June 29, 1964

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Of The Civil Rights Bill H. R. 7152
As Passed by The House of Representatives
And By the Senate.

Prepared At the Request and Under
the Supervision of William M. McCulloch
Representative to Congress, 4th District, Ohio.
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<tr>
<th>HOUSE VERSION</th>
<th>SENATE VERSION</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Title I - VOTING RIGHTS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. No State or local government official shall in determining whether a person is qualified to vote in an election in which Federal officials are to be elected:</td>
<td>1. SAME</td>
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<td>(a) apply any standard, practice or procedure different from the standards, practices or procedures applied to other individuals within the same county, parish or similar political subdivision who have been found qualified to vote.</td>
<td>(a) SAME</td>
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<td>(b) utilize an immaterial error or omission committed by a person on any application or registration form as a basis for denying the person the right to vote.</td>
<td>(b) SAME</td>
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<td>(c) employ any literacy test (1) unless such test is administered to a person wholly in writing except where a person requests and State law authorizes a test other than in writing; and (2) unless a certified copy of the test and the answers given by the person are furnished to him within 25 days after a request is made for the test and the answers.</td>
<td>(c) employ any literacy test (1) unless such test is administered to a person wholly in writing; and (2) unless a certified copy of the test and the answers given by the person are furnished to him within 25 days after a request is made for the test and the answers, except that the Attorney General may enter into agreements with State and local authorities that alternative testing procedures may be utilized by State and local authorities in the cases of persons who are blind or otherwise physically handicapped.</td>
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<td>2. In a voting rights suit, instituted by the Attorney General where literacy becomes a relevant fact, there is created a rebuttable presumption that a person who has not been judged an incompetent and who has completed the sixth grade of school possesses sufficient literacy to vote in an election in which Federal officials are to be elected.</td>
<td>2. SAME</td>
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<td>3. In a voting rights suit, the Attorney General or any defendant in the proceeding is authorized to request that a three-judge district court be convened to hear the suit.</td>
<td>3. In a voting rights suit, where the Attorney General requests a finding of a pattern or practice of discrimination, the Attorney General or any defendant in the proceeding is authorized to request that a three-judge district court be convened to hear the suit.</td>
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Title II - PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

1. All persons shall have access to the following places of public accommodation without regard to race, color, religion or national origin:
   
   (a) hotels, motels and similar places of lodging serving transient guests, except proprietor-operated dwellings having 5 rooms or less for rent.
   
   (b) eating establishments.
   
   (c) places of entertainment, such as theaters and sports arenas.
   
   (d) gasoline stations.
   
   (e) any other establishment which (1) is physically located within or houses one of the above places of public accommodation and (2) holds itself out as serving patrons of one of the above specified places of public accommodations.

2. Bona fide private clubs or other establishments not open to the public are exempt from coverage, except where their facilities are made available to customers or patrons of one of the places of public accommodation specified above.

3. In addition, all persons shall have access to any establishment (whether or not specified above) without regard to race, color, religion or national origin if such establishment is required by State or local law to discriminate.

4. No person shall:
   
   (a) withhold, deny or deprive, or attempt to withhold, deny or deprive any person of the right to have access to the above specified places of public accommodations.
4. (b) Intimidate, threaten or coerce, or attempt to intim- 4. (b) SAME
date, threaten or coerce any person with the purpose of interfering with the right to have access to the above specified places of public accommodation.

(c) Punish or attempt to punish any person for exercising or attempting to exercise the right to have access to the above specified places of public accommodation.

5. A civil action to enjoin a violation of this title may be instituted by a party aggrieved or by the Attorney General.

A civil action to enjoin a violation of this title may be instituted (1) by a party aggrieved or (2) by the Attorney General if he has reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern or practice of resistance to any of the rights secured by this title, and that the pattern or practice is of such a nature and is intended to deny the full exercise of the rights secured by the title.

6. NO SUCH PROVISION.

6. Where an action is instituted by a party aggrieved, the court may in its discretion permit the Attorney General, upon timely application to intervene in such action if the Attorney General certifies that the case is of general public importance.

7. NO SUCH PROVISION.

7. Where an action is instituted by a party aggrieved, the court, upon receipt of an application, may appoint an attorney and waive fees and other court costs for the party aggrieved if the court believes that circumstances so warrant.

