

January 6, 1982

LR 197 - 201  
LB 646 - 655

and put it in the bill books. It is not that difficult an assignment. It could be spread around as the committee chairperson desires. It is optional. It is something that can be worked out very easily on each individual case as the committee chairperson feels is most appropriate. So as far as the chairpeople is concerned, I think they aren't legitimate and I think that the rule change is absolutely well written and could handle the situation that we have had a problem with. So I ask your support for the rule change and I think we will all benefit from it.

SPEAKER MARVEL: The motion is the adoption of amendment six. All those in favor of that motion vote aye, opposed vote no. Have you all voted? Have you all voted? Okay, Clerk, record the vote.

CLERK: 17 ayes, 25 nays, Mr. President, on adoption of the proposed rule change.

SPEAKER MARVEL: The motion lost.

CLERK: Mr. President, if I may, new bills. LB 646 offered by Senator Goodrich. (Read title). LB 647 offered by Senator Hefner. (Read title). LB 648 offered by the committee on Agriculture and Environment. (Read title). LB 649 offered by the Administrative Rules and Regulations Committee. (Read title). LB 650 offered by the Education Committee. (Read title). LB 651 offered by the Education Committee. (Read title). LB 652 offered by the Education Committee. (Read title). LB 653 offered by the Education Committee. (Read title). LB 654 offered by the Education Committee. (Read title). LB 655 offered by Senator Beyer. (Read title). (See pages 102 through 105 of the Legislative Journal.)

Mr. President, I have received from the Reference Committee a reference report on gubernatorial appointments. That will be referred to them. (See pages 105 and 106 of the Legislative Journal.)

Mr. President, I have new resolutions. LR 197 offered by Senator Koch. (Read LR 197 as found on pages 106 and 107 of the Journal.) LR 198 offered by Senator Warner. (Read LR 198 as found on pages 107 and 108 of the Journal.) That will be referred to the Reference Committee, Mr. President, pursuant to our rules. Mr. President, LR 199 offered by Senators Fowler and Labeledz. (Read LR 199 as found on page 108 of the Journal.) Mr. President, LR 201 offered by Senator Wagner and the members. (Read LR 201 as found on pages 109 and 110 of the Journal.) That too, will be laid over, Mr. President. And finally, Mr. President, I have a notice of confirmation hearing by the Banking Committee for later this week.

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LB 169

PRESIDENT: Okay, we will go then to agenda number 5, motions, and LB 169. Mr. Clerk, do you want to read the motion?

CLERK: Mr. President, yesterday Senator Hefner offered a motion to withdraw LB 169 pursuant to Rule 5, Section 12. That motion is now before us.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Hefner.

SENATOR HEFNER: Mr. President and members of the body, I move to withdraw LB 169. This is a bill on the taxation of aircraft fuel, and as a result of the interim study this summer, both sides have resolved the issue and therefore I would ask this body permission to withdraw this bill.

PRESIDENT: The motion is to withdraw. Is there any further discussion...questions or discussion? Seeing none, Senator Hefner, I guess that is your opening and your closing on the motion to withdraw. The question before the House is the withdrawal of LB 169. All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. Have you all voted? Record the vote.

CLERK: 25 ayes, 0 nays on the motion to withdraw, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: The motion carries and LB 169 is withdrawn. The next item on the agenda, resolutions. The first resolution is LR 199. Do you want to read the.....?

CLERK: Mr. President, LR 199 offered by Senators Fowler and Labedz. It is found on page 108 of the Legislative Journal. (Read LR 199).

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Fowler.

SENATOR FOWLER: Mr. President, I will make the opening remarks and Senator Labedz will be able to close on the resolution. I think it is fairly straightforward. I don't think it needs lengthy debate. Certainly we are aware of through the news the circumstances in Poland, the situation there, the effort of those people to try and establish themselves, organize themselves in a free labor movement. This Legislature in previous years has taken stands with regards to other aspects of international situations so it is not atypical, unusual. When those situations are such that we feel an issue is crucial enough we do make a statement to kind of indicate our views and perhaps other state legislatures do as well. So I don't think there needs to be any sort of extensive debate or explanation. I think the

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resolution speaks for itself and as I indicated, Senator Labedz who probably knows more of the situation than any of us will provide the closing on the resolution.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Nichol.

