

# 1957-1960

## CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION AND MEASURES OF INTEREST,

1957

**FEBRUARY 4, 1957**

Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Judiciary Committee begins hearings on civil rights.

**FEBRUARY 27, 1957**

After holding hearings on civil rights, Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Judiciary Committee approves Civil Rights Bill (H.R. 6127) and sends it to the full committee.

**MARCH 12, 1957**

House considers H.R. 7999, calling for Alaska statehood, and sends the bill to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

**APRIL 1, 1957**

House Judiciary Committee reports out Civil Rights Bill (H.R. 6127) and sends it to the House Rules Committee.

**APRIL 3, 1957**

House defeats anti-segregation amendment to hospital construction bill (12/31/57 report)

**MAY 21, 1957**

House Rules Committee sends Civil Rights Bill (H.R. 6127) to the House floor.

**MAY 29, 1957**

House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reports out H.R. 7999 and sends it to the House Rules Committee.

**JUNE 5, 1957**

House starts debate on Civil Rights Bill (H.R. 6127) (6/7/57 report)

## JUNE 14, 1957

House defeats jury trial amendment to Civil Rights Bill (H. R. 6127) (9/6/57 report)

## JUNE 18, 1957

House passes Civil Rights Bill (H.R. 6127)

## JUNE 20, 1957

Senate receives the Civil Rights Bill (H.R. 6127) and Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and William F. Knowland (R-Cal.) plan to place the bill immediately on the Senate calendar (bypassing the Senate Judiciary Committee) where it could be called up by majority vote at any time. When a motion was made to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, Sen. Knowland objected; Sen. Richard B. Russell, Jr. (D-Ga.) raised a point of order against the objection; however, the point of order was rejected by majority vote and the bill was placed on the calendar (9/6/57 report)

## JULY 16, 1957

Senate proceeds to consideration of Civil Rights Bill (H.R. 6127)

## JULY 25, 1957

House defeats anti-segregation amendment to school bill (H.R. 1); the bill itself was subsequently killed when the enacting clause was struck (12/31/57 report)

## AUGUST 1, 1957

Senate votes to remove Part III from H.R. 6127; this measure called for the U.S. Attorney General to initiate suits seeking court injunctions against anyone who deprived (or was about to deprive) any person of any civil right (9/6/57 report)

## AUGUST 1, 1957

Senate approves jury trial amendment to H.R. 6127 (9/6/57 report).

### AUGUST 7, 1957

Senate passes amended Civil Rights Bill (H.R. 6127) and returns it to the House for concurrence with the Senate amendments to the bill.

### AUGUST 27, 1957

After adding on a substitute jury-trial amendment to the Senate jury trial amendments, House passes Civil Rights Bill (H.R. 6127) and returns it to the Senate for concurrence with the House amendment to the bill.

### AUGUST 28, 1957

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.), in an attempt to delay the final passage of the Civil Rights Bill, speaks for 24 hours and 18 minutes without help from any other Senate member, setting a record for a filibuster.

### AUGUST 29, 1957

Senate passes amended Civil Rights Bill (H.R. 6127-) (9/6/57 report)

1958

### FEBRUARY 10, 1958

Sen. Douglas introduces S. 3257, entitled the "Civil Rights Act of 1958." (3/6/58 report)

### FEBRUARY 21, 1958

Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.) introduces S. 2646, designed to curb the power of the Judicial Branch; the bill is sent to the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee (3/6/58 report).

### MARCH 4, 1958

Senate confirms President Eisenhower's nomination of the six members of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission (3/6/58 report).

### MARCH 18, 1958

House passes Habeas Corpus bill (H.R. 8361) and sends it to the Senate, where it goes to the Judiciary Committee. The Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery would favorably report out the measure and send it to the floor of the Senate but it did not come up for a vote before Congress adjourned. (9/4/58 report)

## MARCH 31, 1958

House appropriates \$750,000 for the operation of the Commission on Civil Rights (4/11/58 report).

