

RIGHTS BILL PROVISIONS

More than 100 minor changes in the Federal Civil Rights Bill previously passed by the House of Representatives resulted from the historic 83-day debate in the Senate that ended last Friday. House leaders have indicated that the Senate revisions are acceptable to them, so the Senate version is expected to be sent to President Johnson for his signature, probably on July 4.

Major provisions of the Senate bill, passed by a 73-27 vote, follow:

Voting Rights (Title 1)
The 1957 and 1960 civil rights acts on voting rights are broadened in these ways to seek to prevent discrimination in registration for federal elections:

The states would have to apply uniform standards to all applicants, immaterial errors would not count, a 6th grade education would create a presumption of literacy, literacy tests must be in writing and copies of the test and an individual's answers must be furnished on request.

The attorney general could enter into agreements with the states that their literacy test procedures meet the federal requirements.

If the attorney general finds a pattern of discrimination in voting exists, he or a defendant may obtain a three-judge court hearing.

Voting cases, whether heard by three judges or a single judge, must be given highest priority.

Public Accommodations (Title 2)

Establishments offering food, lodging, gasoline or entertainment must serve all persons without discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin.

Also covered are establishments situated within one of the four designated types, such as a barber shop within a hotel, and establishments which have one of the four types within them, such as a department store with a restaurant in it.

Any establishment must be open to all persons without regard to race, color, religion or national origin where state or local law requires discrimination.

Proprietor-operated lodging houses with five rooms or less for rent and bona fide private clubs are exempt.

Individuals could bring injunction suits to enforce their rights under this title. The court could name an attorney for the complainant and authorize the suit without payment of costs. The attorney general could intervene in behalf of the complainant at the court's discretion.

If the attorney general finds that a pattern of resistance to the title exists, he may file an injunction suit himself and obtain a three-judge court to hear it.

States which have public accommodations laws—34 do—would be given 30 days to act on a complaint before a federal suit could be brought.

In states which have no such laws, the court may refer the case to the community relations service established by the bill for a maximum of 120 days for an effort at voluntary compliance.

Public Facilities (Title 3)
When the attorney general receives a complaint in writing and believes it meritorious, he may bring an injunction suit to desegregate parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, libraries and similar public facilities.

He must decide that the complainant is unable to bear the expense of the suit or that filing the suit would jeopardize the personal safety, employment or economic standing of the person.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION (TITLE 4)

When the attorney general receives a complaint in writing and believes it meritorious, he may bring public school desegregation suits affecting public schools and colleges.

He must decide that the parents or the prospective college student is unable to bear the expense of the suit or that filing the suit would jeopardize their personal safety, employment or economic standing.

Before filing suit, the attorney general must notify the local school board or the college of the complaint and give a reasonable time for adjustment.

Orders by a court or federal official to transport children to try to achieve a racial balance in schools are barred.

The U.S. commissioner of education is authorized to give technical help to school boards in preparing desegregation plans, to arrange for institutes to train school personnel in dealing with desegregation problems, to pay stipends to those attending such institutes and to make grants to school boards for local training of personnel in handling desegregation problems and for hiring of specialists to advise on such problems.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION (Title 5)

The agency's life is extended to Jan. 31, 1968.

It is authorized to investigate vote frauds in federal elections and to serve as a national clearing house for information on equal protection of the laws, in addition to its previous assignment to investigate civil rights violations.

Numerous procedural safeguards are added for persons who might be involved in commission investigations. There must be 30 days' advance notice of hearings, all witnesses shall have the right to be represented by counsel and any person defamed by testimony shall have the right to produce evidence in reply.

Withdrawal of federal aid (Title 6)

No American, on grounds of race, color or national origin, can be excluded from the benefits of any program receiving federal aid. Funds must be cut off in case of a violation, but this must be limited to the particular political entity where discrimination exists.

Federal agencies must have their rules to administer this provision approved by the President, must hold a hearing before any funds are shut off, at must notify Congress 30 days before action is taken.

The title exempts the mortgage insurance and guarantee programs of the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration.

Equal Employment Opportunity (Title 7)

Discrimination by an employer, union or employment agency because of race, color, religion, national origin or sex, is prohibited in the hiring, firing, promotion and job referral of workers.

A five-member equal opportunity commission shall be named by the President to receive, investigate and seek to settle complaints of job discrimination. Complaints may be filed by an individual or a commission member.