8. NO SUCH PROVISION.

8. In a State or political subdivision thereof which has a law prohibiting an act or practice prohibited in this title and which establishes or authorizes a State or local authority to grant or seek relief from such act or practice or to institute criminal proceedings with respect thereto, a party aggrieved may not institute a civil action under this title before the expiration of 30 days after written notice of such act or practice has been given to the appropriate State or local authority. The court may stay proceedings of the party aggrieved under this title pending the termination of the State or local proceedings.
9. NO SUCH PROVISION.

10. In a place where State or local laws or regulations forbid an act or practice prohibited by this title, the Attorney General shall, before instituting a civil action, refer the complaint to appropriate State or local officials and afford them a reasonable time to act unless the Attorney General certifies with the court that the delay caused by the referral (1) would adversely affect the interests of the United States or (2) would prove ineffective.

11. In a place where State or local law does not forbid an act or practice prohibited by this title, the Attorney General may, before instituting a civil action, utilize the services of any Federal, State or local agency or instrumentality which may be available in an effort to secure voluntary compliance.

12. In an action commenced pursuant to this title, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, reasonable attorney's fees as part of the costs.

13. NO SUCH PROVISION

14. In cases of criminal contempt arising under this title, a defendant shall be entitled to a trial de novo with the right to a jury trial if the defendant has been fined more than $300 or sentenced to jail for more than 45 days in the initial contempt proceeding.

9. Where an action is instituted by a party aggrieved in a State or political subdivision thereof which has no State or local law prohibiting an act or practice prohibited in this title, the court may refer the matter to the Community Relations Service for up to 120 days in an effort to secure voluntary compliance.
Title III - DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

1. The Attorney General is authorized, upon receipt of a signed complaint, to institute a civil action to enjoin discrimination or segregation in public facilities (other than public schools) which are owned, operated or managed by or on behalf of a State or local government, provided that the Attorney General certifies that the signer of the complaint is unable to maintain his own suit because of financial inability or fear of economic or physical reprisal.

2. The Attorney General is authorized to intervene in a civil action, instituted by an individual, where such individual claims a denial of equal protection of the laws.

3. In any action or proceeding brought under this title, the United States shall be liable for costs, including reasonable attorney's fees, if it loses the action or proceeding.
Title IV - DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

1. The Commissioner of Education is authorized to:

(a) **Conduct a survey** concerning the lack of equal educational opportunities in public educational institutions because of race, color, religion or national origin.

(b) **Render technical assistance** to a school board or other State or local governmental units, upon request of the applicant, in order to assist in the desegregation of public schools.

(c) **Arrange with institutions of higher learning** for the establishment and financing of special training institutes to improve the ability of school personnel to deal effectively with educational problems occasioned by desegregation; and to pay **stipends** to school personnel to attend such institutes.

(d) **Make grants to school boards**, upon request, to provide school personnel with **in-service training** and to permit the school boards to **employ specialists** in order to deal with desegregation problems.

2. The Attorney General is authorized, upon receipt of a **signed complaint**, to **institute a civil action to desegregate a public school**, provided that he certifies that the complainant is unable to maintain his own suit because of financial inability or fear of economic or physical reprisal.

3. The Commissioner of Education and the Attorney General are prohibited from taking any action under this title to overcome "racial imbalance."

4. **NO SUCH PROVISION.**
Title V - CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION


2. The Commission is authorized to serve as a national clearinghouse for information in respect to equal protection of the laws.

3. The Commission is authorized to investigate cases of vote fraud.

4. The Commission, its advisory committees, or any personnel under its supervision or control are prohibited from investigating membership practices or internal operations of any fraternal organization, any college or university, fraternity or sorority, any private club, or any religious organization.

5. The Commission is granted rule-making authority.

6. Provisions in House version were not as detailed in this regard.

Title V - CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

1. SAME

2. The Commission is authorized to serve as a national clearinghouse for information in respect to denials of equal protection of the laws.

3. SAME

4. SAME

5. SAME

6. The procedures of the Commission were amended to afford greater protection to the rights of individuals who may be required to appear before the Commission. Among the Amendments were those to assure sufficient advance notice of the time and subject matter of a hearing; the right of counsel, accompanying a witness, to examine the witness and to present objections on the record; and to afford a witness, who may be subject to defamation, degradation or incrimination (through the Commission's receipt of other evidence or testimony) the opportunity to refute such evidence or testimony in executive session, including the right to have other witnesses called.
1. No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

2. Federal departments and agencies empowered to extend financial assistance by way of grant, contract or loan shall terminate, refuse to grant, or refuse to continue financial assistance to a recipient of such assistance if the recipient, on grounds of race, color or national origin, excludes from participation, denies the benefits, or subjects to discrimination any individual under any such program or activity of financial assistance.