## APRIL 23, 1958

House defeats anti-segregation amendment to a bill extending the term of a government program designed to provide financial aid to school systems carrying the burden of federal activities (H.R. 11378) (5/9/58 report)

## APRIL 23, 1958

Rep. Celler introduces H.R. 12116, designed to make a federal crime the transport of dynamite and other explosives across state lines to be used in violating state or federal laws. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduces S. 3917 in the Senate as a companion to H.R. 12116; no action is taken on either measure (6/5/58 report)

## APRIL 30, 1958

S. 2646, with an amendment by Sen. John Marshall Butler (R-Md.) proposing that the Supreme Court be prohibited from reviewing state bar admission regulations, is favorably reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee (5/9/58 report)

## APRIL 30, 1958

Rep. Celler introduces H.R. 10107, designed to restore Part III of the 1957 Civil Rights Act, and H.R. 10672, a companion bill to S. 3257 (6/5/58 report). No action is taken on either measure.

## MAY 14, 1958

Senate confirms nomination of Gordon M. Tiffany as staff director, U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

## MAY 21, 1958

House agrees to a motion to consider H.R. 7999, despite the fact that the Rules Committee had not granted the measure a rule; Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D-Texas) ruled on a point of order that the bill qualified as privileged matter under a House rule permitting bills to admit territories to statehood status to be reported directly to the floor without approval from the Rules Committee.

## MAY 28, 1958

House Judiciary Committee reports out H.R. 977, designed to permit states to pass anti-sedition laws, thus overturning the Nelson case.

## MAY 28, 1958

House passes H.R. 7999 and sends it to the Senate.

## JUNE 30, 1958

Senate passes H.R. 7999 and sends it to President Eisenhower who signed it into law July 7.

## JULY 2, 1958

House passes H.R. 11477—the “Mallory” bill—which stated, among other things, that confessions and statements against interest, that were otherwise admissible, would not be deemed inadmissible due to unnecessary delay before the suspect was arraigned and was informed of his right to counsel; this was a response to the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Mallory v. United States* (354 US 449) which stated that confessions obtained before the suspect was arraigned or advised of his rights violated the suspect’s right to due

## JULY 17, 1958

House passes H.R. 3 (after amending it with H.R. 977) which stated that (a) in a conflict between federal and state legislation the state law would not be invalid unless Congress had specifically directed that the federal government had preempted the field, and (b) permitted states to pass anti-sedition laws. The bill, sponsored by Reps. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) and William M. Colmer (D-Miss.), was in response to the Supreme Court decisions in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* and *Pennsylvania v. Nelson*.

## AUGUST 1, 1958

Senate Judiciary Committee approves S. 654, which like H.R. 977, permitted states to pass anti-sedition laws, and reports it out to the full Senate five days later.

### AUGUST 6, 1958

Senate passes a bill (S. 1846) establishing a territorial government for the District of Columbia, calling for an appointed governor, a non-voting delegate to the House and a legislative assembly. Sent to the House, the bill died in the House District of Columbia Committee.

### AUGUST 18, 1958

Senate confirms W. Wilson White as U.S. Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Justice Department; he had been in the position since the previous December under an interim appointment by President Eisenhower; although his nomination had been sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee in January, the confirmation had been held up by southern Senators due to his having given legal advice concerning the use of troops in the desegregation of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas (9/4/58 report)

### AUGUST 19, 1958

Senate passes H.R. 11477. (9/4/58 report)

### AUGUST 20, 1958

Senate tables S. 2646 (Jenner-Butler bill) which was offered as an floor amendment to H.R. 6789, a minor court bill (9/4/58 report)

### AUGUST 21, 1958

Senate recommits S. 654 to the Judiciary Committee, essentially killing it..

### AUGUST 23, 1958

Senate adjourns without H.R. 11477 becoming law when Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo.) raises a point of order against the version of the bill adopted by the Conference Committee; the point of order is sustained by Vice-President Nixon, then presiding over the Senate. Since the point of order was made at 4 AM of the day of adjournment, no further action on the bill could be taken (9/4/58 report).

