

dividuals but against States and local governments as well (sec. 407). This action gives to one man a power which has never before existed; previously the Attorney General could only intervene in private suits. This new power needless to add, can affect the rights of local school boards where no parents or pupils have filed any suits. Under this power the defendants could be deprived of the right of trial by jury. In any contempt actions arising out of U.S. suits, local school officials would be tried by the very judge whose order was allegedly disobeyed.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Title VI amends every act authorizing veterans benefits, veterans and civil service pensions, health and welfare programs, unemployment compensation, and social security benefits so as to subject them to the controls and sanctions provided in the bill such as *"the termination of or refusal to grant or to continue assistance under such program"* (sec. 602).

QUESTION:

How does this drastic legislation bring about these results?

ANSWER:

In brief, the proposed bill now reported to the House by the committee does the following:

1. Amends every Federal statute setting up or appropriating money for any program or activity involving Federal financing by a mandatory requirement that every Federal department and agency "shall take action to effectuate" the purposes of the act (secs. 601-602). Persons with less than 25 employees are not excepted from this title of the bill. This makes available to the President and his chief law enforcement officer, the Attorney General, enormous and unlimited funds for sociological manipulation in the field of civil rights.

2. The various definitions contained in the bill, particularly titles II and VII, would extend "interstate commerce" so as to encompass substantially all intrastate commerce and thus bring under Federal control all phases of commerce, whether interstate or intrastate. Actions of any persons under color of local custom or usage, or which are encouraged, fostered, or

required by any state or political sub-division thereof are classified as "State action" and subject to Federal control. This authority, if granted, would extend Federal control into the business and the home of almost every individual in the United States (secs. 201 and 202).

3. The reported bill creates an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to police and control the hiring, discharge, and terms of compensation, conditions and privileges of employment of all persons employed by any business or industry "affecting commerce" and which has 25 or more employees (title VII). The administration's original bill was much more limited, in that it applied only to employers involved in programs and activities financially assisted by the Federal Government. The Commission is to be supported by \$2,500,000 for the first year and \$10 million per year thereafter. The power granted by this title, if invoked, would destroy seniority in unions, corporate employment and apparently in civil service. Precedents destroying seniority have already been set in limited fields by Executive orders and administrative regulations. The exception of employers who have less than 25 employees (the exception is fixed at 100 employees for the first year and 50 employees for the second year) does not apply to those participating in any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance by way of grant, contract, or loan under title VI coupled with section 711 (b).

4. The reported bill draws under Federal control inns, hotels, motels and other lodging houses, restaurants, cafeterias, lunchrooms, soda fountains, gasoline stations, motion picture houses, concert halls, theaters, sports arenas, stadiums, and other places of exhibition and entertainment. It also includes *any other* establishment located within the premises of a covered establishment or on the premises of which a covered establishment is located (title II). It destroys the right of owners of such establishments to serve whomsoever they please. If this action is proper, it should logically apply across the board. Hence the exception of lodging establishments actually occupied by the proprietor which contain not more than five rooms for rent is clearly included for political purposes. This constitutes one form of discrimination.

5. A combination of (a) conferring new powers upon the U.S. Commissioner of Education (title IV),