SENATOR NICHOL: Mr. Chairman and members of the Legislature, I don't have anything against the Polish people, all that I know I like, but I would like to have Senator Labedz when she speaks on this situation to tell us if we really know what we are doing when we choose up sides and take one side as opposed to the other. In Central America some people are for one side and some people are on the other in the United States. From all we hear in the news media I guess the union side is the good side in Poland but if Senator Labedz has something in mind that can explain this to us, I would appreciate it. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: All right, Senator Labedz, you may now do that and close.

SENATOR LABEDZ: Thank you. Is this the closing?

PRESIDENT: This is the closing, yes.

SENATOR LABEDZ: Thank you. I think first I would like to say that the main part of the resolution that we as citizens of Nebraska and the United States should affirm our solidarity with the workers and people of Poland. I first want to thank each and every one of the Senators that have come up to me and expressed their....(Gavel).

PRESIDENT: Let's have a little attention to this.

SENATOR LABEDZ: ....expressed their concerns about Poland and what is happening there. I might try to explain some of the things to Senator Nichol. For the past 20 or 25 years I have been sending packages, our family, to Poland. I can assure you that they are not asking for higher wages or demanding things that the factories there have not been providing them. They are asking for at least a decent life. They have not been able to buy, as you all know, any of the food items or medication that we in the United States are privileged to have. The packages that we have been sending to Poland, they have never, never asked me for money, they have asked for medicine. I have been sending aspirin, insulin, penicillin. They have even asked for the needles to inject the insulin. In the last six months or so they have asked for powdered milk, powdered eggs. They have also asked for an abundance of baby food. And these are the things

that they have been denied along with long working hours. If there are any, as Senator Nichol said, that are on the other side, I certainly haven't been approached or told about it and none of the group that we have now working in Omaha for a great movement which we call "Wheat for Poland" and I am involved in that committee and we have collected more than \$50,000 in the City of Omaha alone, and I think it is close to \$60,000 now, that we intend to hopefully send Nebraska wheat. We have been assured by New York and New Jersey that the shipments on the Polish ships going to Vienna, that the Polish Relief Society has been receiving the materials that we have been sending there. I have received a letter on every package that I have sent that they have received it, everything intact. There has never been a package that I sent that wasn't received through the Polish Relief Society by the people we are sending it to. I think that they have suffered a great deal. I know that you have watched on television and have seen some of the things that are happening in Poland. The people of Omaha, I know, where there is a great section of South Omaha that is called the Polish Community and they are very concerned. They have done as much as we can do, so all we ask for you now is to sign this resolution or approve this resolution and send it on to the members of Congress and at least I, myself, will say that I approve of what the President is doing. He is very strong in his sanctions and what he is saying on television and I certainly approve of what he is doing and I know that the people that I have talked to and worked with in Omaha are certainly on his side, and I appreciate what he has done and I want to thank each and every one of you again for the concern you have for the people of Poland. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT: Senator Labedz, I think Senator Kremer has a question. Senator Kremer.

SENATOR LABEDZ: Yes.

SENATOR KREMER: Mr. Chairman and members, I guess you said that Senator Labedz was closing and I was trying to find the resolution so I will put it in the form of a question and I hope it is legitimate. Senator Labedz, would you object to striking the last "Whereas"? Now let me follow up before you answer the question. I am greatly concerned. There are those of us that feel that sanctions could be worded such that they will amount to an embargo, the same thing, do the same thing, and if that should happen to happen it will be a disaster not only to the corn growers, the farmers, the producers in Nebraska, but the entire State of Nebraska. Now under the new farm bill we are protected under a direct



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embargo but there is a great deal of fear today that these sanctions could amount to exactly the same thing and yet not be called an embargo. I support the resolution one hundred percent but I do have some real apprehension on the last "Whereas". Would you object to striking that paragraph?

