

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.

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## 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

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## 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.

