

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 945

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Freedom Riders, collectively, in recognition of their unique contribution to Civil Rights, which inspired a revolutionary movement for equality in interstate travel.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 4, 2025

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Ms. ANSARI, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. FROST, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MCIVER, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. NEAL, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. SYKES, and Mr. VARGAS) 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 to the Freedom Riders, collectively, in recognition of their unique contribu-

tion to Civil Rights, which inspired a revolutionary movement for equality in interstate travel.

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

3 **SECTION 1. FINDINGS.**

4 The Congress finds the following:

5 (1) In 1960, the Supreme Court ruled in *Boyn-*
 6 *ton v. Virginia* that segregated bus and rail stations
 7 were unconstitutional.

8 (2) The rigid system of racial segregation that
 9 prevailed in the United States during the 1960s did
 10 not permit a Black person to sit next to a White
 11 person on any bus traveling through interstate com-
 12 merce and in most locations in the South. Bus sta-
 13 tions had “Whites Only” waiting areas and Blacks
 14 were not permitted to wait in those areas despite the
 15 Supreme Court making it the law of the land.

16 (3) The Freedom Riders, with the intent to end
 17 segregation in public transportation throughout the
 18 South, paved the way for full racial integration of
 19 the United States transit system. They overcame
 20 prejudice, discrimination, and violence. They sparked
 21 a movement that changed our Nation.

22 (4) The Congress of Racial Equality (C.O.R.E.)
 23 selected thirteen volunteers for nonviolent response
 24 training to join in the Freedom Rides from Wash-

1 ington, DC, to New Orleans, LA. The Freedom Rid-
2 ers used their strategies of nonviolence throughout
3 the South to challenge the region’s Jim Crow laws
4 directly and enforce the Supreme Court decision in
5 Boynton.

6 (5) On the morning of May 4, 1961, the Free-
7 dom Riders, comprised of seven Blacks and six
8 Whites, boarded two buses, with Blacks and Whites
9 seated together. Those thirteen Freedom Riders
10 were: Genevieve Hughes Houghton, Charles Person,
11 Hank Thomas, John Lewis, Edward Blankenheim,
12 James Farmer, Walter Bergman, Frances Bergman,
13 Joseph Perkins, Jimmy McDonald, Mae Francis
14 Moultrie, Benjamin Elton Cox, and Albert Bigelow.
15 Most segregated States considered even this level of
16 integration a crime. At various stops along the way,
17 the Freedom Riders would enter areas designated
18 “Whites” and “Colored” and would eat together at
19 segregated lunch counters to defy local laws.

20 (6) Initially, the Freedom Riders had encoun-
21 tered only minor clashes until a stop in South Caro-
22 lina. In Rock Hill, an angry mob severely beat John
23 Lewis, late Congressman from the 5th District of
24 Georgia, when he entered the bus station. Henry
25 “Hank” Thomas was jailed when he entered the bus

1 station in Winnsboro. Authorities delivered him to a
2 waiting mob long after the station had closed that
3 evening. A local Black minister rescued Thomas, en-
4 abling him to rejoin the group in Columbia. How-
5 ever, Lewis was so badly beaten he could not con-
6 tinue the Freedom Rides.

7 (7) Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and other civil
8 rights leaders met with the group in Atlanta to dis-
9 suade their continuance through the Deep South due
10 to death threats. Despite these warnings, more Free-
11 dom Riders joined in Atlanta. Dedicated to their
12 mission to end segregation in the South and trained
13 in nonviolent movements, the Freedom Riders con-
14 tinued on their journey.

15 (8) On Mother's Day, May 14, 1961, the Free-
16 dom Riders were on two different buses. An angry
17 mob in Anniston, Alabama, firebombed the first bus.
18 When the Freedom Riders rushed out, still choking
19 from the thick smoke of the burning bus, the wait-
20 ing angry mob beat them with lead pipes and base-
21 ball bats as the bus exploded. Ambulances refused to
22 transport the Black Freedom Riders to the hospital.
23 The mob beat the Freedom Riders on the second bus
24 and forced them to sit in the back. As they jour-

1 neyed to Birmingham, another mob savagely beat
2 the Freedom Riders.

3 (9) The Nashville (TN) Student Group, a local
4 group of students who had been successful in deseg-
5 regating the lunch counters and movie theaters in
6 Nashville (TN), vowed not to let these acts of vio-
7 lence curtail the goal of the Freedom Rides. They
8 sent their members to continue the Freedom Rides
9 and called out to other student groups to do the
10 same.

11 (10) As the violence grew, the Attorney General
12 of the United States called in the National Guard
13 and the U.S. Marshals to protect the Freedom Rid-
14 ers as they journeyed through Alabama. This protec-
15 tion was short lived. The Federal authorities turned
16 the Freedom Riders over to the local authorities in
17 Mississippi who then arrested the Freedom Riders
18 for disturbing the peace.

19 (11) The Government of Mississippi imprisoned
20 many of the Freedom Riders in Parchman Prison
21 known for its horrific conditions, such as subjecting
22 the Freedom Riders to strip searches, work on chain
23 gangs, and light shining in their cells 24 hours a
24 day. Despite these conditions, the Freedom Riders

1 refused bail because they were determined to spread
2 the message of their nonviolent movement.

3 (12) Five months after the first Freedom Rid-
4 ers left on their historic ride, the Interstate Com-
5 merce Commission in conjunction with the U.S. At-
6 torney General Robert Kennedy issued a Federal
7 order banning segregation at all interstate public fa-
8 cilities based upon “race, color or creed”. The law
9 became effective on November 1, 1961.

10 (13) In 2011, Barack Obama, the President of
11 the United States, paid tribute to the Freedom Rid-
12 ers with a Presidential proclamation honoring the
13 50th anniversary of the first Freedom Ride by brave
14 Americans whose selfless act of courage helped pave
15 the way for others to continue on the road to Civil
16 Rights in America.

17 **SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

18 (a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZATION.—The Speaker
19 of the House of Representatives and the President pro
20 tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrange-
21 ments for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of
22 a gold medal of appropriate design to the Freedom Riders,
23 collectively, in recognition of their unique contribution to
24 Civil Rights, which inspired a revolutionary movement to
25 equality in interstate travel.

1 (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the
2 award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the
3 Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Sec-
4 retary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems,
5 devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Sec-
6 retary.

7 (c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the
9 gold medal under subsection (a), the gold medal
10 shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where
11 it will be available for display as appropriate and
12 available for research.

13 (2) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense
14 of the Congress that the Smithsonian Institution
15 should make the gold medal awarded pursuant to
16 this Act available for display elsewhere, particularly
17 at appropriate locations associated with the Freedom
18 Riders.

19 **SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

20 The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in
21 bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2, at
22 a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor,
23 materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

1 **SEC. 4. STATUS OF MEDALS.**

2 (a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck pursuant to
3 this Act are national medals for the purposes of chapter
4 51 of title 31, United States Code.

5 (b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections
6 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all medals
7 struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic
8 items.

9 **SEC. 5. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF**
10 **SALE.**

11 (a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is
12 authorized to be charged against the United States Mint
13 Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be nec-
14 essary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under
15 this Act.

16 (b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the
17 sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section
18 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public
19 Enterprise Fund.

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