SENATOR LABEDZ: Senator Kremer, I in no way ever would and I am sure that the people in Omaha and the State of Nebraska, the Polish people that are concerned, would no way object to deleting that paragraph. I certainly do not want in any way to hurt Nebraska agriculture or the farmer. I realize that there has been a great deal of suffering on your part too, so I would have no objection. As I understand it now, there is no grain embargo yet but from all indications that there may be, and if you feel more comfortable with that paragraph out, I certainly would not have any objection.

SENATOR KREMER: Mr. Chairman, I would like to share the rest of my time with Senator Schmit. Senator Schmit has a little more information on this point that I have tried to make than I have. Senator Schmit, I would like to yield the rest of my time to you.

PRESIDENT: Senator Labedz, you have no objection to their continuing this explanation on this, do you? Senator Schmit.

SENATOR SCHMIT: Mr. President and members of the Legislature, my opposition to the imposition of embargoes is well known, of course. It goes back to the Nixon days, the Ford days, the Johnson days, all of the rest of them. I am opposed to embargoes. I share Senator Labedz's concern with the Polish people and their efforts over there to remain free. I think that I would just like to say at this time that I do not see how the economic sanctions which have been imposed by this administration can do anything but lead to a general embargo and probably sooner rather than later. I wish that I....I guess I am at fault, I have not seen the resolution. I would like to perhaps have a little bit more time on it because I think that the final paragraph also which reads that the Legislature supports the Reagan program of economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union and affirms the solidarity with the working people of Poland. I certainly have no objection to affirming our solidarity with the workers and the people of Poland and I would, you know, I would support those efforts that the Reagan administration can effect to give the people of Poland any kind of support that we can give them. But I would have to say that I am afraid that the termination of various exports to

Poland is not going to result in any Communist member in the army or any other Communist in Poland going hungry. I am afraid those economic sanctions may in effect serve to injure the very people whom we do not want it to injure, and history has shown that embargoes have been ineffective and the economic sanctions which President Reagan speaks of certainly have not been spelled out to my satisfaction. I guess I would just say that there has to be....I think, Senator Labeledz, if we delete that last "Whereas", then we need to change some of the wording in the final statement also so that we can....(interruption).

PRESIDENT: Senator Schmit. Senator Schmit, the Chair would like to observe that we ought to get an amendment before us so that we can speak to that amendment. Would you two gentlemen...(interruption).

SENATOR SCHMIT: I would be glad to work with Senator Labeledz on that.

PRESIDENT: ....work up an amendment right away so we can talk to an amendment? Senator Labeledz.

SENATOR LABEDZ: Yes, I will agree to that. I think that I would like to see the amendment before I agree to anything. The last paragraph where we say that the Legislature supports the Reagan program of economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, I would hate to see that stricken because then we are so much as saying that we disagree with President Reagan and his economic sanctions and I for one strongly believe that this is necessary. But maybe we can word it so that it in some way will not affect agriculture.

PRESIDENT: Senator Kremer.

SENATOR KREMER: Another question. Senator Labeledz, would you agree to hold the resolution over until tomorrow and let us work with you. We are behind you...I am, at least, and I'm sure Senator Schmit is....(interruption).

PRESIDENT: All right, is that....

SENATOR LABEDZ: I think Monday would be fine.

PRESIDENT: Senator Fowler and Senator Labeledz....

SENATOR KREMER: We will work with you and see if we can't come up with something.

PRESIDENT: Senator Fowler and Senator Labeledz, is that agreeable to you two?

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SENATOR LABEDZ: Yes.

PRESIDENT: To just hold it over at this point....

SENATOR FOWLER: Yes, sure.

