

112TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3866

To award a Congressional Gold Medal in honor of the pioneers and participants of the Civil Rights movement.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 1, 2012

Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. FILNER, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. MOORE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. CHU, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HOLT, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. HONDA, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CLAY, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. HAHN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. FATTAH, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To award a Congressional Gold Medal in honor of the pioneers and participants of the Civil Rights movement.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. FINDINGS.**

2 The Congress finds as follows:

3 (1) In 1849, Harriet Tubman escaped from
4 slavery. She was a major conductor on the Under-
5 ground Railroad and helped free hundreds of slaves.
6 She was also a major advocate for Women’s Rights.

7 (2) In 1850, the Supreme Court stated in the
8 Dred Scott decision that Blacks, freed or enslaved,
9 do not have citizenship rights.

10 (3) In 1861, the American Civil War began.
11 This war was fought because of issues between
12 Northern and Southern States, including States’
13 rights versus Federal authority, westward expansion,
14 and slavery. The Southern States began to secede
15 from the Union. The war ended with the battle of
16 Palmito Hill in 1865.

17 (4) On January 1, 1863, President Abraham
18 Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation,
19 which declared that “all persons held slaves within
20 any States, or designated part of the State . . .
21 shall forever be free”.

22 (5) In 1864, Sojourner Truth traveled to Wash-
23 ington, DC, to help integrate streetcars and was re-
24 ceived at the White House by President Abraham
25 Lincoln. The same year, she was appointed to the
26 National Freedmen’s Relief Association where she

1 counseled former slaves, particularly in matters of
2 resettlement.

3 (6) On January 31, 1865, the 13th Amend-
4 ment, which abolished any form of slavery in the
5 United States, was passed. It was ratified by the
6 States on December 6, 1865.

7 (7) On June 19, 1865, the news reached Gal-
8 veston, Texas, stating the war had ended and the
9 enslaved were now free.

10 (8) In 1892, Ida B. Wells Barnett began her
11 anti-lynching campaign. She later wrote “Southern
12 Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases”.

13 (9) In 1896, the Supreme Court established the
14 “separate but equal” doctrine in Plessy v. Ferguson.

15 (10) In July 1905, a group led by W.E.B. Du
16 Bois, John Hope, Fredrick L. McGhee, and William
17 Monroe Trotter met at the Fort Erie Hotel in Fort
18 Erie, Ontario, opposite Buffalo, New York, to dis-
19 cuss full civil liberties, an end to racial discrimina-
20 tion, and recognition of human brotherhood. These
21 29 Black intellectuals founded the “Niagara move-
22 ment”, and the meeting ranks as a major turning
23 point in African-American history.

24 (11) On February 12, 1909, the National Asso-
25 ciation for the Advancement of Colored People

1 (NAACP) was founded. W.E.B. Du Bois played a
2 major role in helping form the NAACP. He was the
3 associate director of research and editor of “The
4 Crisis”. Ida B. Wells and Marcy Church Terrell
5 were the only two, Black women allowed to sign
6 “The Call” and attend the first NAACP meeting.

7 (12) In 1909, Ida B. Wells became the founder
8 of the Anti-Lynching Crusade.

9 (13) In 1915, the NAACP launches a nation-
10 wide campaign in opposition to the controversial
11 film, “Birth of a Nation”.

12 (14) In 1919, the Memphis NAACP became the
13 largest branch in the South. Pioneers of its legal ac-
14 tivism team included Hosea T. (H.T.) Lockard,
15 Maxine and Vasco Smith, Russell Sugarmon, and
16 A.W. Willis. Through the courts, they won cases
17 that led to the desegregation of public transpor-
18 tation, of restaurants, and public facilities.

19 (15) On August 25, 1925, A. Philip Randolph
20 announced the formation of the Brotherhood of
21 Sleeping Car Porters. This was the first major all
22 Black labor union.

23 (16) In February 1926, the second week in the
24 month was marked as Negro History Week by Car-
25 ter G. Woodson, the father of Black history.

