

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accommodations Section

1. Date of Incident _____ 2. Time of Day _____

3. Name of Company _____

4. Address _____

(number)	(street)	(city)	(state)	(zip)
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5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Complainant's signature

(Name)

(Number, Street)

(Name of CORE Chapter)

(City, State, Zip)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

6/64 Comm.Rel.

1. Effective Date: The public accommodations section is effective upon signing of the bill by the President. CORE groups can, and should, begin immediate attempts to utilize the facilities newly opened by law. We cannot allow resistance to build up as occurred in the 1954 school cases.

2. Coverage: The bill provides (Sec. 201) "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."

The categories covered are:

1. Any inn, hotel or motel which has more than five rooms for rent.
2. Any restaurant, cafeteria, lunchroom, lunchcounter, soda fountain or other facility principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises; any gasoline station.
3. Any motion picture house, theater, concert hall, sports arena, stadium or other place of exhibition or entertainment.
4. Any establishment which is physically located within the premise of any establishment otherwise covered and which holds itself out as serving patrons of such covered establishment. Thus, barber shops and bowling alleys within hotels would be covered while other barber shops and bowling alleys would not.

3. Action: CORE groups should, of course, attempt to negotiate. Now we have a powerful new weapon. A civil action for an injunction may be brought by the person aggrieved. You don't have to wait for the Attorney General. He may intervene if he certifies that the case is of general importance. Further, the court may appoint an attorney for the complainant and may authorize the court action without the payment of fees, costs or security. Further, the court may allow the prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees as part of the costs. This section (204) should be thoroughly checked by the CORE chapter attorney.

4. Timing: Court action is always slow. Further, this section permits the court to refer the case to the Community Relations Service for up to 120 days for an effort to secure voluntary compliance. We must continue to press through negotiations and direct action for immediate compliance.

ORGANIZATIONAL FORM FOR TESTING

PLACE	ADDRESS	TIME	NAME & ADDRESS of TESTERS	PROCEDURE	RESULTS