

CIVIL RIGHTS & LEGAL WRONGS

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OF 1963

A package of legislation called "The Civil Rights Act of 1963" now is pending in the United States Congress.

The title is a misnomer. This bill is but ten per cent civil rights. The rest—90 per cent—is an extension of Federal executive power created at the expense of individuals, States, and municipalities. The bill is, in fact, the blueprint for a controlled system of life; it would establish new principles of law of drastic and far-reaching implications.

Consider the bill's principal provisions:

Under the cloak of "Civil Rights"—if this bill becomes law—the Federal government henceforth will dictate to whom you may sell or rent your home.

If you are the proprietor of an establishment that offers goods and services for use or hire—not just public accommo-

dati^ons (hotels, restaurants and such) but any kind of business that offers anything to the public—then, under this bill, your business would be subject to Federal Control.

In like manner, the bill covers all "contractors and sub-contractors" in every program or activity where direct or indirect financial aid is rendered by the government. It will apply to you: If you borrow money from or deposit money in a government-insured bank; if you have an FHA, VA or Small Business Administration loan; if you are a realtor or developer; if you are a farmer who has financial dealings with the Farm Credit Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation, or the Soil Conservation Service, or if you have Federal Crop insurance, or deal with the REA or participate in any agricultural program involving Federal funds.



EMPLOYERS & EMPLOYEES

Under this Act, all employers who participate in any of these programs can be told by a Federal FEPC whom they shall hire, fire, promote and demote, and how they shall handle their employees.

Under this Act Federal inspectors would be empowered to rule that racial or religious imbalance exists in a business. Thereafter, that business could not employ or promote the people it might prefer but only such "racial" or "religious" individuals as the Federal inspector designated. His ruling could require that "racial" or "religious" balance be obtained and apply to all job classifications: to common laborers, to skilled laborers, to the secretarial staff, to supervisory employees, and to vice presidents, all alike. A Federal agency would be prosecutor, judge, jury and executioner.

ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement of the Federal inspector's findings would be simple; failure to comply would mean the end of all participation in Federal programs. Your loan could be called; you could be blacklisted for further loans from banks or financial institutions insured by the government; and you could be prevented from taking part in any activity that had to do with Federal financing. In certain injunctive situations, an employer could be jailed without the protection of a jury trial.

And that is only part of it.



UNIONS

The bill goes on: In giving the Federal government new control over the hiring, firing, promoting, demoting and payment of employees, the Act also would give Federal Commissioners new powers to destroy not only the seniority system of unions, but also an employee's rights within the company for which he works. This is so because the Act gives full and unlimited power to Federal inspectors to determine who shall be hired, promoted, demoted or fired, whenever a charge is made that racial and/or religious imbalance ("discrimination") exists.



VOTERS

Nor is that all. The bill boldly seeks for the Justice Department unprecedented powers to gain Federal control of the electoral machinery.

In 1961, the United States Commission on Civil Rights recommended—contrary to express provisions in the Constitution—that the Federal government impose new control over the qualification and registration of voters. "The Civil Rights Act of 1963" would implement these recommendations.

It follows, then, if this Act were made law, a politically-minded Attorney General could go into an area where the voting might be close and swing the election. See how it would work: The language of the bill allows the Attorney General, at his own discretion, to file a "discrimination" suit and, without proof of his allegations, register tens-of-thousands of voters. The ballots, then, could be cast and counted and the election won, even though the Attorney General's action, later, were determined by the Courts to have been invalid.



PROFESSIONAL AND SMALL BUSINESS

"The Civil Rights Act of 1963" would also bring under Federal control individuals and businesses never before thought to be constitutionally subject to such regulations. Under the bill's Title II, any person who pays a business license to a State or municipality could be included.

Thus, the Act brings under Federal supervision almost every profession and every business—lawyers, realtors, small establishments, doctors, restaurants, gasoline stations, theaters, hotels, motels and lodging houses. The smallest "soda fountain" would be covered.



EVERYONE

A careful reading of this Civil Rights Act of 1963, we believe, will convince the impartial citizen that the administration is here proposing, under an emotional and racist appeal to "civil rights," to destroy age-old liberties of the individual and to cast off constitutional restraints upon Federal power. The bill would intimately and immediately affect every parent of school-age children, every businessman, every professional man, every home-owner, and every wage earner in the United States.

Many of the provisions of the Act, in our view, violate the Constitution of the United States. They are also contrary to existing decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. But, no one can foretell what the Supreme Court would hold, if Congress were to make "a legislative finding" in the areas mentioned—that is, if "The Civil Rights Act of 1963" were passed by Congress.



SCHOOLS

The bill goes even farther. If this Act should become law, between 100 and 200 statutes now in effect would be amended. Everyone who has dealings with Federal educational programs, for instance, would be subject to new requirements. Under the provisions of the Act, the United States Commissioner of Education could influence the transfer of children from one school to another—back and forth—until racial balance and religious balance existed. (The correction of "racial imbalance" is of such importance to the sponsors that the phrase appears eight times in a single brief section of the bill).

Under the authority proposed in connection with Federal financing, school lunch programs, research programs, the building, of schools, Hill-Burton hospitals—all such programs and organizations would be subject to new Federal controls.

THE SO CALLED "SOFTENING AMENDMENTS" PROPOSED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY DO NOT ACTUALLY CHANGE THE EFFECTS OF THE BILL.

WRITE CONGRESS

If you do not want such controls to apply to you, if you do not want your personal liberties snatched from you in the areas covered by the bill, if you want to preserve liberty under the law, then write to your Senators (both of them) and to your Congressman, today. Ask them, earnestly, to vote against this legislation. Tell them the truth, that 90 per cent of "The

Civil Rights Act of 1963" is not Civil Rights at all, but Federal control. Do this and you will stop this grab for power. Fail to do it, and the legal foundation will be laid for the most revolutionary change in our country's history. You have "civil rights" too. Put them to use in a fight against this bill!

Sponsored by **The CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE for FUNDAMENTAL AMERICAN FREEDOM**
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