

But even though this not be true, still this regulation would be valid for this Court has held ~~on numerous occasions~~ that federal power extended to the control of imported interstate goods, the distribution of which might be deleterious to the community. We have listed those cases in Heart of Atlanta Motel, supra. It is sufficient to say here that the restaurateur who racially discriminates in his service and whose food or supplies come in substantial proportions from out of state is using interstate commerce to perpetuate what Congress has found to be evil, i.e., racial discrimination in places of public accommodations. The power to regulate in such a case might be said ^{not} to depend so much upon the importation of the food as upon the power of Congress to prohibit the channels of interstate commerce as a tool to carry on an evil it has condemned. We have held that it may completely close the channels of interstate commerce to those using out-of-state goods to pursue an injurious practice; a fortiori ~~XXI~~ it can forbid the use of the goods on the practice itself.

Motive & Purpose.

as applied to the restaurants enumerated, we find to be plainly appropriate in the resolution of what Congress clearly found to be a national commercial problem of the first magnitude. We find in it no violation of any express constitutional limitation and we therefore declare it valid.

Reversed.