

# HOUSE RESOLUTION NO.130

Reps. Love, Neeley, Whitsett, Tate, Peterson, Jones, Bolden, Anthony, Garrett, Guerra, Manoogian, Brenda Carter, Robinson, Byrd, Yancey, Garza, Cynthia Johnson, Brann, Paquette, O'Malley, Bellino, Slagh, Hope, Cherry, Chirkun, Clemente, Crawford, Ellison, Gay-Dagnogo, Greig, Haadsma, Hammoud, Hoadley, Hood, Kuppa, Liberati, Pagan, Sabo, Sneller, Sowerby, Stone, Wittenberg and Witwer offered the following resolution:

1       A resolution to commemorate the 55th anniversary of the Civil  
2 Rights Act of 1964.

3       Whereas, 2019 marks the 55th anniversary of the passage of the  
4 Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is the most  
5 comprehensive civil rights legislation in our nation's history. It  
6 opened the door for legislation that strengthened voting rights and  
7 established fair housing standards for all Americans; and



1       Whereas, The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was the result of  
2 decades of struggle and sacrifice of many Americans who fought for  
3 equality and justice. A civil rights movement developed to achieve  
4 the goal of equal rights for all Americans and a broad coalition of  
5 civil rights, labor, and religious organizations created national  
6 support for civil rights legislation. Many Americans sacrificed  
7 their lives in the fight against racial and social injustice while  
8 working to guarantee the rights of every citizen of the United  
9 States and generations of Americans of every background supported  
10 legislation to eliminate discrimination; and

11       Whereas, The United States Senate passed the Civil Rights Act  
12 of 1964 on June 19, 1964, and the United States House of  
13 Representatives passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and President  
14 Lyndon Johnson signed the bill into law on July 2, 1964. This  
15 historic legislation dismantled legal racial segregation and set a  
16 benchmark standard for civil rights protection across all states.  
17 It also helped bring an end to the Jim Crow era, banning  
18 discrimination in public places, prohibiting employment  
19 discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or  
20 national origin, and providing an enforcement mechanism for the  
21 integration of schools; and

22       Whereas, The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited the use of  
23 federal funds in a discriminatory fashion, barred unequal  
24 application of voter registration requirements, encouraged the  
25 desegregation of public schools and authorized the United States  
26 Attorney General to file suits to force desegregation, banned  
27 discrimination in hotels, motels, restaurants, theaters, and all  
28 other places of public accommodations engaged in interstate  
29 commerce, and established the Equal Employment Opportunity

1 Commission; and

2       Whereas, We applaud those whose support and efforts led to the  
3 passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; now, therefore, be it

4       Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the members of  
5 this legislative body commemorate the 55th anniversary of the Civil  
6 Rights Act of 1964; and be it further

7       Resolved, That we reaffirm Michigan's commitment to the  
8 principles of justice and equality.