

Legislature, the reason I'm speaking at this point, I found out on some of these things that come before the Legislature, it takes a while before the members begin to listen and I don't get a chance to speak. They call the question and cut me off in other ways, then I have to offer amendments which I don't want to offer. So I've got to speak at this point. Senator Hoagland's amendment creates another hearing in open court dealing with how a child or children will be disposed of as a result of a divorce. You've got to look at this entire situation. How in the world, even if you have a hearing such as Senator Hoagland talks about, going to create harmony, and I hope Senator Higgins listens to this, because this is what will be left. The court may place the custody of a child with both parents on a shared or a joint custody basis when both parents agree to such an arrangement. In that event the parents shall have equal rights to make decisions in the best interests of the child under their custody. The example that comes readily to mind is a non-church goer like myself and say that my former wife went to church or say we were of different religions and I say you're not going to church and she says, yes, you are. We've each got equal right to make that decision. I think it is in the best interest of a child not to be contaminated by what happens at church. My former wife could believe that what happens at church is very ennobling, uplifting and helps to establish principles for living a decent life among your fellow beings so she is insistent that the child goes to church. So when the child is with me, no church. When the child is with her, go to church and then we may have a situation where we're in a joint setting. To resolve the issue what do we do? We go to court and the court listens and it says, well, which side should I come down on? We have another dispute about which school the child goes to. I say you'll go to public school. Being religiously oriented she says, you'll go to a private school. So what do we do since we both have equal say in where the child will go to school? Because this is not like in church, it's voluntary, the law requires the child to be in school so we go back to court again and the judge then has to sit and make a decision about which school the child goes to. Then I say I want my son or my daughter or my sons and daughters, whichever the case might be, to get some work experience so I want them to work during the summer. And my wife says, I want them to go to Bible Camp and I want them to study. So I say then when they're with me they are going to work. She says well when they're with me they will have