3. No action may be taken under this title with respect to contracts of insurance or guaranty (as, for example, may arise in Federal housing programs).

4. Federal departments and agencies administering financial assistance programs or activities are granted rule-making authority to carry out their duties under this title, but such rules must be approved by the President.

5. Assistance may be withheld or discontinued under this title only after a hearing has been held and there has been an express finding of a failure to comply with the provisions of the title.

6. Assistance may not be withheld or discontinued under this title until it has been determined that compliance cannot be secured by voluntary means.
7. Assistance may not be withheld or discontinued under this title until 30 days after a written report has been filed with the appropriate legislative committees of the House and Senate which disclose the circumstances and grounds for withholding or discontinuing the assistance.

8. NO SUCH PROVISION

9. A person aggrieved (including a State or political subdivision thereof) is authorized to obtain judicial review of the action taken by a Federal department or agency either according to judicial review authority contained in the statute authorizing financial assistance or pursuant to the authority contained in the Administrative Procedure Act.

10. NO SUCH PROVISION

11. NO SUCH PROVISION.

8. Termination or refusal to grant or continue financial assistance shall be limited to the particular political entity, or part thereof, or other recipient, and such action shall be limited in its effect to the particular program, or part thereof, in which such noncompliance has been so found.

9. SAME

10. Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to authorize action under this title by any department or agency with respect to any employment practice of any employer, employment agency, or labor organization except where a primary objective of the Federal financial assistance is to provide employment.

11. Nothing in this title shall add to or detract from any existing authority with respect to any program or activity under which Federal financial assistance is extended by way of a contract of insurance or guaranty.
Title VII - EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

1. Employers having 25 or more employees, labor organizations having 25 or more members, and commercial employment agencies are prohibited from discriminating against any individual in any phase of employment or union membership (including advertisement for employment) on the ground of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. (During the first year after the effective date of the Act, only employers and labor organizations having 100 or more employees or members, respectively, shall be covered; during the second year only 75 or more employees or members, respectively; and during the third year only 50 or more employees or members, respectively).

Excluded from coverage are: (1) the United States, a corporation wholly owned by the Government of the United States, or a State or political subdivision thereof; (2) a bona fide private membership club (other than a labor organization). The United States Employment Service is covered, however, as well as the system of State and local employment services receiving Federal assistance.

2. Discrimination is also prohibited in apprenticeship or other training or retraining programs, including on-the-job training, by employers, labor organizations or joining labor-management committees.

3. Exemptions or Limitations

(a) The title shall not apply to the employment of aliens outside any State or employment by a religious corporation, association or society of individuals of a particular religion to perform work connected with the carrying on of religious activities.

Title VII - EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

1. SAME except that an employer will only be covered if he has 25 or more employees for each working day in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in a current or preceding calendar year. In addition, a labor organization is covered if it operates a hiring hall, while Indian tribes are excluded from coverage. But, it is provided that it shall be the policy of the United States to insure equal employment opportunities for Federal employees without discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin and the President shall utilize his existing authority to effectuate this policy.

2. SAME

3. (a) SAME. In addition, the title shall not apply to an educational institution with respect to the employment of individuals to perform work connected with the educational activities of such institution.
3. (b) It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to advertise or employ employees of a particular religion, sex or national origin where such is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of a particular business.

(c) It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an institution of learning to hire or employ employees of a particular religion if such institution is owned, supported, controlled or managed by a particular religion or a particular religious organization, or if the curriculum of such institution is directed toward the "propagation" of a particular religion.

(d) It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to employ any person who holds atheistic practices and beliefs.

(e) The title shall not apply to any employment practice of an employer, labor organization, employment agency or joint labor-management committee with respect to an individual who is a member of the Communist Party or other subversive organization.

(f) No such provision.

(g) No such provision.

3. (b) It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to advertise or employ employees of a particular religion, sex or national origin where such is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of a particular business.

(c) It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an institution of learning to hire or employ employees of a particular religion if such institution is owned, supported, controlled or managed by a particular religion or a particular religious organization, or if the curriculum of such institution is directed toward the "propagation" of a particular religion.

