

117TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. 3448

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.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 10, 2022

Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

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## A BILL

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.

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. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Freedom Riders Con-  
5 gressional Gold Medal Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress finds the following:

1           (1) In 1960, the Supreme Court ruled in Boynton v. Virginia that segregated bus and rail stations  
2           were unconstitutional.  
3

4           (2) The rigid system of racial segregation that  
5           prevailed in the United States during the 1960s did  
6           not permit a Black person to sit next to a White  
7           person on any bus traveling through interstate commerce and in most locations in the South. Bus stations had “Whites Only” waiting areas and Blacks  
8           were not permitted to wait in those areas despite the  
9           Supreme Court making it the law of the land.  
10

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

18           (4) The Congress of Racial Equality (C.O.R.E.)  
19           selected thirteen volunteers for nonviolent response  
20           training to join in the Freedom Rides from Washington, DC, to New Orleans, LA. The Freedom Riders used their strategies of nonviolence throughout  
21           the South to challenge the region’s Jim Crow laws  
22           directly and enforce the Supreme Court decision in  
23           Boynton.  
24  
25

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

15           (6) Initially, the Freedom Riders had encoun-  
16      tered only minor clashes until a stop in South Caro-  
17      lina. In Rock Hill, an angry mob severely beat John  
18      Lewis, late Congressman from the 5th District of  
19      Georgia, when he entered the bus station. Henry  
20      “Hank” Thomas was jailed when he entered the bus  
21      station in Winnsboro. Authorities delivered him to a  
22      waiting mob long after the station had closed that  
23      evening. A local Black minister rescued Thomas, en-  
24      abling him to rejoin the group in Columbia. How-

1       ever, Lewis was so badly beaten he could not con-  
2       tinue the Freedom Rides.

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

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

23             (9) The Nashville (TN) Student Group, a local  
24      group of students who had been successful in deseg-  
25      regating the lunch counters and movie theaters in

1 Nashville (TN), vowed not to let these acts of vio-  
2 lence curtail the goal of the Freedom Rides. They  
3 sent their members to continue the Freedom Rides  
4 and called out to other student groups to do the  
5 same.

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

14 (11) The government of Mississippi imprisoned  
15 many of the Freedom Riders in Parchman Prison  
16 known for its horrific conditions, such as subjecting  
17 the Freedom Riders to strip searches, work on chain  
18 gangs, and light shining in their cells 24 hours a  
19 day. Despite these conditions, the Freedom Riders  
20 refused bail because they were determined to spread  
21 the message of their nonviolent movement.

22 (12) Five months after the first Freedom Rid-  
23 ers left on their historic ride, the Interstate Com-  
24 merce Commission in conjunction with the U.S. At-  
25 torney General Robert Kennedy issued a Federal

1       order banning segregation at all interstate public fa-  
2       cilities based upon “race, color or creed”. The law  
3       became effective on November 1, 1961.

4           (13) In 2011, Barack Obama, the President of  
5       the United States paid tribute to the Freedom Rid-  
6       ers with a Presidential proclamation honoring the  
7       50th anniversary of the first Freedom Ride by brave  
8       Americans whose selfless act of courage helped pave  
9       the way for others to continue on the road to Civil  
10      Rights in America.

11   **SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

12       (a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of  
13      the House of Representatives and the President pro tem-  
14      pore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements  
15      for the presentation, on behalf of Congress, of a gold  
16      medal of appropriate design to the Freedom Riders, collec-  
17      tively, in recognition of their unique contribution to Civil  
18      Rights, which inspired a revolutionary movement to equal-  
19      ity in interstate travel.

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

1 (c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the  
3 gold medal under subsection (a), the gold medal  
4 shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where  
5 the medal shall be available for display as appro-  
6 priate and available for research.

7 (2) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense  
8 of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should  
9 make the gold medal received under paragraph (1)  
10 available for display elsewhere, particularly at appro-  
11 priate locations associated with the Freedom Riders.

12 **SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

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

17 **SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.**

18 (a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursu-  
19 ant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter  
20 51 of title 31, United States Code.

21 (b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section  
22 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck  
23 under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

1 **SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF**  
2 **SALE.**

3 (a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is  
4 authorized to be charged against the United States Mint  
5 Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be nec-  
6 essary to pay for the costs of the medals struck pursuant  
7 to this Act.

8 (b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—The amounts received  
9 from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under  
10 section 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint  
11 Public Enterprise Fund.

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