

114TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

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To award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Foot Soldiers who participated in Bloody Sunday, Turnaround Tuesday, or the final Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights March in March of 1965, which served as a catalyst for the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BURR, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CORKER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SASSE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. COTTON, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. RISCH, Mr. WICKER, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. COATS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. REID) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

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**A BILL**

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Foot Soldiers who participated in Bloody Sunday, Turnaround Tuesday, or the final Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights March in March of 1965, which served as a catalyst for the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

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 the following:

3 (1) March 7, 2015, will mark 50 years since the  
4 brave Foot Soldiers of the Voting Rights Movement  
5 first attempted to march from Selma to Montgomery  
6 on “Bloody Sunday” in protest against the denial of  
7 their right to vote, and were brutally assaulted by  
8 Alabama state troopers.

9 (2) Beginning in 1964, members of the Student  
10 Nonviolent Coordinating Committee attempted to  
11 register African-Americans to vote throughout the  
12 state of Alabama.

13 (3) These efforts were designed to ensure that  
14 every American citizen would be able to exercise  
15 their constitutional right to vote and have their  
16 voices heard.

17 (4) By December of 1964, many of these efforts  
18 remained unsuccessful. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,  
19 working with leaders from the Student Nonviolent  
20 Coordinating Committee and the Southern Christian  
21 Leadership Conference, began to organize protests  
22 throughout Alabama.

23 (5) On March 7, 1965, over 500 voting rights  
24 marchers known as “Foot Soldiers” gathered on the  
25 Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama in peace-

1       ful protest of the denial of their most sacred and  
2       constitutionally protected right—the right to vote.

3               (6) Led by John Lewis of the Student Non-  
4       violent Coordinating Committee and Rev. Hosea  
5       Williams of the Southern Christian Leadership Con-  
6       ference, these Foot Soldiers began the march to-  
7       wards the Alabama State Capitol in Montgomery,  
8       Alabama.

9               (7) As the Foot Soldiers crossed the Edmund  
10      Pettus Bridge, they were confronted by a wall of  
11      Alabama state troopers who brutally attacked and  
12      beat them.

13              (8) Americans across the country witnessed this  
14      tragic turn of events as news stations broadcasted  
15      the brutality on a day that would be later known as  
16      “Bloody Sunday.”

17              (9) Two days later on Tuesday, March 9, 1965,  
18      nearly 2,500 Foot Soldiers led by Dr. Martin Luther  
19      King risked their lives once more and attempted a  
20      second peaceful march starting at the Edmund  
21      Pettus Bridge. This second attempted march was  
22      later known as “Turnaround Tuesday.”

23              (10) Fearing for the safety of these Foot Sol-  
24      diers who received no protection from federal or  
25      state authorities during this second march, Dr. King

1 led the marchers to the base of the Edmund Pettus  
2 Bridge and stopped. Dr. King kneeled and offered a  
3 prayer of solidarity and walked back to the church.

4 (11) President Lyndon B. Johnson, inspired by  
5 the bravery and determination of these Foot Soldiers  
6 and the atrocities they endured, announced his plan  
7 for a voting rights bill aimed at securing the pre-  
8 cious right to vote for all citizens during an address  
9 to Congress on March 15, 1965.

10 (12) On March 17, 1965, one week after  
11 “Turnaround Tuesday”, U.S. District Judge Frank  
12 M. Johnson ruled the Foot Soldiers had a First  
13 Amendment right to petition the government  
14 through peaceful protest, and ordered federal agents  
15 to provide full protection to the Foot Soldiers during  
16 the Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights March.

17 (13) Judge Johnson’s decision overturned Ala-  
18 bama Governor George Wallace’s prohibition on the  
19 protest due to public safety concerns.

20 (14) On March 21, 1965, under the court  
21 order, the U.S. Army, the federalized Alabama Na-  
22 tional Guard, and countless federal agents and mar-  
23 shals escorted nearly 8,000 Foot Soldiers from the  
24 start of their heroic journey in Selma, Alabama to

1 their safe arrival on the steps of the Alabama State  
2 Capitol Building on March 25, 1965.

3 (15) The extraordinary bravery and sacrifice  
4 these Foot Soldiers displayed in pursuit of a peace-  
5 ful march from Selma to Montgomery brought na-  
6 tional attention to the struggle for equal voting  
7 rights, and served as the catalyst for Congress to  
8 pass the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which President  
9 Johnson signed into law on August 6, 1965.

10 (16) To commemorate the 50th anniversary of  
11 the Voting Rights Movement and the passage of the  
12 Voting Rights Act of 1965, it is befitting that Con-  
13 gress bestow the highest civilian honor, the Congres-  
14 sional Gold Medal, in 2015, to the Foot Soldiers  
15 who participated in Bloody Sunday, Turnaround  
16 Tuesday or the final Selma to Montgomery Voting  
17 Rights March during March of 1965, which served  
18 as a catalyst for the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

19 **SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

20 (a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of  
21 the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tem-  
22 pore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements  
23 for the presentation, on behalf of Congress, of a gold  
24 medal of appropriate design to the Foot Soldiers who par-  
25 ticipated in Bloody Sunday, Turnaround Tuesday, or the

1 final Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights March during  
2 March of 1965, which served as a catalyst for the Voting  
3 Rights Act of 1965.

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

10 (c) AWARD OF MEDAL.—Following the award of the  
11 gold medal described in subsection (a), the medal shall be  
12 given to the Selma Interpretative Center in Selma, Ala-  
13 bama, where it shall be available for display or temporary  
14 loan to be displayed elsewhere, as appropriate.

15 **SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

16 The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in  
17 bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2  
18 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at  
19 a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor,  
20 materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses,  
21 and the cost of the gold medal.

22 **SEC. 4. STATUS OF MEDALS.**

23 (a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursu-  
24 ant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter  
25 51 of title 31, United States Code.

1           (b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections  
2 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all medals  
3 struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic  
4 items.