1 (17) In 1935, NAACP lawyers Charles Ham-
2 ilton Houston and Thurgood Marshall won a legal
3 battle to admit a Black student to the University of
4 Maryland.

5 (18) In 1936, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune be-
6 came the first African-American woman to head a
7 Federal office, the Division of Negro Affairs of the
8 Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Ad-
9 ministration.

10 (19) On April 3, 1939, in an effort led by civil
11 rights leaders, Walter White (NAACP), A. Philip
12 Randolph, and Judge William H. Hastie, Public
13 Law 18 was passed by Congress. This bill contained
14 an amendment that designated funds to train Afri-
15 can-American pilots.

16 (20) In 1941, Bayard Rustin, A. Philip Ran-
17 dolph, and A.J. Muste proposed a march on Wash-
18 ington to end segregation and racial discrimination
19 in the Armed Forces. The march never happened be-
20 cause President Roosevelt issued Executive Order
21 8802 (the Fair Employment Act).

22 (21) In March 1941, after years of being pres-
23 sured by civil rights organizations, an all African-
24 American pursuit squadron (99th Pursuit) in
25 Tuskegee, Alabama, was formed. These gentlemen

1 were known as the Tuskegee Airmen. The Tuskegee
2 Airmen were well respected fighter groups in World
3 War II and led the way to the United States mili-
4 tary being fully integrated. The airmen were led by
5 Captain Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. They won their first
6 aerial victory on July 2, 1943, against the
7 Luftwaffe.

8 (22) In 1942, the Congress of Racial Equality
9 (CORE) was founded by a group of students at the
10 University of Chicago. Founding members included
11 James L. Farmer, Jr., George Houser, James R.
12 Robinson, and Bernice Fisher. It is the third oldest
13 civil rights group in the United States. Roy Innis is
14 the current president and has been leading the orga-
15 nization since 1964.

16 (23) In December 1943, Paul Roberson ad-
17 dressed Major League Baseball owners about inte-
18 grating their teams.

19 (24) In 1946, the NAACP effort to end seg-
20 regation in interstate bus transportation was sup-
21 ported by the Supreme Court ruling in *Morgan v.*
22 *Virginia*.

23 (25) On April 9, 1947, CORE tests *Morgan v.*
24 *Virginia* (outlawing segregation during bus trav-

1 eling) and sends a group of Freedom Riders on a
2 Journey of Reconciliation around the South.

3 (26) On April 15, 1947, Jackie Robinson be-
4 came the first Black Major League Baseball player.

5 (27) On July 26, 1948, President Truman
6 signs into act Executive Order 9981, establishing
7 equality in the Armed Forces regardless of race,
8 color, religion, or national origin.

9 (28) On June 8, 1953, the court ruled segrega-
10 tion in eating places was unconstitutional in Wash-
11 ington, DC. Mary Church Terrell, Clark F. King,
12 Essie Thompson, Arthur F. Elmer, and Attorney
13 Ringgold Hart played an instrumental role in this
14 ruling.

15 (29) On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court
16 ruled in favor of desegregating the school systems in
17 the landmark case Brown v. Board of Education of
18 Topeka, Kansas. The gentlemen that worked on this
19 landmark case were: Thurgood Marshall, NAACP
20 Legal Defense Fund chief counsel, George E.C.
21 Hayes, James M. Nabrit, Jack Greenberg, Robert L.
22 Carter, Charles Scott, and Charles E. Bledsoe.

23 (30) On May 7, 1955, Rev. George Lee was
24 murdered in Belzoni, Mississippi. Rev. Lee was one
25 of the first Black people registered to vote in Hum-

1 phreys County and used his pulpit and his printing
2 press to urge others to vote. He was offered protec-
3 tion if he agreed to end his voter registration efforts.
4 Rev. Lee refused to end those efforts.

5 (31) On August 13, 1955, Lamar Smith, who
6 had organized Blacks to vote in a recent election,
7 was shot and killed by a White man on the court-
8 house lawn in Brookhaven, Mississippi, while dozens
9 of people watched. The killer was never indicted be-
10 cause no one would admit they saw a White man
11 shoot a Black man.