1959

## JANUARY 17, 1959

Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), with Sen. Kenneth Keating (R-N.Y.) and four others introduces S. 456 that would provide the Attorney General with the power to: (a) to prosecute a civil proceeding for or in the name of the United States to protect the rights of persons subject to or threatened with loss of the right of equal protection of the laws by reason of race, color, religion or national origin. Such a proceeding could be instituted upon a sworn complaint of a person or persons unable because of financial inability or other reason to prosecute such a proceeding. Such a proceeding would be for preventive relief for injunction or other order against any person acting under color of law to deny equal protection of the laws or any one conspiring with such person; (b) initiate preventive proceedings against anyone conspiring through threats, violence, or otherwise to hinder duly constituted State or local authorities from giving or securing equal protection on the laws. Such proceeding could be instituted upon the written request of the officials; (c) authorize the institution of preventive proceedings without the requirement of exhaustion of administrative remedies (2/5/59 report).

## JANUARY 22, 1959

Rep. Celler proposes H.R. 3147, that, among other things, included Part III of the 1957 Civil Rights Bill (eliminated from that bill), that authorized the U.S. Attorney General to file civil suits seeking court injunctions against deprivation of any civil right (7/10/59 report)

## JANUARY 24, 1959

Senate considers S. 50, the Hawaii Statehood bill and sends it to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

## JANUARY 30, 1959

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) introduced S. 499 that featured: (a) an anti-bombing provision; (b) extension of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission; (c) a grant of subpoena powers to the Justice Department in investigations of voting rights cases; and (d) the establishment of a Federal Community Relations Service to assist in the resolution and conciliation of disputes over segregation and integration (2/5/59 report).

## JANUARY 30, 1959

Sen. Douglas, with sixteen other Senators in a show of bipartisan support, introduces S. 810 which was designed to: (a) provide the federal government with the authority to develop and enforce, through the courts, school desegregation programs; (b) restore Part III of the Civil Rights Bill of 1957 (see above); (c) authorize the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to provide grants to communities where desegregation was in progress and to (d) persuade state and local communities to commence desegregation. Should that be determined to be an impossibility, the secretary of HEW would have the authority to prepare a tentative desegregation plan (utilizing the advice and assistance of local organizations, officials and citizens), and, should that plan not be acceptable, to hold hearings in order to develop a more acceptable plan (2/5/59 report).



## FEBRUARY 5, 1959

The Eisenhower administration submitted to Congress through Senate Minority Leader Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) a seven point program requesting: (a) an anti-mob bill, making interference with the a federal court school desegregation order a federal crime (S. 955); (b) an anti-bombing bill, making it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing a school or church (S. 956); (c) a bill authorizing the Justice Department to be able to inspect voting records and requiring the preservation of those records (S. 957); (d) extending the life of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission (S. 960); (e) a bill to give statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts (S. 942); (f) a bill authorizing limited financial aid to areas faced with school desegregation problems (S. 958); and (g) provision of emergency schooling for the children of armed forces personnel in the event that public schools were closed due to integration disputes (S. 959) (2/5/59 report).

## FEBRUARY 12, 1959

The Eisenhower Administration civil rights program noted above was submitted to the House through Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio) as H.R. 4457 (9/11/59 report).

## MARCH 11, 1959

Senate passes S. 50 and sends it to the House.

## MARCH 12, 1959

House passes S. 50 and sends it to President Eisenhower who signs it into law on March 18.

## APRIL 20, 1959

The Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee begins hearings on a number of internal security bills including S. 3, the Senate counterpart of H.R. 3; none of the preemption bills would be reported to the Senate.

## APRIL 30, 1959

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) introduces S. 1848 designed to outlaw lynching.