(d) It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to employ any person who holds atheistic practices and beliefs.

(e) The title shall not apply to any employment practice of an employer, labor organization, employment agency or joint labor-management committee with respect to an individual who is a member of the Communist Party or other subversive organization.

(f) It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to hire or to discharge an individual; or for a labor organization or employment agency to fail or refuse to refer an individual for employment if the position to be filled requires a Government security clearance and the individual has not obtained such clearance.

(g) It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to apply different standards of compensation, or different terms, conditions or privileges of employment, pursuant to a bona fide seniority or merit system, to employees who work in different locations, provided that such differences are not the result of an intention to discriminate because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.
3. (h) It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to give and act upon the results of any professionally developed ability test—provided that such test, its administration or action upon the results is not designed, intended, or used to discriminate because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

(i) It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to differentiate upon the basis of sex in determining the amount of wages or compensation paid to or to be paid to employees of the employer if the differentiation is authorized by the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(j) The title shall not apply to any business or enterprise on or near an Indian reservation with respect to any publicly announced employment practice of such business or enterprise under which preferential treatment is given to an Indian living on or near a reservation.

(k) The title shall not be interpreted to require any employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee to grant preferential treatment to any individual or to any group because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin on account of an imbalance which may exist with respect to the total number or percentage of persons of any race, color, religion, sex, or national origin employed by an employer, referred or classified for employment by an employment agency or labor organization, or admitted to or employed in any apprenticeship or other training program, in comparison with the total number or percentage of persons of such race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in any community, State, section, or other area, or in the available work force in any community, State, section or other area.
4. To carry out the objective of the title, there is created an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission composed of five members, not more than three of whom shall be the same political party.

5. The Commission shall have authority to:

(a) Cooperate with and utilize the services of regional, State, local and other agencies, public and private, and individuals.

(b) Furnish persons subject to this title technical assistance, upon request, to further their compliance with the title.

(c) Where employees of an employer refuse or threaten to refuse to cooperate in carrying out the provisions of the title, to assist an employer, upon his request, to effectuate such cooperation through conciliation or other remedial action.

(d) Make technical studies to effectuate the purposes and policies of the title.

(e) Cooperate with other departments and agencies in carrying out educational and promotional activities.

(f) NO SUCH PROVISION

6. A charge may be filed with the Commission by or on behalf of an aggrieved person, or by a member of the Commission where he has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of the title has occurred. The Commission shall furnish the accused with a copy of the charge and shall conduct an investigation.
7. If two or more members of the Commission determine, after an investigation, that reasonable cause exists to believe that the charge is true, the Commission shall endeavor to end the unlawful employment practice through conference, conciliation and persuasion, and, if appropriate, to obtain from the respondent a written agreement describing particular practices which the respondent agrees to refrain from committing.

8. If voluntary methods fail:

The Commission may institute a civil action within 90 days in a United States district court, unless it has determined that the public interest would not be served by bringing the action.

If the Commission fails to institute a civil action within 90 days, the party aggrieved may bring an action in a United States district court, if one member of the Commission gives permission in writing.

No action may be based on an unlawful employment practice occurring more than 6 months prior to the filing of the charge.

7. If the Commission determines, after an investigation, that reasonable cause exists to believe that the charge is true, the Commission shall endeavor to end the unlawful employment practice through conference, conciliation and persuasion. Nothing said or done during such endeavors shall be made public by the Commission without the written consent of the parties. (The authority to investigate and attempt conciliation is dependent upon requirements set out in paragraph 8 below).

8. Where an unlawful employment practice occurs in a State, or political subdivision thereof, which has a State or local law prohibiting the unlawful practice and providing for legal redress, a party aggrieved may not file a complaint with the Commission before the expiration of 60 days after proceedings have been commenced under State or local law, unless such proceedings have been earlier terminated. (The period of abeyance shall be 120 days during the first year after enactment of a State or local law).

Where such State or local law exists and where a charge is filed by a member of the Commission, the Commission shall take no action for at least 60 days after referral of the charge to the appropriate agency of a State or political subdivision. (Referral shall be made for at least 120 days during the first year after enactment of a State or local law).

A charge must be filed with the Commission within 90 days after it occurs, except that where a party aggrieved has first filed the charge with a State or political subdivision thereof, the charge must be filed with the Commission within 210 days or within 30 days after receiving notice that the State or local agency has terminated the proceedings, whichever is earlier.
8. An action may be brought either in the judicial district in which the unlawful employment practice occurred or in which the accused has his principal office.