12 (32) On August 28, 1955, Emmett Louis Till,
13 a 14-year-old boy visiting Mississippi from Chicago,
14 was beaten, shot and his body was dumped in the
15 Tallahatchie River for reportedly flirting with a
16 White woman in a store. Till's mother had an open
17 casket public funeral, which was attended by thou-
18 sands and images of his mutilated body were pub-
19 lished in magazines and newspapers, shining light on
20 the condition of Black civil rights in the South.

21 (33) On October 22, 1955, John Earl Reese,
22 16, was shot and killed while dancing in a café when
23 White men shot into the windows. The shootings
24 were part of an attempt by Whites to terrorize
25 Blacks into giving up plans for a new school.

1 (34) On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks was ar-
2 rested for refusing to give up her seat to a White
3 passenger. Her action sparked the Montgomery bus
4 boycott, which was led by Dr. King. The buses were
5 finally desegregated on December 21, 1956.

6 (35) January 23, 1957, Willie Edwards, Jr., a
7 truck driver, was forced at gunpoint to jump off a
8 bridge by four Klansmen in Montgomery, Alabama.
9 The men mistook Edwards for another man who
10 they believed was dating a White woman.

11 (36) Between January and February 1957, the
12 Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
13 was formed by Martin Luther King, Jr., Bayard
14 Rustin, Charles Steele, Joseph Lowery, Fred
15 Shuttlesworth, Ella Baker, and Rev. Ralph Aber-
16 nathy. Andrew Jackson Young served as vice presi-
17 dent and was a top aide to Dr. King.

18 (37) In 1957, Dr. Dorothy Irene Height was
19 the fourth elected president of the National Council
20 of Negro Women and held the position from 1957–
21 1998.

22 (38) In September 1957, the Little Rock Nine
23 integrated Central High School in Little Rock, Ar-
24 kansas. The Little Rock Nine consisted of Ernest
25 Green, Elizabeth Eckford, Jefferson Thomas, Ter-

1 rence Roberts, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Minnijean
2 Brown, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed,
3 and Melba Pattillo Beals.

4 (39) In 1957, civil rights leader, Maxine Smith
5 began her fight for civil rights. She was denied ad-
6 mission to Memphis State because she was Black.
7 This began her relationship with the NAACP where
8 she served as a volunteer executive secretary. She
9 coordinated sit-ins, protests, and voters' registration
10 drives during her tenure.

11 (40) On April 25, 1959, Mack Charles Parker,
12 23, was beaten, shot and thrown in the Pearl River
13 in Poplarville, Mississippi, by a masked mob. He was
14 accused of raping a White woman and was taken
15 from his cell three days before his case was set for
16 trial.

17 (41) In, 1959, Russell Sugarmon ran for public
18 works commissioner in a racially charged race. He
19 was the first African-American to make a serious bid
20 for a major city office in Memphis, Tennessee.

21 (42) In 1960, Harry Belafonte was named a
22 cultural advisor to the Peace Corps under President
23 John F. Kennedy. Belafonte was one of Dr. King's
24 closest confidants. He paid Dr. King's bail when he
25 was in a Birmingham jail. He helped finance the

1 Freedom Rides, voters' registrations drive, and
2 helped organize the March on Washington in 1963.

3 (43) On February 1, 1960, four Black students
4 (Joseph McNeil, Franklin McCain, Ezell Blair, Jr.,
5 and David Richmond) from North Carolina Agricul-
6 tural and Technical College began the Greensboro
7 sit-in. By the end of the first week, other cities were
8 participating in the sit-in movement in other cities
9 in North Carolina. Many of these sit-ins were suc-
10 cessful in desegregating lunch counters and public
11 places.

12 (44) On February 13, 1960, a nonviolent sit-in
13 effort began in Nashville, Tennessee, to end segrega-
14 tion at lunch counters in downtown Nashville. The
15 Nashville Student Movement and the Nashville
16 Christian Leadership Council coordinated the sit-in
17 campaign. The participants endured verbal and
18 physical abuse. After weeks of turmoil, store owners
19 and protest leaders were able to reach an agreement.
20 The Nashville sit-in movement led to it being the
21 first major city to begin desegregation of its public
22 facilities when several stores desegregated their
23 counters on May 10, 1960.