## MAY 14, 1959

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Jr. (D-Minn.) introduces seven pieces of proposed legislation: S. 1997 (Anti-Jim Crow Travel); S. 1998 (Protection for Members of the Armed Service); S. 1999 (FEPC with Enforcement Powers); S. 2000 (Anti-Poll Tax); S. 2001 (Strengthening Civil Rights Statutes); S. 2002 (Anti-Peonage Bill) and S. 2003 (Omnibus Civil Rights Bill). Eight days later, he introduced S. 2041, another anti-lynching law. (6/3/59 report)

## MAY 20, 1959

House defeats an anti-segregation amendment to an amendment (H.R. 7117) to the proposed Housing Act of 1959 (H.R. 57) (6/3/59 report).

## MAY 21, 1959

House rejects non-discrimination amendment to the proposed Housing Act of 1959 (H.R. 57).

## MAY 26, 1959

Sens. Javits and Frank J. Lausche (D-Ohio) present an amendment to S. 499—the Johnson Civil Rights bill—that would make lynching a federal crime.

## JUNE 2, 1959

House Judiciary Committee reported out H.R. 3, the namesake of the previous year's bill; this bill, like its predecessor, contained a general preemption limitation and permitted states to pass its own anti-sedition laws, reversing *Pennsylvania v. Nelson*.

## JUNE 17, 1959

Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Judiciary Committee amended H.R. 3147 by joining it with H.R. 4457 and sent the amended bill to the full committee (7/10/59 report).

## JUNE 24, 1959

House passes H.R. 3, however it was not reported to the Senate; S. 3, its Senate counterpart, died in committee

## JULY 1, 1959

H.R. 3147 was favorably reported out by Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Judiciary Committee and sent to the full committee (7/10/59 report)

## JULY 15, 1959

The Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee reported S. 2391 to the full committee. This bill would have required preservation of voting records and extended the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

## JULY 15, 1959

Senate passes a bill (S. 1681) permitting home rule for the District of Columbia and sends it to the House, where no action was taken.

## AUGUST 3, 1959

Senate Judiciary Committee begins consideration of S. 2391, but failed to report it out before adjournment on September 15.

## AUGUST 20, 1959

House Judiciary Committee takes H.R. 3147, deletes Part III provisions and the Eisenhower administration's provisions for aid to areas desegregating schools and for establishment of the Commission on Equal Job Opportunity, and reports out the amended bill as H.R. 8601, a "clean bill" sent to the House Rules Committee (9/11/59 report)

## SEPTEMBER 2, 1959

The Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendment Subcommittee approved S.J. Res. 126, a proposed constitutional amendment sponsored by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.), designed to abolish the poll tax and other property qualifications for voting in federal elections.

## SEPTEMBER 7, 1959

Rep. Celler files a motion to discharge H.R. 8601 from the House Rules Committee; when Congress adjourned, there were over a hundred signatures on the discharge petition (12/22/59 report)

## SEPTEMBER 8, 1959

U.S. Civil Rights Commission made its report to the President and Congress. The Commission made fourteen recommendations in the field of voting, education and housing. In addition, some of the Commissioners, jointly or individually, made additional recommendations that failed to secure the support of a majority of the Commission (9/11/59 report).

## SEPTEMBER 14, 1959

Senate approved a rider to the Mutual Security Program appropriation bill that extended the term of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission to November 8, 1961, and appropriated \$500,000 for fiscal year 1960. As the Commission was scheduled to go out of existence sixty days after filing its report, and with extension legislation bottled up in the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Senate Appropriations Committee attached the rider to the appropriation bill. The House of Representatives approved the rider the next day (12/22/59 report).

1960

## JANUARY 11, 1960

Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) introduces five civil rights bills: S. 2782, amending the Civil Rights Bill of 1957; S. 2783, protecting the right to vote; S. 2784, anti-lynching legislation; S. 2785, calling for the preservation of voting records; and S. 2786, calling for federal intervention in situations where the right to equal protection of the laws was denied. A number of other bills, including S. 2535 and H.R. 9318, propose the use of federal registrars to guarantee the right to vote (1/13/60 report).

