

even college students where there is a great supply. Let's face it, this is America. This is a free enterprise system. If I happen to be able to take some slight advantage of the fact that there's an oversupply, this should be my prerogative. Now Senator Cavanaugh alluded to, to the Labor Committee being committed to management. I, I guess I could say I resent this. In my occupation, I happen to be both labor and management so I've a pretty good perspective from both sides. I got nobody to boss but myself so I'm a pretty reasonable boss sometimes. I think this amendment should definitely be left in the bill.

SPEAKER: Senator Kelly.

SENATOR KELLY: Mr. President and Members of the body. The discussion seems to be predicated on the basis that we're writing maximums and we're all well aware that that's not the situation here at all. We're attempting to write the rules and regulations of the ball game so that everybody in the State of Nebraska can be treated fairly and I state again, that's just exactly what these committee amendments do. Those people that want to work for a little less than the minimum wage, this allows them to do it. If they don't want to work for less than the minimum wage, they don't have to. Now the same is with the employer. If he wants to employ an employ--an employee that is not up to standard and pay him a little less because he's not full time worker, this allows him to do it. It doesn't say he has to. Now again when we take these out we just get the people who are not under the Federal law. We either get them above or below what the Federal law is so weigh it carefully when you vote.

SPEAKER: Senator Nore and will those--Senator Nore, will those who are not requesting the floor, please turn off their lights.

SENATOR NORE: Mr. President and fellow members, I'd like to have Senator Chambers know that he got pretty good wages on this construction job. When I was out of high school, I worked for \$12 a month and I didn't think I was worth any more and I was tickled to death to have the job and as far as the employer profiteering from my work, why he eventually went broke and for a couple of years he worked for me so we had a real happy situation. So I, I think we look at this--I think a lot of our idleness both in the cities and the rural areas, is due to the minimum wage law.

SPEAKER: Senator Syas. Is Senator Syas here?

SENATOR SYAS: Mr. President and Members of the Legislature, every session I stand up on this type of a bill because it's sad but it still amuses me so I always try to get in my two bits worth in calling your attention to the inconsistencies in this Legislature. Now I've told my industrial friends many, many times that I would quite voting for minimum wages when they quit coming to this Legislature and I mean it; when they quit coming to this Legislature for minimum prices. This Legislature jumps hoops and does all types, all kinds of tricks, like trained seals when you have a minimum bill up here for some commercial establishment. For instance, you pass minimum cigarette legislation, but that was different. You passed milk a few years ago--minimum prices, but that was different. You pr--pas--passed liquor what you cou--minimum wa--what the price--but that was different. You've given to the store store orn--store owner the right to go to court to bring his competitor into, into court if he can compe--prove that his competitor, I think, hasn't made a 6% profit. This goes even in the Federal Government. The Federal Government sets what the price of minimum on corn and other grains. He lets you seal it for a minimum price. When we talk about this, this type of thing, not that I believe in this