24 (45) On March 19, 1960, sit-ins in Memphis
25 were launched by students from LeMoyne College

1 and Owen Junior College at the main public library
2 and local department stores. Protests in Memphis
3 continued throughout the summer of 1960 and re-
4 sulted in the integration of the local bus lines and
5 the City's parks. It was led by Marion Barry, Grace
6 Meacham, and other SNCC members.

7 (46) On April 16, 1960, 150 college students in
8 the North and the South played an important role
9 in forcing the inception of desegregation by forming
10 the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
11 (SNCC) which led to the national sit-in effort, the
12 "Freedom Rides" in 1961, and the historic March
13 on Washington in 1963. Several of the SNCC's
14 chairmen included Marion Barry, Charles F.
15 McDew, Julian Bond, Stokely Carmichael, and John
16 Lewis led the organization during its early period.
17 By the end of April 1960, a sit-in had occurred in
18 every Southern State.

19 (47) On May 4, 1961, student volunteers began
20 a bus movement from Washington, DC, to southern
21 States to test out the desegregation laws in inter-
22 state travel facilities. They were later known as the
23 "Freedom Riders."

24 (48) On September 25, 1961, Herbert Lee was
25 killed in Liberty, Mississippi, by a State legislator

1 who claimed self-defense and was never arrested. He
2 worked with civil rights leader Bob Moses to help
3 register Black voters.

4 (49) In 1961, the “Memphis 13” was the first
5 group of Black students to integrate four Memphis
6 City Schools: Bruce, Gordon, Rozelle, and Spring-
7 dale elementary. The 13 students were Joyce White,
8 Menelik Fombi (formerly Michael Willis), Dwania
9 Kyles, Harry Williams, Sheila Malone Conway,
10 Sharon Malone, E.C. Freeman Fentress, Leandrew
11 Wiggins, Deborah Holt, Pamela Mayes, Alvin Free-
12 man, Jacqueline Moore, and Clarence Williams.

13 (50) In 1961, Whitney Young became executive
14 director of the National Urban League and ex-
15 panded the organization’s role in the Civil Rights
16 movement. He proposed a domestic “Marshall Plan”
17 to provide Federal aid to cities and portions of the
18 plan were included in President Lyndon B. John-
19 son’s War on Poverty. Young was also one of the
20 March on Washington organizers.

21 (51) On April 9, 1962, Cpl. Roman
22 Ducksworth, Jr., a military police officer stationed
23 in Maryland, was ordered off a bus by a police offi-
24 cer and shot to death in Taylorsville, Mississippi. He
25 was on leave to visit his sick wife.

1 (52) On September 30, 1962, after a 16-month
2 legal battle to integrate the University of Mis-
3 sissippi, United States marshals escorted James
4 Meredith on to the school's campus to register him
5 for the fall semester. Paul Guihard, a reporter for
6 a French news service, was shot and killed by a
7 White mob during protests over the admission of
8 Meredith to the University.

9 (53) On April 23, 1963, William Lewis Moore,
10 a postman from Baltimore, was shot and killed dur-
11 ing a one man march against segregation. He was
12 planning to deliver a letter to the governor of Mis-
13 sissippi urging an end to intolerance.

14 (54) On June 12, 1963, Medgar Evers, Mis-
15 sissippi's NAACP field secretary, was murdered out-
16 side his home in Jackson, Mississippi.

17 (55) On June 29, 1963, Malcolm X led the
18 Unity Rally in Harlem, which was one of the largest
19 civil rights events.

20 (56) On August 28, 1963, the March on Wash-
21 ington for Jobs and Freedom was held in front of
22 the Lincoln Memorial. The march was organized and
23 coordinated by Bayard Rustin, Dr. Dorothy Irene
24 Height, Harry Belafonte, A. Philip Randolph, and

1 others. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his “I
2 Have a Dream” speech to nearly 200,000 people.

