

amendment, but the issue I'm trying to point out is what a state can or cannot do is different from what they should or should not do and he dealt not at all with the issue of the wisdom. He dealt strictly with the legality which, of course, was the Supreme Court case to a degree that we were both involved as he pointed out on opposite sides and like Senator Johnson, I also represented people on that case and have represented other individuals showing them why they can't come into the state or different business and agricultural groups explaining why this state is different than all other states, different than all the other states, Senator Johnson also cited, as having "similar statutes". No state in the United States has any similar statute. This is in the Constitution. I repeat, this is in the Constitution. It is far more encompassing than any of the statutory provisions in the other states and it goes far beyond ownership of land. It goes to the actual acts of farming and ranching, who can own livestock, who can plant corn, in essence, who can engage in farming. The other states do not do that and they do not put it in their Constitution and they do not have all the closed ins that this particular provision has. That is why this is so distinct from all the other states. Now, Senator Johnson said he had not seen the world come unglued as a result of passage of Initiative 300. He is quite correct. The world doesn't come unglued overnight. Certain cornerstones of policy are laid into place and they set the direction you go. The policy or the cornerstone that has been laid into place here is the cornerstone of isolationism, anticompetitiveness, nonallowance of competing forces in agriculture and it is a strong and clear signal and what you do here today and in the future on this issue is going to have ramifications for this state's future. It is going to send a strong signal of which direction this state can go, will go. Senator Hefner said he had not "seen any of the immediate effects" and he thought we should watch longer. Look at some other industries that didn't compete and didn't live in the real world, the steel industry in this country, the automobile industry. When they were forced to compete they could compete and they had to compete and they're starting to survive. NUCOR, as an example, now is the single most productive steel mill in terms of quantity produced per man in the world, yet our old steel mills are at about half to two-thirds what they are producing per man per year in places like Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Germany. I believe the family farm can survive in the world of