## JANUARY 26, 1960

House begins consideration of H.R. 9452, introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) calling for the use of federal registrars to protect voting rights; this proposal was recommended by the Civil Rights Commission in their report of September 8, 1959 and would empower the President, in valid cases involving state registrars who refused to register otherwise qualified voters because of race, color, religion or national origin, to designate a federal officer or employee to register voters until state officials were ready to resume the task on a nondiscriminatory basis; the bill is sent to the Judiciary Committee.

## JANUARY 28, 1960

House begins consideration of H.R. 10035 (introduced by Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio) and designed to amend H.R. 8601 and the 1957 Civil Rights Act by including the referee plan, first announced by Attorney General William P. Rogers on January 26, 1960, and designed to protect voting rights by providing for the use of a voting referee appointed by a federal court in areas where a pattern or practice of discrimination existed because of race, color, religion or national origin)—and sends it to the Judiciary Committee (2/5/60 report)

## FEBRUARY 2, 1960

Senate tables Senator Javits' proposal to abolish the poll tax through an act of Congress; the Senate subsequently passed three proposed constitutional amendments (S.J. Res. 39) designed to: (a) outlaw the poll tax as a condition of voting in federal elections; (b) provide residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote for President and Vice President and elect a delegate to the House of Representatives; and (c) provide the governors of the various states with the authority to fill vacancies in the House should more than half of its membership be killed in a nuclear attack The first provision of S.J. Res. 39 had been introduced the previous year as S.J. Res. 126 (2/5/60 report). The Senate sends S.J. Res. 39 to the House for consideration, where it is sent to the House Judiciary Committee.

## FEBRUARY 2, 1960

Senate approves S. J. Res. 126, calling for the abolition of the poll tax through constitutional amendment.

## FEBRUARY 4, 1960

Senate defeats Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.)'s amendment to school construction bill (S. 8) that would have provided federal loans for private schools (2/5/60 report)

## FEBRUARY 4, 1960

House Rules Committee begins holding hearings on H.R. 8601 (2/5/60 report)

## FEBRUARY 15, 1960

Senate begins consideration of H.R. 8315, a bill proposing to authorize the Secretary of the Army to lease an unused structure at Fort Crowder, Mo., to an adjoining municipality for use as a public school building; Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Texas), the Senate Majority Leader, invites members of the Senate to add civil rights amendments to it, as the Judiciary Committee had failed to report out any civil rights legislation (3/12/60 report).

## FEBRUARY 15, 1960

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) submits a civil rights amendment to H.R. 8315.

## FEBRUARY 18, 1960

House Rules Committee grants H.R. 8601 a rule covering debate on the bill.

## FEBRUARY 23, 1960

House Rules Committee favorably reports H.R. 8601, with amendments.

## FEBRUARY 23, 1960

Rep. McCulloch, after testimony in Judiciary Committee hearings on H.R. 10035 proposes a revised version, entitled H.R. 10625, as a substitution for H.R. 10035, and as an amendment to H.R. 8601 and the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

## FEBRUARY 29, 1960

Speeches from southern Senators attacking civil rights turn into a filibuster that goes on around the clock (3/12/60 report)

### MARCH 8, 1960

A bipartisan group of Senators offer a petition to invoke cloture in order to end the filibuster (3/12/60 report).

### MARCH 10, 1960

Senate defeats attempt to invoke cloture under Senate Rule XXII against anti-civil rights filibuster (3/12/60 report).

### MARCH 10, 1960

Senate tables an amendment to proposed civil rights legislation designed to give the Attorney General the power to seek injunctive relief in civil rights cases ("Part III" from the 1957 Civil Rights Act) (3/12/60 report)

### MARCH 10, 1960

Senate passes an amendment to proposed civil rights legislation reducing the penalty imposed in the civil rights package for use of threats or force to obstruct court orders in school desegregation cases from a fine of \$10,000 to \$1,000 and jail sentences from two years to one year, and also an amendment which made the provision apply to court decisions other than those in school cases. When this latter amendment was approved, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) led a successful move to strike out the entire section on a motion to table. The motion to table prevailed 49 to 35 (3/12/60 report).