3 (57) On September 15, 1963, four little girls
4 (Denise McNair, Cynthia Wesley, Carole Robertson,
5 and Addie Mae Collins) were murdered when a bomb
6 went off at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Bir-
7 mingham, Alabama. Virgil Lamar Ware, 13, was
8 shot to death by White teenagers who had come
9 from a segregationist rally held after the church
10 bombing.

11 (58) On January 31, 1964, Louis Allen was
12 killed in Liberty, Mississippi, on the day he was
13 making final arrangements to move north. Allen wit-
14 nessed the murder of civil rights worker Herbert Lee
15 and endured years of harassment, threats, and being
16 jailed.

17 (59) On March 23, 1964, Johnnie Mae Chap-
18 pell was killed in Jacksonville, Florida, as she
19 walked along a roadside while men were looking for
20 a Black person to shoot after a day of racial unrest.

21 (60) On April 7, 1964, Rev. Bruce Klunder was
22 crushed to death when a bulldozer backed over him.
23 He was protesting the building of a segregated
24 school.

1 (61) In 1964, SNCC helped organize the Mis-
2 sissippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), which
3 challenged the legitimacy and seating of Mis-
4 sissippi's officially recognized Democratic Party.
5 During the "Freedom Summer", Harry Belafonte
6 helped fund the SNCC's voting registration efforts.

7 (62) In 1964, Fannie Lou Hamer established
8 the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP).
9 She also delivered a national televised speech to the
10 Credentials Committee discussing the hardship activ-
11 ists were experiencing with voting.

12 (63) In 1964, Mr. H.T. Lockard, a Memphis
13 civil rights pioneer, was elected to the old Shelby
14 County Quarterly Court (County Commission).
15 From there he became the first Black man to join
16 a governor's cabinet under Governor Buford Elling-
17 ton from 1967 through 1971. He served on the Na-
18 tional Civil Rights Museum Board from 1989
19 through 1999.

20 (64) On May 2, 1964, Henry Hezekiah Dee and
21 Charles Eddie Moore were killed in Meadville, Mis-
22 sissippi, by Klansmen who believed the two were
23 part of a plot to arm Blacks in the area (there was
24 no such plot).

1 (65) On June 21, 1964, civil rights workers
2 James Chaney (a Mississippian resident), Andrew
3 Goodman, and Michael Schwerner were assisting
4 with helping African-Americans register to vote dur-
5 ing Freedom Summer. After being arrested by the
6 police and released after several hours, they were
7 murdered by the Ku Klux Klan. Their bodies were
8 found near Philadelphia, Mississippi.

9 (66) On July 2, 1964, President Johnson
10 signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

11 (67) On July 11, 1964, Lt. Col. Lemuel Penn,
12 a Washington, DC, educator was shot to death by
13 Klansmen in a passing car when he was driving
14 home from United States Army Reserves training in
15 Colbert, Georgia.

16 (68) In 1965, Benjamin Hooks became the first
17 Black criminal court judge in Tennessee history.

18 (69) In 1965, Dr. Dorothy Irene Height was
19 named the first director of the YWCA's Center for
20 Racial Justice.

21 (70) On February 21, 1965, Malcolm X was
22 shot to death in Harlem, New York.

23 (71) On February 26, 1965, Jimmie Lee Jack-
24 son was beaten and shot by State troopers as he
25 tried to protect his grandfather and mother from a

1 trooper attack on civil rights marchers in Marion,
2 Alabama.

3 (72) On March 7, 1965, “Bloody Sunday” took
4 place as 600 marchers tried to cross the Edmund
5 Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama, in support of vot-
6 ing rights and were attacked by State and local po-
7 lice. This effort was led by John Lewis of SNCC and
8 the Rev. Hosea Williams of SCLC. It took the
9 marchers three times to finally cross over the Pettus
10 Bridge.