9. An action may be brought in the judicial district in which the unlawful employment practice occurred; in the judicial district in which the relevant employment records are maintained and administered; or in the judicial district in which the plaintiff would have worked except for the alleged unlawful practice, but, if the respondent is not found within such district, the action may be brought within the judicial district in which respondent has his principal office.

15. If within 30 days after the Commission investigates a charge (whether the Commission receives the charge directly because there is no State or local law or whether it receives the charge after initial reference to a State or political subdivision thereof) the Commission has been unable to obtain voluntary compliance, it shall notify the aggrieved party. Within 30 days thereafter the aggrieved party may bring a civil action against the respondent named in the charge in a United States district court. Upon application, the court may appoint an attorney to represent the party aggrieved if the court believes it necessary. Upon timely application, the court may, in its discretion, permit the Attorney General to intervene in the civil action if he certifies that the case is of general public importance. Upon request, the court may, in its discretion, stay proceedings for up to 60 days pending the termination of State or local proceedings (when they occur) or the efforts of the Commission to obtain voluntary compliance.

Irrespective of the above provisions, whenever the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that a person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyments of the rights secured by this title, the Attorney General may bring a civil action in a United States district court. The Attorney General may request the convening of a three-judge district court to hear the case if he certifies that it is of general public importance.

In any case in which an employer, employment agency or labor organization fails to comply with an order of court issued in a civil action brought by the party aggrieved, the Commission may commence proceedings to compel compliance with such order.
10. If the court finds that the accused has engaged in or is engaging in an unlawful employment practice, the court may enjoin the accused from continuing such practice and may order the accused to take affirmative action, including the reinstatement of hiring of employees with or without back pay.

11. No order of court shall require the admission or reinstatement of an individual to a labor organization or the hiring, reinstatement, promotion of an individual by an employer if the labor organization or employer took action for any reason other than discrimination on account of race, color, religion, or national origin.

12. In a case filed in court, where the pleadings present issues of fact, the court may appoint a master to hear the facts, issue a report, and recommend an order.

13. In any court action or proceeding under this title, the Commission shall be liable for costs if it loses the case.

14. Where a State or local agency has been established to end discrimination in employment and the Commission determines that such agency is effectively taking action, it shall seek written agreements with such agency under which the Commission and persons aggrieved shall refrain from bringing civil actions in the State.

15. The Commission may, with the consent and cooperation of State and local agencies charged with the administration of State fair employment practices laws, utilize the services of the State and local agencies, and reimburse them for their services, in aiding the Commission in carrying out its duties.
16. Every employer, employment agency, labor organization, and joint labor-management committee, subject to this title, shall make and keep such records and make such reports as the Commission may prescribe by regulation, after a public hearing. If any such requirement might result in undue hardship, the party affected may apply to the Commission or bring an action in a United States district court for an exemption or other appropriate relief.

17. The Commission is extended subpoena power.

18. The Commission is granted investigatory authority, at reasonable times, to have access to, for the purpose of examination, and the right to copy any evidence of any person being investigated or proceeded against that relates to any matter under investigation or in question.

19. State or local fair employment laws shall not be preempted or superseded by the enactment of this title.

20. The Commission is granted the authority to issue procedural regulations in conformity with the standards and limitations of the Administrative Procedure Act.

21. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $2,500,000 for the administration of this title by the Commission during the first year after its enactment, and not to exceed $10,000,000 for such purposes during the second year after such date.

16. SAME, except that the provisions shall not apply with respect to matters occurring in any State or political subdivision thereof which has a fair employment law, to which the employer employment agency, labor organization or joint labor-management committee is subject, except that the Commission may require such notations on records which these parties are required to keep (under the State or local law) as are necessary because of differences in coverage or methods of enforcement between the State or local law and the provisions of this title. Moreover, where an employer is required to file reports relating to his employment practices with any Federal agency or Committee pursuant to Executive Order 10925 or other executive orders, prescribing fair employment practices for government contractors and subcontractors, the Commission shall not require the employer to file additional reports.

17. SAME, although the manner of enforcing the subpoena power is altered in form, but not in substance.

18. The Commission is granted investigatory authority, at reasonable times, to have access to, for the purpose of examination, and the right to copy any evidence of any person being investigated or proceeded against that relates to an unlawful employment practice covered by this title and is relevant to the charge under investigation.

