE TOOK A STAND FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

Whereas, on January 31, 1961, Charles Taylor joined eight other students from Rock Hill’s Friendship Junior College and a civil rights organizer to picket McCrory’s Five and Dime department store in downtown Rock Hill in a peaceful protest against racial segregation. They walked in, took seats at the lunch counter, and ordered hamburgers, soft drinks, and coffee; and

Whereas, this form of protest against segregation laws, known as a “sit‑in,” started the year before in Greensboro, North Carolina, and spread throughout the South. These young men, as well as other Rock Hill demonstrators, already had been arrested for trespassing several times during 1960. They were convicted of trespassing with attorney Ernest Finney by their side. Finney would later serve with honor as Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court; and

Whereas, the convictions of the “Friendship Nine” stood for more than five decades until Wednesday, January 28, 2015, when the court vacated the fifty‑four‑year‑old ruling in a Rock Hill courtroom in an attempt to right a past wrong against these Civil Rights’ heroes. In an unprecedented ruling, the judge ordered that the record not be expunged, although the convictions were vacated and dismissed with prejudice, so that the history of the courageous actions of these men would forever be preserved and their great sacrifices on behalf of Civil Rights would not be forgotten; and

Whereas, a native of Union County, New Jersey, Charles Taylor had come to South Carolina to attend Friendship Junior College in Rock Hill on an athletic scholarship; and

Whereas, the members of the South Carolina House of Representatives are grateful for the courage of this brave friend of South Carolina and for the impact he has had on the Civil Rights Movement in our State and across the nation. Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives:

That the members of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, by this resolution, recognize Charles Taylor for his courage and determination as he protested racial segregation along with the “Friendship Nine,” acknowledge the hardships imposed on him as a result of his conviction for sitting at a whites‑only lunch counter in 1961 during the Civil Rights Era, and honor his sacrifice to protest at that event as he took a stand for equal rights for all.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be provided to Charles Taylor.

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