PRESIDENT: ....and work out an amendment because we are talking about something we don't have before us, and....

SENATOR LABEDZ: Thank you.

PRESIDENT: ....that is very difficult, so we will....

SENATOR LABEDZ: That is agreeable.

PRESIDENT: With the agreement of the introducers, the Chair will rule that it is laid over until Monday. The Speaker will check with you to see if you are ready Monday but he will put it back on so that it is taken care of. All right, we will go then to the next resolution, LR 201, Mr. Clerk, do you want to read that?

CLERK: Mr. President, LR.....first of all, Senator Richard Peterson asks unanimous consent to add his name as co-introducer, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: All right, so ordered.

CLERK: Mr. President, LR 201 offered by Senator Wagner and the membership. It is found on page 109 of the Legislative Journal. (Read LR 201).

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Wagner.

SENATOR WAGNER: Mr. Speaker and members, I do support the resolution but really the person that did the work on this was Senator Kilgarin and I think it would be only fitting and proper that we recognize her, so I yield to Senator Kilgarin.

PRESIDENT: All right, the Chair recognizes Senator Kilgarin.

SENATOR KILGARIN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislature, I will keep this short and sweet. I think that the Nebraska football team did a fabulous job this year. I think they are going to be Number One in Nebraskans' minds and I especially wanted to introduce this resolution with all the rest of you that signed on because there is a very special person on the football team to me, graduated from my highschool, Omaha South High, lives in South Omaha,



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receipts is 10 percent which is the criteria used for calling that meeting. Traditionally up until last year they never added in into the deposit side prior year deposits. Now if they do that, obviously they can always call Board of Equalization meetings because that will always make the difference more than 10 percent. I don't want to get into the details of the particular situation from which this bill arose as I don't think there is any point to that, but I did think it would be helpful for everybody if the statute were clarified so that everybody knew exactly what the criteria being considered were.

SPEAKER MARVEL: Senator Beutler, do you wish to close?

SENATOR BEUTLER: No, Mr. Speaker, unless there are further questions.

SPEAKER MARVEL: All those in favor of advancing the bill vote aye, opposed vote no. Record the vote.

CLERK: 36 ayes, 0 nays on the motion to advance the bill, Mr. President.

SPEAKER MARVEL: The motion is carried. The bill is advanced. Okay, the Clerk has some items to read in.

CLERK: Mr. President, a couple of items. New bill, LB 799 offered by Senators DeCamp, Wesely, Fowler, Nichol, Haberman. (Read title). (See page 252 of the Journal).

Mr. President, Senator Chambers has an amendment to LR 199 that he would like printed in the Legislative Journal. (See pages 252 and 253 of the Journal).

Mr. President, a reminder that the Public Health and Welfare Committee will meet in Executive Session in Room 1019 upon adjournment. Public Health and Welfare in Room 1019 upon adjournment.

Mr. President, Senator Wesely asks unanimous consent to add his name to 746 as co-introducer.

SPEAKER MARVEL: No objection, so ordered.

CLERK: Mr. President, one new bill, LB 800 offered by Senator Vard Johnson. (Read title). (See page 252 of the Journal.)

Mr. President, I believe there is a Reference Report that will be submitted, will be on file and will be inserted in the Legislative Journal. (See pages 253 and 254 of the Journal).



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PRESIDENT: Half a minute, Senator.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Resolutions are based on moral principles not legally binding power or force, so I am asking that you look at what the resolution I am offering says, what it addresses itself to and give me at least 25 votes to pass this resolution.

PRESIDENT: The question before the House is the adoption of LR 206. All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. Have you all voted? Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: I ask for a Call of the House.

PRESIDENT: All right, the question is, shall the House go under Call? All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. Record the vote.

CLERK: 21 ayes, 0 nays to go under Call, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: The motion carries. The House is under Call. Sergeant at Arms will see that all members are returned to their desks. All unauthorized personnel will leave the floor and please register your presence. The House is under Call. All legislators return to your desks and register your presence. Senator Chambers, we have four excused, only four. All right, Senator Chambers, they are all here. Roll call vote. Does the Clerk want to remind the Legislature what the matter is that we are voting on?