11 (73) On March 11, 1965, Rev. James Reeb, a
12 Unitarian minister from Boston, was beaten to
13 death by White men while he walked down a Selma
14 Street. Rev. Reeb was one of the many White clergy-
15 men who joined the Selma marchers after the attack
16 by State troopers at the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

17 (74) On March 25, 1965, Viola Gregg Luizzo,
18 a housewife and mother from Detroit, drove alone to
19 Alabama to help with the Selma march after seeing
20 televised reports of the attack at the Edmund Pettus
21 Bridge. She was driving marchers back to Selma
22 from Montgomery when she was shot and killed by
23 a Klansman in a passing car.

24 (75) On June 2, 1965, Oneal Moore was killed
25 when he and his partner were shot from a passing

1 car. Moore was one of two Black deputies hired by
2 White officials to appease civil rights demands.

3 (76) On July 9, 1965, the Voting Rights Act of
4 1965 was passed by Congress.

5 (77) On July 18, 1965, Willie Brewster was
6 shot and killed by White men on his way home from
7 work in Anniston, Alabama. The men belonged to
8 the National States Rights Party, a violent neo-Nazi
9 group whose members had been involved in church
10 bombings and murders of Blacks.

11 (78) On August 20, 1965, Jonathan Myrick
12 Daniels, an Episcopal Seminary student in Boston,
13 was shot and killed by a deputy sheriff in
14 Hayneville, Alabama. Daniels came to Alabama to
15 help with Black voter registration in Lowndes Coun-
16 ty.

17 (79) On September 24, 1965, President John-
18 son issues Executive Order 11246 enforcing affirma-
19 tive action.

20 (80) In 1966, Constance Baker Motley becomes
21 first African-American female appointed to the Fed-
22 eral bench.

23 (81) On January 3, 1966, Samuel Leamno
24 Younge, Jr., a student civil rights activist, was shot
25 and killed by a White gas station owner after an ar-

1 gument over segregated restrooms in Tuskegee, Ala-
2 bama.

3 (82) On January 10, 1966, Vernon Ferdinand
4 Dahmer, a wealthy businessman, died from severe
5 burns when his home was firebombed in Hatties-
6 burg, Mississippi. Dahmer offered to pay toll taxes
7 for those who couldn't afford the fee required to
8 vote.

9 (83) On June 10, 1966, Ben Chester White, a
10 caretaker on a plantation who had no involvement in
11 civil rights work, was murdered by Klansmen who
12 thought they could divert attention from a civil
13 rights march by killing a Black person in Natchez,
14 Mississippi.

15 (84) On July 30, 1966, Clarence Triggs, a
16 bricklayer who attended civil rights meetings spon-
17 sored by the Congress of Racial Equality, was found
18 dead on the roadside with a gunshot through the
19 head in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

20 (85) On November 8, 1966, Edward Brooke, a
21 Republican from Massachusetts, was the first Black
22 United States Senator in 85 years.

23 (86) On October 15 1966, the Black Panthers
24 are founded by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale.

1 (87) On February 27, 1967, Wharlest Jackson,
2 treasurer of his local NAACP Chapter in Natchez,
3 Mississippi, was killed when a bomb that was plant-
4 ed in his car exploded. The bomb was planted in his
5 car after Jackson was promoted to a position pre-
6 viously reserved for Whites.

7 (88) On April 4, 1967, exactly one year before
8 his death, Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered “Be-
9 yond Vietnam” at the New York City Riverside
10 Church. In his speech he condemned the United
11 States role in the war. He also stated that the
12 United States needed to reconsider their morals.
13 King was against the war because the money could
14 have been used to fight the war on poverty. He was
15 also against African-Americans fighting for a coun-
16 try that treated them as second-class citizens.

17 (89) On May 12, 1967, Benjamin Brown, a
18 former civil rights organizer, was killed by stray
19 gunshots from police into a crowd when watching a
20 student protest in Jackson, Mississippi.

21 (90) On August 30, 1967, Thurgood Marshall
22 was named the first African-American to the Su-
23 preme Court.

