when do

iness entirely and usually result in temporary closings.

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This result, of course, in the elimination of purchases

of out-of-state food, and therefore justified the

Congress! decision to tie coverage of the Civil Rights

Act to the substantial use of that food.

Leading .

Viewed in isolation, the volume of food purchased by Ollie's Barhecue from sources which have shipped it from out of State in XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX would have little effect on the total foodstuff moving in interstate commerce. But the \$70,000 worth purchased by this one establishment is not conclusive. As we said in Labor Board v. Reliance Fuel Co., 371 U.S. 224, 226 (): "Appropriate for judgment is [also] the fact that the immediate situation is representative of many others throughout the country, WMXXXX the total incidence of which if left unchecked may well become far-reaching in its harm to commerce." The evidence is that discrimination in restaurants was WEMMENTAN not confined to a single State or region; rather, it was widespread and presented a nationwide problem. Senate Commerce Hearings, at in one restaurant XX ination/in one city, viewed in light of the national scope of the practice, is not unrelated to discrimination in distant localities. Thus, while Congress focussed on