### MARCH 10, 1960

House begins debate on H. R. 8601 (3/12/60 report).

### MARCH 14, 1960

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) offers an amendment that would have established a permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts to prevent racial discrimination by firms granted contracts with the federal government. Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) raised a point of order that the provision was not germane to H.R. 8601 and he was sustained by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) who was presiding. Mr. Celler moved to appeal Mr. Walter's ruling to the House membership and Mr. Walter was sustained by a standing vote of 157-67 (4/30/60 report)



### MARCH 15, 1960

Rep. William McCulloch (R-Ohio) proposes H.R. 11160, which is the Eisenhower administration's proposal on civil rights including the referee plan sponsored by Attorney General Rogers (4/9/60 report).

### MARCH 15, 1960

House defeats a provision permitting court referees register only those blacks on whose behalf a suit had been brought and won under the 1957 Civil Rights Act (4/30/60 report).

### MARCH 16, 1960

House approves amendment to H.R. 8601 to require the court to allow a Negro to vote provisionally, if he applied to the referee 20 or more days before the election, the court would have discretion (4/30/60 report).

### MARCH 22, 1960

House adds H.R. 11160—the Eisenhower administration's civil rights proposal, along with Rep. Celler's amendment—to H.R. 8601 as an amendment (4/30/60 report).

### MARCH 24, 1960

House passes Civil Rights Act of 1960 (H.R. 8601).

### MARCH 30, 1960

Senate Judiciary Committee reports out H.R. 8601, after adding amendments to it, and Senate starts debate on it.

### APRIL 1, 1960

Senate tables a provision to H.R. 8601 that would have established a permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts.

### APRIL 4, 1960

Senate tables an amendment that would have added Part III (of the 1957 Civil Rights Act) to H.R. 8601.

### APRIL 4, 1960

Senate tables an amendment to H.R. 8601 that would have allowed the Attorney General to enter private suits for school desegregation.





## APRIL 8, 1960

Senate passes Civil Rights Act of 1960 (H.R. 8601)

## APRIL 29, 1960

After the House Rules Committee cleared H.R. 8601 for House concurrence in with the Senate's amendments, the whole House, by roll call vote, agreed to the amendments, thus sending the bill to President Eisenhower for his signature.

## MAY 17, 1960

In an attempt to bring S. 1681, the D.C. home rule bill, to the House floor, supporters gained 204 of the necessary 219 signatures needed on a petition to force the House District of Columbia Committee to discharge the measure, but were unable to bring the bill to the floor.

## MAY 26, 1960

House adds non-segregation amendment to school construction bill (H.R. 10128); the bill was subsequently passed (6/10/60 report)

## MAY 27, 1960

Senate passes S. 1617 which provided for the surrender of legislative jurisdiction to the states by the Federal Government over property owned by the Federal Government and over which the Federal Government had exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction. This measure failed to pass the House (12/20/60 report).

## JUNE 14, 1960

House Judiciary Committee deletes the provision banning the poll tax from S.J. Res. 39 after committee chairman Rep. Celler announced that he would join Sen. Holland in the fight to repeal the poll tax by constitutional amendment in the next Congress and sends the amended legislation to the full House, where it passes and was then sent to the Senate for concurrence.



## JUNE 16, 1960

Senate, by voice vote, concurs with the House amendments to S.J. Res. 39. The measure then went to the states for ratification and after Kansas ratified it on March 29, 1961, became the 23rd Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

## JUNE 22, 1960

Senate tables an anti-segregation amendment to the Independent Offices appropriation bill.

## AUGUST 9, 1960

Senate tables S. 3823, a bill that incorporated two of the Eisenhower Administration's civil rights provisions taken from the 1960 Civil Rights Bill—(a) to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity, and (b) to provide federal funds to aid areas desegregating their schools.