24 (91) On February 8, 1968, Samuel Ephesians
25 Hammond, Jr., Delano Herman Middleton, and

1 Henry Ezekial Smith were shot and killed by police
2 who fired on student demonstrators at the South
3 Carolina State College Campus in Orangeburg,
4 South Carolina.

5 (92) On March 29, 1968, Martin Luther King,
6 Jr., went to Memphis, Tennessee, to help support
7 Black sanitary public workers represented by the
8 American Federation of State, County and Munic-
9 ipal Employees (AFSCME) Local 1733 in their fight
10 for better wages and treatment. The march that was
11 organized for the workers became violent and unsuc-
12 cessful.

13 (93) On April 3, 1968, in an effort to have a
14 peaceful march for the sanitation workers, Martin
15 Luther King, Jr., returned to Memphis. The night
16 before his death he delivered “I’ve Been to the
17 Mountaintop” at Mason Temple.

18 (94) On April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King,
19 Jr., was murdered outside his room at the Lorraine
20 Motel in Memphis, Tennessee.

21 (95) On April 11, 1968, President Johnson
22 signed the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

23 (96) In May 1968, Ralph Abernathy took over
24 the SCLC Poor People’s Campaign after the death
25 of Dr. King.

1 (97) In 1971, Morris Dees, Jr., and Joseph J.
2 Levin, Jr., founded the Southern Poverty Law Cen-
3 ter (SPLC). Julian Bond was named the first presi-
4 dent. With the mission of seeking justice and equal-
5 ity for society's most vulnerable, SPLC has shut
6 down some of the Nation's most dangerous hate
7 groups by winning crushing, multimillion-dollar jury
8 verdicts on behalf of their victims.

9 (98) On April 20, 1971, the Supreme Court de-
10 cision in Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of
11 Education, initiates a busing effort to integrate pub-
12 lic school systems.

13 (99) In 1972, Benjamin Hooks was appointed
14 as one of the five commissioners of the Federal
15 Communications Commission (FCC) under the
16 Nixon administration.

17 (100) In February 1976, Negro History Week
18 was expanded to Black History Month.

19 (101) On November 3, 1983, the Martin Lu-
20 ther King, Jr., Federal holiday was established.

21 (102) In 1987, Morris Dees won a \$7 million
22 judgment for the mother of Michael Donald, a Black
23 lynching victim in Mobile, Alabama, in a suit against
24 the Ku Klux Klan.

1 (103) On March 22, 1988, Congress passes the
2 Civil Rights Restoration Act over President Rea-
3 gan’s veto.

4 (104) On October 1, 1989, Army General Colin
5 Powell becomes the first Black to serve as chairman
6 of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

7 (105) On July 5, 1991, the National Civil
8 Rights Museum opens at King’s assassination site in
9 Memphis.

10 **SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

11 (a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the
12 House of Representatives and the President pro tempore
13 of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the
14 award, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of ap-
15 propriate design in honor of the pioneers and participants
16 of the Civil Rights movement, collectively, in recognition
17 of their personal sacrifice and service to their country.

18 (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the
19 award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the
20 Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Sec-
21 retary”) shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems,
22 devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Sec-
23 retary.

24 (c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the
2 gold medal referred to in subsection (a) in honor of
3 the pioneers and participants of the Civil Rights
4 Movement, the gold medal shall be given to the
5 Smithsonian Institution, where it shall be displayed.

6 (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
7 Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should
8 make the gold medal received under this paragraph
9 available for display elsewhere, particularly at other
10 locations associated with the Civil Rights Movement.

11 **SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

12 Under such regulations as the Secretary may pre-
13 scribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in
14 bronze of the gold medal struck under section 2, at a price
15 sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor,
16 materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

17 **SEC. 4. NATIONAL MEDALS.**

18 Medals struck pursuant to this Act are National med-
19 als for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States
20 Code.

21 **SEC. 5. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF**
22 **SALE.**

23 (a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is
24 authorized to be charged against the United States Mint
25 Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be nec-

1 essary to pay for the costs of the medals struck pursuant
2 to this Act.

3 (b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the
4 sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section
5 3 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public
6 Enterprise Fund.

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