

The Civil Rights Bill

TITLE II

Injunctive Relief Against Discrimination in Places of Public Accommodation

Sec. 201. (a) All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin.

(b) Each of the following establishments which serves the public is a place of public accommodation within the meaning of this title if its operations affect commerce, or if discrimination or segregation by it is supported by State action:

(1) any inn, hotel, motel, or other establishment which provides lodging to transient guests, other than an establishment located within a building which contains not more than five rooms for rent or hire and which is actually occupied by the proprietor of such establishment as his residence;

(2) any restaurant, cafeteria, lunch room, lunch counter, soda fountain, or other facility principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises, including, but not limited to any such facility located on the premises of any retail establishment; or any gasoline station;

(3) any motion picture house, theater, concert hall, sports arena, stadium or other place of exhibition or entertainment; and

(4) any establishment (A) which is physically located within the premises of any establishment otherwise covered by this subsection, or within the premises of which is physically located any such covered establishment, and (B) which holds itself out as serving patrons of such covered establishment.

(c) The operations of an establishment affect commerce within the meaning of this title if (1) it is one of the establishments described in paragraph (1) of subsection (b); (2) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (2) of subsection (b), it serves or offers to serve interstate travelers or a substantial portion of the food which it serves, or gasoline or other products which it sells, has moved in commerce;

(3) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (3) of subsection (b), it customarily presents films, performances, athletic teams, exhibitions, or other sources of entertainment which move in commerce; and (4) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (4) of subsection (b), it is physically located within its premises, an establishment the operations of which affect commerce within the meaning of this subsection. For purposes of this section, "commerce" means travel, trade traffic, commerce, transportation or communication among the several States, or between the District of Columbia and any State, or between any foreign country or any territory or possession and any State or the District of Columbia, or between points in the same State but through any other State or the District of Columbia or a foreign country.

(d) Discrimination or segregation by an establishment is supported by State action within the meaning of this title if such discrimination or segregation (1) is carried on under color of any law, statute, ordinance or regulation; or (2) is carried on under color of any custom or usage required or enforced by officials of the State or political subdivision thereof; or (3) is required by action of a State or political subdivision thereof.

(e) The provisions of this title shall not apply to a bona fide private club or other establishment not open to the public, except to the extent that the facilities of such establishment are made available to the customers or patrons of an establishment within the scope of subsection (b).

Sec. 202. All persons shall be entitled to be free, at any establishment or place, from discrimination or segregation of any kind on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin, if such discrimination or segregation is or purports to be required by any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, rule or order, of a State or any agency or political subdivision thereof.

Sec. 203. No person shall (a) withhold, deny, or attempt to withhold or deny, or

deprive or attempt to deprive any person of any right or privilege secured by section 201 or 202, or (b) intimidate, threaten or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person with the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by section 201 or 202, or (c) punish or attempt to punish any person for exercising or attempting to exercise any right or privilege secured by section 201 or 202.

Sec. 204. (a) Whenever any person has engaged or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage in any act or practice prohibited by section 203, a civil action for preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order, may be instituted (1) by the person aggrieved, or (2) by the Attorney General for or in the name of the United States if he satisfies himself that the purposes of this title will be materially furthered by the filing of an action.

(b) In any action commenced pursuant to this title, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs, and the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person.

(c) In case of any complaint received by the Attorney General alleging a violation or threatened violation of section 203 in a place where State or local laws or regulations forbid the act or practice involved, the Attorney General shall notify the appropriate State or local officials and upon request, afford them a reasonable time to act under such State or local laws or regulations before he institutes an action.

(d) In the case of any complaint received by the Attorney General alleging a violation or threatened violation of section 203, the Attorney General, before instituting an action, may utilize the services of any Federal, State, or local agency or instrumentality which may be available to attempt to secure compliance with the provisions of this title by voluntary procedures.

(e) Compliance with the foregoing provisions of subsection (c) shall not be required if the Attorney General shall file with the court a certificate that the delay consequent upon compliance with such provisions in the particular case would adversely affect the interests of the United States, or that in the particular case compliance with such provisions would prove ineffective.

Sec. 205. (a) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to this title and shall exercise the same without regard to whether the aggrieved party shall have exhausted any administrative or other remedies that may be provided by law.

(b) The remedies provided in this title shall be the exclusive means of enforcing the rights hereby created, but nothing in this

By Dick Parker
While at the 701 Club I was asked why my last week's article and a NATIONAL REVIEW BULLETIN article were so similar? The answer is simple. The article, save for minor alterations, was taken from NATIONAL REVIEW. I can offer no excuse. My only reason is that I had a barrage of tests—and not much time. If there is to be condemnation it is richly deserved in this instance.

Speaking of condemnation, I intend to ask, "Are my critics for real?" All this week I have been saying to myself, "The campus loves me, they love me not... Unfortunately this always ends on a negative note—as does my fan mail.

In the past two weeks I have been attacked by a herd of literary Yahoos. I

View From The Right

have found only two that deserve attention.

Mr. Gerlach wished to inform me that if I had heard Dr. Jack I wouldn't be so inaccurate and unfair of the "peace" movement. Well Mr. Gerlach, I must suppose that you were in such a state of exuberance that you didn't pay any attention to the questions that I asked at the program.

Dr. Jack in reply to one of my questions told me in effect that he knew more about Africa than Dr. Schweitzer because the good doctor had never left the area around his mission.

The second letter is from Mr. Rogowski. Now as to the fact that it was SPU rather than SANE that participated in the YR election, the reason that I had said SANE was that I was un-

der the misapprehension that SPU was an integral part of the SANE movement.

Mr. Rogowski's letter was shocking. The rational for his group to throw an election is appalling. Now I realize that almost all campus elections are rigged in the sense that a person campaigning on merit alone couldn't win. Elections are won on the basis of who can get the most friends out of his house or dorm to buy up memberships—and take the election.

Mr. Rogowski's group entered the YR election for quite different reasons. They entered to protect what he called the "democratic order" and support those who "embrace free expression and free inquiry."

Mr. Rogowski charges his enemy as opposing these ideals, and thereby justifies his infiltration of an organization. He admits, however, that he has no intention

to support the YR's in the future. He acted only to destroy his enemies — and thus suppress the "free expressions" of his enemies.

This letter is a classic example to bigotry. His willingness to read those he opposes out of the political spectrum is shocking testimony to his political bigotry. His rational of his actions speaks a Hitler Youth type mentality to achieve his ends. He will not tolerate his enemies having a place on the political spectrum. To be sure Mr. Rogowski and his group (SPU) did not use strong arm tactics in their attempt to liquidate their opposition, but it is clear that were it in their power, those people who hold the conservative belief that Mr. Rogowski and his SPU oppose so bit-

Con't on P. 3

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