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LB 14

look at the amount of product that has been sold because we have these checkoffs and the money available and people working in the field to sell the products. I think the reason this bill was brought in and I remember the testimony of the WIFE group and several others at the time....

PRESIDENT: Senator Kahle, I am going to...we have got about sixteen people who want to speak and we are still addressing ourselves to the amendments and we will have time to speak on the bill itself. I wonder, I should have done this when Senator Chambers was talking but I think we are going to be talking about it on the amendments and then we are going to talk about it again, and to save time, could we just address ourselves just to the amendments at this time, is that all right?

SENATOR KAHLE: Okay, that is fine with me.

PRESIDENT: Thank you.

SENATOR KAHLE: I think that what the amendments are is the fact that it allows them to have a referendum of their own out in the western Nebraska where they have the problem, they know what they want to do and they should have that right. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Murphy speaking just to the amendments now. Okay, he says no. Senator Burrows, do you want to speak to the amendment?

SENATOR BURROWS: Mr. Chairman, members of the body, I think the amendments greatly improve the bill. They give the farmers a chance to vote down the bean checkoff which is the most important part of the bill. So I would wholeheartedly support the amendments which give the farmers the chance to vote it out before it gets started. Regarding the bill, and the reason I think this is so important is the fact that the checkoff doesn't guarantee any improvement in price whatsoever. The entire bill works on a concept that if farmers spend money, they spend money in promoting their product after it has gone through the wholesaler and the retailer, that somehow magically this will drift back to the farmers. I think the bill in itself is a bomb as far as taking care of agriculture. It fragments agriculture to go ahead and divide it into commodity groups with bean growers looking to sell beans, soy beans, corn instead of working together in a united effort in agriculture to really get something meaningful done. We fragment it and work programs in which we assume it is going to trickle