I. THERE IS A LITTLE KNOWN PROVISION in the Constitution, where the Civil Rights Story really begins. It is Sec. 9 of Article I. It is the one curb on Congress and recites 10 things Congress cannot do such as suspending habeas corpus, passing bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, taxes on things crossing state lines etc. But the first of these limitations was that Congress shall not prohibit the importation of people brought into the country which the states thought should be admitted until after the year 1808 but it could impose a tax not to exceed $10 per head. That item was a COMPROMISE. It carried by a vote of SEVEN STATES to FOUR STATES. WHAT THAT DID IN EFFECT was to recognize the institution of Slavery, permit the importation of slaves for another 20 years and permit a head tax of $10 of Congress so decided. It was an UNSOLVED PROBLEM of the Constitution.

II. WHAT FOLLOWED IN ALL THE YEARS STEMMED FROM THAT. It included among other things - THE STRUGGLE to first limit and then bring about the abolition of slavery. THE SECESSION from the Union and the CIVIL WAR which followed. THE AMANICATION PROCLAMATION 100 yrs ago. THE 13th which abolished slavery. THE 14th which prohibited states from abridging privileges and immunities of a citizen of the US made very natural born and nat'd person a citizen of the US as well as of his state. PROHIBITED STATES from depriving any person of his life, his liberty, or his property without due process of law. PROHIBITED STATES from denying to any person in it's jurisdiction, EQUAL PROTECTION of the laws. The 15th - Right to VOTE shall not be denied.

III. SINCE THEN ENDLESS STRUGGLE IN AND OUT OF COURTS AND CONGRESS. THE POLL TAX - Effort to abolish by Congress and now by AMENDMENT 34 states have ratified. ANTI LYNCHING BILLS SEPARATE BUT EQUAL school facilities.
STRIKING DOWN "ONLY WHITE" provisions in state Constitutions
PROHIBITIONS on jury service, land ownership
THE CEASELESS STRUGGLE.

IV. FACTORS
a. GROWTH - 19 million
b. POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS - city councils, county Board, Legislatures, Congress
c. ACHIEVEMENTS - Business, arts, sciences, literature, education, music
d. FRUSTRATION
f. SUPREME COURT - Strikes down many State Court findings.

V. UNDER IKE.
b. ACT OF 1957 - COM'N - VOTING - Contempts
c. ACT OF 1960 - DIRKSEN BILL - COURT ORDERS - PROPERTY BOMBING - ELECTION RECORDS - EXTENDING COMM * CHILDREN OF MILITARY - AG POWERS

VI. UNDER KENNEDY.
a. PLEDGES - MESSAGES - NO BILLS - NO ACTION.
b. DEMONSTRATIONS bring alarm
c. REPUBLICAN LEADERS meet with Pres.
d. JOINT LEADERS meet with President.
e. A FIRST DRAFT - A weekend.
f. JOINT LEADERS MEET WITH PRES. Time of message and bill is set - Suggestions.
g. MINORITY LEADERS OFFICE - White House - Justice Maj. Ldr - Min. Ldr - New draft
h. AGREEMENT - Three Bills - Referred -
i. THE DELEGATIONS COME - The mail

VII. ONE ISSUE. DIRKSEN BILL and MANSFIELD BILL differ on only one item - TITLE II - The issue - CAN THE CONGRESS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION TELL THE OWNER OF A PRIVATE BUSINESS WHO CAN OR CANNOT COME INTO HIS STORE, SHOP, RESTAURANT, HOTEL, THEATRE OR ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IF THE GOODS, SERVICES AND FACILITIES HE OFFERS HAVE MOVED IN OR WHICH AFFECT COMM BE BETWEEN THE STATES AND CAN IT THE OWNER BE COMPELLED BY A COURT ORDER, SECURED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, TO ADMIT ALL PERSONS REGARDLESS OF RACE, RELIGION, COLOR OR HIS NATIONAL ORIGIN. In 1883 the Supreme Court said "NO." That is the one issue before the Congress.