19. SAME

20. SAME

21. DELETED. (See general authorization provision in section 1105 or Title XI).
22. The Secretary of Labor is directed to conduct a special study and make recommendations for legislation concerning discrimination in employment because of AGE.

23. The title shall become effective immediately, but no proceeding may be commenced under the title until 1 year after the date of enactment.

24. The President shall convene one or more conferences for the purpose of enabling interested persons and groups to become familiar with the rights and obligations provided in the title and for the making of plans for the fair and effective administration of the title. Those invited to participate in the conferences shall be (1) members of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, (2) members of the Civil Rights Commission, (3) representatives of State and local fair employment agencies, (4) representatives of private agencies engaged in furthering equal employment opportunity, and (5) representatives of employers, labor organizations, and employment agencies subject to the title.
TITLE VIII - REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

1. The Bureau of the Census is directed to compile registration and voting statistics in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Civil Rights Commission.

2. The compilation shall, to the extent recommended by the Civil Rights Commission, include a count of persons of voting age by race, color, and national origin, and a determination of the extent to which such persons are registered to vote, and have voted in any statewide primary or general election in which Members of the U. S. House of Representatives are nominated and elected since February 1, 1960. Such compilation shall be made in the Nineteenth Decennial Census (1970), and at such other times as Congress may prescribe.

3. NO SUCH PROVISION.
Title IX - PROCEDURE AFTER REMOVAL IN CIVIL RIGHTS CASES

1. A defendant, who has sought removal of a State court suit to a Federal district court on the ground that he would be denied his civil rights in the State court, may appeal to the Federal court of appeals an order of the Federal district court sending the case back to the State court.

2. PROVISION TRANSFERRED FROM SECTION 302 OF TITLE III.

Title IX - INTERVENTION AND PROCEDURE AFTER REMOVAL IN CIVIL RIGHTS CASES

1. SAME

2. The Attorney General is authorized upon timely application to intervene in a civil action, instituted by an individual, where such individual claims a denial of equal protection of the laws if the Attorney General certifies that the case is of general public importance.
1. There is established in the Department of Commerce a Community Relations Service which shall be headed by a Director, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a four year term.

2. The Director is authorized to appoint six additional personnel and to procure the services of additional experts and consultants on a per diem basis.

3. It shall be the function of the Service to provide assistance to communities and persons therein in resolving disputes, disagreements, or difficulties relating to discriminatory practices based on race, color, or national origin which impair the rights of persons in such communities under the U. S. Constitution or which affect or may affect interstate commerce.

4. The Service may offer its services on its own motion or at the request of State or local officials or other interested persons.

5. The Service shall, whenever possible, seek and utilize the cooperation of appropriate State or local agencies.

6. The Service shall hold confidential any information acquired in the regular performance of its duties upon the understanding that it would be so held.

2. LIMITATION ON THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL THE DIRECTOR MAY APPOINT IS DELETED.

3. SAME

4. SAME

5. SAME, except that the State or local agencies may be either public or private.

6. SAME. In addition, the activities of all officers and employees of the Service in providing conciliation assistance shall be conducted in confidence and without publicity. A violation of such confidence shall constitute a misdemeanor.
Title XI - MISCELLANEOUS

1. NO SUCH PROVISION

2. NO SUCH PROVISION

3. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as an intent on the part of Congress to preempt and thereby invalidate a State law on the same subject unless such State law, or part thereof, is inconsistent to and contrary in intent with the purposes and provisions of this Act.

4. Existing legal rights of the United States are in no way denied or impaired by the enactment of this Act.

5. Such sums of money are appropriated as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Title XI - MISCELLANEOUS

1. In any proceeding for criminal contempt arising under Title 2 through 7 of this Act, the accused, upon demand, shall be entitled to a trial by jury. Upon conviction, the accused shall not be fined more than $1,000 or imprisoned for more than 6 months.

2. An acquittal or conviction in a prosecution for a specific crime under laws of the United States shall bar a proceeding for criminal contempt, which is based upon the same act or omission and which arises under the provisions of the Act. Similarly, acquittal or conviction in a criminal contempt proceeding shall bar a prosecution for a specific crime under the laws of the United States based upon the same act or omission.

3. SAME

4. SAME

5. SAME