On March 7, 2015, President Barack Obama traveled to Alabama to honor the 50th Anniversary of the 1965, Selma to Montgomery marches, which protested discriminatory and unconstitutional voting practices. President Obama delivered remarks at the Edmund Pettus Bridge, site of the terrible March 7, 1965, attack that saw police and state troopers beat and tear gas the peaceful marchers. The event would come to be known as “Bloody Sunday,” and is credited with sparking the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The Anniversary events saw prominent figures, residents, and local leaders convening to memorialize the past, and also look toward the future. As the President elucidated, "Selma is not just about commemorating the past. It's about honoring the legends, who helped change this country through your actions today, in the here and now." Many AAAM institutions and members were present at numerous events, including Brenda Smothers, who has graciously agreed to share images she captured during the Anniversary events.
Amelia Boynton Robinson (b. August 18, 1911) was a leader of the American Civil Rights Movement in Selma, AL, and a key figure in the 1965 March that became known as Bloody Sunday. She is played by Lorraine Toussaint in the 2014 film *Selma*. 
Welcome to Selma City Sign
Stop Voter Suppression
#SelmaIsNow

The Struggle for Justice, Jobs and Liberation Is Everywhere!

Workers World Party

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Viola Liuzzo (b. April 11, 1925 – d. March 25, 1965) was a Unitarian Universalist civil rights activist from Michigan. She participated successfully in the Selma to Montgomery marches, but was shot and killed by members of the Ku Klux Klan driving back from the Montgomery airport. She was 39 years old, and her name is inscribed on the Civil Rights Memorial in Montgomery. Liuzzo is played by Tara Ochs in the 2014 film Selma.
The Struggle Continues
Tabernacle Baptist Church Mass Meeting

Selma’s Tabernacle Baptist Church had two entrances. See article here:

Foot Soldier Charles Mauldin pointing to the photo of himself on Blood Sunday, March 7, 1965

The LA Times featured an article about Mr. Mauldin’s experiences in Selma 1965: