

Notes on
Civil Ats Cases

AG minority
Regular commerce clause - In addition to the commerce

clause we recg. a Commerce power under the 14th amendment
to prevent the denial of equal protection & the laws to any person
The 14th amendment also provides that "Congress may enforce
this provision by appropriate legislation." p-23

3 states - Mass - NY + Kansas had laws before 1870 - 27 since

1st reliance is on state action
FDR Tr.

In an economy of increasing mobility and interdependence, businesses
which offer hotel accommodations are catering to the interstate as
well as the local trade - place burden is wrong

1. Limits the market - hence purchasing power
2. Hurts in directly, impairs its interstate commerce

This affects gross national product - Regress disposable income large
convention - opens

Negro income 21 billion - share income to 31 - 32 billion 10%^{10.9} billion

This would: No greater that acts of racial discrimination which
afford interstate commerce are an unconstitutional
or regulation.

Impure food, drugs + medicine - unsafe appliances - criminal + immoral
acts price fixing - oligopsonistic opinions
competition by railroads -

Proper commerce clause is cement of the nation - it authorizes Congress
to protect interstate commerce from burdens and obstruction - It is not
limited to transactions which in nature are an essential part

(2)

of the fear of commerce - it includes all appropriate legislation
for the protection & advancement of commerce - to adapt measures
to promote its growth - its safety - to further protect control, restrain it
Wickard v. Filmore + White Plains Case (Change here.)
picketing interferes with commerce

must be a connection between commerce & the civil & the military
Demand - Mobility of men and funds in our society has
created many problems - Otherwise local - no commercial national
concern.

The authority of the defense government over interstate commerce does not
offer so robust or durable power that retained by the states on
interstate commerce. Mackay v. US 302 US 532, 589 -
Dart, - 317 100, 116

Headnote 1194

Nothing written in proportion that the practice which the measure
is directed may occur in or affect the commerce that covers
more states than one or even now plainly may occur
in an industry which affects such commerce. There are effects
upon such matters as the free movement of individual and goods
across state lines. The kind of demand of the national product
and the freedom of enterprises engaged in commerce to obtain
restrictions. That their local competitors were ignore.

To regulate in this field falls within the grant contained
of the powers in the commerce by this explicit power.

It is true the measure constitutes an infringement with the free use
of private property a problem that is incapable of being a sensible
conflict between the claim for the autonomy of membership to the claim
of individuals whom such autonomy affects and who bears for its control

NLRB

Right-to-travel constitutionally protected -

Commerce determined to - racial discrimination affects commerce - 7th finding
cannot be entrenched unless clearly anti-slavery or unenforceable

Caudell v. Nevada 73/35 (1867) 303/80 (1941) 328/376 (1944) 371/10 (1942)

Cons taking passenger bus & train - fed tax goes to roads - accommodation unequal

Sherman

National Commerce laws power: 344/689 (1943) 928; 334/689 (1942); 314/100 (1942)

FLS 54
304/1 (1931) v. 28/115 (1942) 317/11 (1941) 234/342 (1944) 334/219 (1948)

Examples of Commerce regulation power - 245/618 (1918) pure food & drugs; 242/420 (1919)
White Motor; 227/208 same 188/321 (1933) anti-lottery social injunction in commerce
activities

See Piano Freight - p.17, Gandy -

Issue is one of constitutional law not of morals

VA:- Madison & 4th Amendment - See p.5. Object of commerce clause:

which import & export through other states "from the imperial
Confederation leave on them by the latter" would not be found "to load

The articles import & export during passage thru their jurisdiction with
duty . . ."

Should not use commerce clause as a ~~device~~ ^{sham} for racial referee
One of rights of people is to discriminate in private business establishments
How can the commerce clause destroy it in view of ~~the~~ ^{the} 1st Amendment? The
enumeration for the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny
or disengage others retained by the people." also T amendment
Motel on Courtland St 2 blocks from downtown Peabody St
& readily available to ^{State} Highway 23 & 41 & Interstate 75 & 85

No showing of commerce - connection at most is incidental
and not direct - nothing shown to interstate traveller, then unconnected with any fire being direct connection with commerce.
Such commerce as food etc terminated & came back and prior
to their use - hence commerce clause out

Yellow Cab 332/128 -

NY:

lager men never obstructed free flow of commerce
labor relations in a note one within reach - 358/99 (1958)
very regulatory went out without loss of freedom - here it
is denied of accommodations to ~~protect~~ a segment of the public
which undergoes never had any other. Blackstone III ch 12 p 165
whether Congress acted arbitrarily or ~~opining~~ to finding
that racial discrimination by notes of commerce
to are burdens of Title II necessarily appropriate to eliminate
the evil which Congress found to exist -

Kennedy
Name to
Congress on
currents
-
No T
various
F 10-74
Regulation in NY 80 years - 30 states plus DC "carrying"
some 75% thus carrying and uses over 2/3 of its people"

Also see Dyer in Bell v. Ford - local laws have resulted
in no impairment of private property nor of individual liberties
local laws upheld: 326/88¹⁹⁴⁵ - 372/714 (1949) - 346/109, 109 (1953)
333/28 (1948) hence due process under T out
Roe Royal 307/533 (1939):

"The authority of the Federal goes over interstate
commerce does not differ in extent or character
from that retained by the states over intrastate
'commerce' - 569-70

Nor 13th this "immaterial & spurious argument" (13th violation) - it had to
do with personal labor - even in Slavery House case this is
unplausible - 16 WALL 36 68, 69, 72 (1873) - aimed at Slavery

MASS:

Congress sought to legislate only pursuant to Commerce clause + part
14th - have civil R's (see art - state action necessary since
based on 14th alone - "that all persons shall be entitled to full & equal at
rights & immunities & race color etc

Circ. Ltr. does not operate since stat has not concerned in view of commerce
clause - see 109/19

Commerce clause + "state action" as defined used by Congress
to prevent Commerce clause to act in all cases where "the carrying
of the United States ~~would~~ be interrupted by the exercise of individual
legislation" - House in debate 14-12 Dec 398 69d Long 1929 (1st)
A committee proposal to limit Congress to matters more closely related
to business upheld at 234 - language sent to Committee on
Detail and it came up with language

The Constitution was framed upon the theory that the people of the several
states must live or die in union together, and that in the long run prosperity
and salvation are in union not division." 294/54, 523 (1925)
Also see ~~744/523~~ 329/533 - 230/325, 398.

Lithon quote p. 8 9th cent 1, 189-190, 194, 195- (1890). See also 319/41,
1-0-125; 234/340, 350-511; 188/322, 346-7 (1913)

Carter Case - power under commerce clause as broad as the
need that makes it. 218/238, 328 (1936) - 239/352, 398

196/375, 390-399 - 96/1, 9, 12 -
See Edwards v Calif 314/160 on import & state

See Edwards

Limits of congressional power under Commerce Clause not susceptible to simple

definition nor precise statement - not to be frustrated because want is
subsequent to movement - practical test of reasonable

"whether activity sought to regulate has a real and
substantial relation to the national interest in light

1 purpose of Commerce Clause to prevent Congress to
punish for infringement in all matters affecting the
economic well being of the nation

Not of Trade

Chump

26-1, 37

also 287445

b-1

Constant practice that abstracts commerce in within regulation of Commerce
primarily for it to decide the fact of danger + merit - we will not substitute
and disregard for that of express - unless relation non-existent

Here no express provision - Constant + commerce rationale set of facts
which cases have been found - See Carolina 304/1944, 152 - Willing

v See Optimal 345/48 3, 487-488 - May Suite 342/1921-22

Statement on what Commerce might have found. p. 16-17

Constitutional language not technical nor terminologic - its meaning
cannot be derived by extrinsic - Sessentia non significativa

Civil Rts can support broad legislation - notwithstanding particular

See 34/1944. 1st - 247 bars 589, 591.

Commerce not seeking to regulate morals - acts to control ~~to~~
behavior that affects commerce citizens & visitors

Laudable, should result without diminution