

# Salemite Gives Section of Civil Rights Text

## 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 in a place of public accommodation within the meaning of this title if its operations affect commerce, or its operations are supported by State action:

(1) any inn, hotel, motel, or other establishment which provides lodging for 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 the premises of, or there is physically located within its premises, an establishment the operations of which affect commerce within the meaning of this section. 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

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 re-

ceived 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 title shall preclude any individual or any State or local agency from asserting any right created by any other Federal or State law not inconsistent with this title, including any statute or ordinance requiring non-discrimination in public establishments or accommodations, or from pursuing any remedy, civil or criminal, which may be available for the vindication or enforcement of such right.

(c) Proceedings for contempt arising under the provisions of this title shall be subject to the provisions of section 151 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 638).

## Driving Statistics Disclose Reckless Action Of Youth

Once again in 1963 young drivers had the worst safety record of any age group, according to a report by The Travelers Companies.

The report, issued annually since 1931 except during the war years, is compiled by The Travelers from information provided by state motor vehicle departments.

A Travelers spokesman pointed out that drivers under 25 years of age comprise only about 15 per cent of all licensed drivers in the United States, in spite of which 15,400 (or more than 29 per cent) of the drivers involved in fatal accidents in 1963 were under 25 years of age. This represented no significant change in performance, since this same age group accounted for 28.9 per cent of all highway deaths in 1962.

The Travelers report shows that young men and women under 25 were also involved in a great number of non-fatal highway mishaps. In 1963 the percentage was 26.1 as compared with 27.3 per cent in 1962.

Our senior citizens — drivers 65 years of age and over — also made a poor showing. In fact these older drivers were involved in 8.1 per cent of the total number of fatal accidents in 1963, as against only 6 per cent in 1962.

The performance record of the largest age-group (drivers from 25 to 64 years of age) improved slightly from involvement in 65.1 per cent of the fatal accidents in 1962 to only 62.8 per cent in 1963, thus contributing the only bright spot in an otherwise grim picture.

## Leigh Presents Orientation Plans For New Freshmen

The Orientation Planning Committee, headed by Susan Leigh, chairman of Orientation, met Wednesday to set up guidelines for 1964 orientation. The committee included Susan Leigh, Wendy McGlenn, Dean Amy Heidbreder, Dean Ivy Hixson, Maxine Perdue, day student representative, and members from each of the rising upper classes, Sally Day, Jean King, and Barbie Hooten.

The committee decided to follow the basic plan used in past years, but they felt the need for a different type of mixer. One idea is to have a combo in the gym, records in Bab-

cock Terrace Room, and refreshments in the Student Center, all at the same time, to make the party less crowded. The general theme of orientation has not yet been chosen.

The entire orientation committee will meet Monday, May 4, at 6:30 in Strong Friendship Rooms. This committee consists of members of Legislative Board, House presidents, hall presidents of Babcock and Clewell, the chairman of Judicial Board and the secretary of Judicial Board. The orientation committee will come back to school for the first meeting September 12 at ten o'clock.



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