In states that have their own fair employment laws—31 do—60 days must be allowed for state action before a case can be filed with the federal commission. This would be extended to 120 days during the first year of a new state law.

If the commission is unable to obtain voluntary compliance after a maximum of 60 days, it must notify the complainant, who may then file an injunction suit. The commission can recommend that the attorney general intervene on behalf of the complainant.

The court may appoint an attorney for the complainant and authorize the case to be filed without payment of fees.

The commission also may recommend that the attorney general bring the case himself in a situation where a pattern of job discrimination is found. He may obtain a three-judge court to hear such a suit.

Specific language is included to make it clear the racial quotas shall not be used in enforcing the title and that it is not intended to disturb merit or seniority system.

The commission could be set up as soon as the bill

becomes law, but the enforcement powers would not take effect for one year after the effective date of the act.

For the first year the enforcement powers are operative, businesses and unions with 100 or more employees and members would be covered. In the next year it would be 75 or more, the next year 50 or more, and after that 25 or more.

Employees would be counted for coverage purposes only if they worked at least 20 weeks for a business in a year.

REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS (TITLE 8)

The Census Bureau is directed to compile registration and voting statistics in geographic areas recommended by the Civil Rights Commission, including a count based on race, color and national origin.

But no person is required to disclose his race or political affiliation or how he voted.

INTERVENTION IN CIVIL RIGHTS CASES (TITLE 9)

The attorney general is authorized to intervene in any civil rights case brought under the 14th Amendment if he testifies it to be of general public importance.

Another provision states that a defendant who has sought removal of a state court suit to a federal district court on the ground he would be denied his civil rights in the state court may appeal to the Federal Court of Appeals—a federal district court order returning the case to the state court.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE (TITLE 10)

Such a service is established in the Commerce Department to try to help local communities resolve racial discrimination disputes.

JURY TRIALS (TITLE 11)

Defendants in criminal contempt cases charged with violations of injunctions obtained under all titles of the bill except voting rights shall be entitled to jury trials. For voting rights, the 1957 law still applies. It provides a jury trial if the penalty exceeds 45 days in jail or a \$300 fine.

Another provision states nothing in the act is intended to invalidate any state law on the same subject unless the law is inconsistent with the purposes of the federal act.

DEADLINE NEARS FOR REGISTERING

Mrs. Gloria Rome, director of voter registration for the Women's Democratic Club West, told the VOICE that her organization was making an all-out effort to increase West Las Vegas voter registration, but that she needed the assistance of all deputy registrars in the community. Mrs. Rome would like to have all deputies call her at 642-5988.

The VOICE appeals to all registrars to coordinate their work with Mrs. Rome's organization. The deadline for voter registration is July 18, after which the books will be closed until after the September primary elections.

The following categories of voters must register or reregister:

- 1) New residents
- 2) Residents who have just reached their 21st birthday.
- 3) Residents who have changed their names since last registration.
- 4) Residents who have moved since last registration.
- 5) Registered voters who failed to vote in the 1962 Congressional election.
- 6) All residents of new housing tracts who have not registered since moving into their new homes.

Phone 642-5988 for information.

Register to Vote Now!

LOW COST

Casino

10¢ craps **25¢**

518 Jackson St.

TY·EN MOTORS

AUTO SALES & SERVICE

- * MOTOR OVERHAUL
- * TRANSMISSION SERVICE
- * AIR CONDITION
- * TUNE UPS
- * BRAKES
- * EXPERT MECHANICS
- * 100% FINANCING ON REPAIRS*

with A. C.

1962 FORD XL GALAXIE 500 XL Full Power Fact. Air NO DOWN PAYMENT \$2195	1959 PONTIAC 4 Door Hard Top Power, Fact. Air NO DOWN PAYMENT \$1095
'56 DODGE 2 Door Hard Top NO DOWN PAYMENT \$295	'62 Chevrolet IMPALA S.S. CONV Full power NO DOWN PAYMENT \$1995

TY·EN
382-9036 1600 Fremont

WEISS'S LIQUOR STORE

"OUR BEST AD IS BEING TASTED—"

NOT WRITTEN"

607 VAN BUREN LAS VEGAS

Be Surprised!

Come to our

CARPET CLEARANCE SALE!!

NEVADA BLIND & FLOOR CO., Inc.

1300 South Main
385-3411