



CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP

No health order, ordinance, executive order or state emergency suspends civil rights law nor does it negate the protection of civil rights, including the free expression of religious beliefs which for many include **NOT COVERING THE FACE** or engaging in medical interventions such as viral testing or vaccinations.

It is a crime to discriminate due to someone's religious convictions by not abiding by a policy that has no foundation in law. **The 1964 Civil Rights Act** is well established law and has the force of law that provides severe penalties and consequences for the violation of any law or policy repugnant to the Constitution as stated in the Supreme Court ruling, **Marbury v. Madison 1803 USC**. This states that any law repugnant to the Constitution is no law, has no force of law and can be ignored. Established law is there to protect the rights of We the People from trespass and injury.

The civil rights act of 1964, which ended segregation in public places, does not allow for refusal of service and banned employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, is considered one of the crowning legislative achievements of the civil rights movement.

REMEDY

*If you have been discriminated against for not wearing a mask or social distancing, document the place, date, time and get business cards, names and titles of ANYONE that violated your rights. If there are witnesses, get their name and phone number. Save any photos or videos. Go to your County Small Claims Court and file a case against them. You can find the form on your local county courthouse website page. Search **"steps to filing a small claims case."** Ask your local court clerk if you need to fill out any additional forms such as **"plaintiffs statement to the clerk."** You can also ask a small claims advisor to review your paperwork after you fill it out to be sure it is done correctly. Another source is your public library. Ask a librarian for self-help books to help you fill out the form.*

Eighty-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Began and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the seventh day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four

An Act

To enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in public facilities and public education, to extend the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Civil Rights Act of 1964".

TITLE I—VOTING RIGHTS

Sec. 101. Section 2004 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1971), as amended by section 131 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 657), and as further amended by section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 99), is further amended as follows:

(a) Insert "1" after "(a)" in subsection (a) and add at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraphs:

"(1) No person acting under color of law shall—

"(A) in determining whether any individual is qualified under State law or laws to vote in any Federal election, apply any standard, practice, or procedure different from the standards, practices, or procedures applied under such law or laws to other individuals within the same county, parish, or similar political subdivision who have been found by State officials to be qualified to vote;

"(B) deny the right of any individual to vote in any Federal election because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application, registration, or other act requisite to voting, if such error or omission is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under State law to vote in such election; or

"(C) employ any literacy test as a qualification for voting in any Federal election unless (i) such test is administered to each individual and is conducted wholly in writing, and (ii) a certified copy of the test and of the answers given by the individual is furnished to him within twenty-five days of the submission of his request made within the period of time during which records and papers are required to be retained and preserved pursuant to title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (42 U.S.C. 1974-74e; 74 Stat. 88); *Provided, however*, That the Attorney General may enter into agreements with appropriate State or local authorities that preparation, conduct, and maintenance of such tests in accordance with the provisions of applicable State or local law, including such special provisions as are necessary in the preparation, conduct, and maintenance of such tests for persons who are blind or otherwise physically handicapped, meet the purposes of this subparagraph and constitute compliance therewith.

"(2) For purposes of this subsection—

"(A) the term 'vote' shall have the same meaning as in subsection (c) of this section;

"(B) the phrase 'literacy test' includes any test of the ability to read, write, understand, or interpret any matter."

(b) Insert immediately following the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (c) the following new sentence: "If in any such proceeding literacy is a relevant fact there shall be a rebuttable

