

RIGHT LAWS

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amendments, both aimed at preserving the tax-exempt status of segregation academies — the private schools created as havens for whites fleeing desegregated public schools.

These and other similar amendments would make it difficult or impossible for the federal government to act in compliance with federal court orders or to implement its own regulations, without which many of the civil rights laws would be meaningless.

Backers of these amendments hope either that the other House will pass them as part of the Bill, or that they'll survive the House-Senate committees that reconcile the different versions of a bill passed by the two houses of Congress. And they know that even if they fail to embed the amendments into the law, they can try again next year.

A side benefit for civil

rights opponents is the chilling effect such amendments can have on federal officials who have to implement laws, court orders and regulations that are under concentrated attack by the legislators who control their budgets.

No one really has the guts to come right out and present a bill repealing the major civil rights laws. But these back-door amendments would do the same job without raising a public outcry since there are no extended committee hearings. Often, there is not even full floor debate on such bills when they come up for consideration just before adjournment or against a tight deadline for funding major departments.

It is unconscionable to toy with minority rights and with constitutional guarantees in such an underhanded manner.

Sneaking through an amendment may be clever legislative tactics, but it erodes people's confidence in government, in the promise of

the still-fragile civil rights laws, and in the fairness of the legislative process.

Congress is dragging its heels on necessary additional civil rights action such as the addition of enforcement powers to the fair housing law.

At the same time it tries to weaken existing civil rights laws through back door amendments. This is something the President and Congressional leadership ought to work together to defeat.

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November 26 to answer these charges.

Meanwhile, Bennett has denied knowing Myers. Further, he alleges that the groups that are contesting his re-election are malcontents who are trying to destroy him because he is successful and trying to do something for the community. However, he says it is the right and privilege of the opposing groups to contest the race.

Clark County Registrar of Voters George Ullom has stated

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that the official contest of the race must be filed with Secretary of State, William Swackhammer by November 18, which is within 14 days of the

election. If the race is contested, he states further, the results may not become official until after the Nevada Assembly convenes in January.

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For construction of State Highway System on Interstate Route 80 from 14.86 miles Southwest to 11.35 miles Northwest of the Churchill-Pershing County Line. Counties of Churchill and Pershing. State of Nevada. Contract No. 1868. Bids to the State of Nevada, November 20, 1980, at 1:30 P.M.

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