CLERK: Mr. President, the motion is the adoption of LR 206. (Read the roll call vote as found on pages 318 and 319 of the Legislative Journal). 24 ayes, 10 nays, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: The motion fails...the resolution fails. Are we ready now to go back to LR 199, Senator Labeledz? All right, we will proceed with LR 199.

CLERK: Mr. President, LR 199 offered by Senators Fowler and Labeledz, found on page 108 of the Journal. (Read LR 199). Mr. President, the resolution was considered by the Legislature on January 8. It was laid over at that time. I now have an amendment offered by....I have two amendments, the first is by Senator Chambers. The Chambers' amendment is on page 252. Do you still want that one, Senator?

SENATOR CHAMBERS: I want to withdraw that amendment.

CLERK: Okay. In that case, Mr. President, Senator Schmit

would offer an amendment to the resolution. Senator, would you like me to read it? Okay. (Read the Schmit amendment as found on page 319 of the Legislative Journal).

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Schmit on speaking to the Schmit amendment.

SENATOR SCHMIT: Mr. President, members of the Legislature, I offer this resolution and I apologize it is not as complete as the one I had prepared previously but I left it at home this morning apparently and I don't have it with me, so I had to jot this one down in kind of a spur of the moment. This resolution does most of the things that Senator Labedz referred to. It refers to the free labor movement. It refers to the right of the workers to bargain collectively, and refers to the government of Poland in their attempts to suppress the free labor movement, affirms the fact that the citizens of Nebraska and United States have sympathy with the people of Poland and the workers of Poland, and then also adds that President Reagan has expressed his support for the shipment of wheat to Poland through private charitable channels, and aware therefore that the Legislature affirms its support for the workers and people of Poland, endorses private charitable efforts to provide food for the citizens of Poland. I want to just point out the resolution does not in any way... the amendment that I offered does not in any way support or endorse the proposed sanctions that are at the present time involved by President Reagan and it does not, of course, in any way support any kind of embargo. I have opposed those embargoes in the past. I oppose them now. I am on record in support of those actions which will guarantee the movement of grain and supplies through the international commerce, and I believe that this resolution touches upon that. It is not as complete perhaps as I would like to have it, but I believe it does express my feelings and expresses them simply and plainly in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. I believe I want to reaffirm again, I believe it would be a mistake, it has been proven to be a mistake to impose embargoes which cannot be enforced. We might as well try to shovel corn with a cob fork, if you know what that is as to try to enforce an embargo. We have had a most miserable record in those areas. Those individuals who enacted language in the Congress I believe through the Jefferson amendment, which said that if there is going to be an embargo in the future, it must be a total embargo, are in fact deluding the American people, particularly those whose livelihood depends upon a prosperous agricultural economy. Approximately 81 percent of all the

shipments from this country to Russia, for example, are agricultural shipments, and so what you are doing is that you are saying that the agricultural sector will bear 81 percent of the cost of an embargo. I had a phone call from a gentleman who told me and I am not sure that it is true, but he told me that he worked for a Caterpillar Equipment Company and he was dismayed at what was going to happen to Caterpillar because of the embargo of Caterpillar engines and tractors to Russia. And I said, well, you know, it is just an extension of what happened several years ago and before that several times when grain was embargoed. And his remark left me almost speechless. He said, I never heard about that. Now here is a man who works for an engine company, a major manufacturer, never heard about grain embargoes. I thought everyone from a five year old child on up had heard about those and the miserable record they had insofar as impeding shipment of food to Russia is concerned. I think that we have to recognize that this nation is a major producer of food. There have been times and I want to say this very emphatically when this nation could have done far more, and I am not so sure that this is not one of those times, by expeditious shipment of food to starving people, not only Poland. Eastern Africa has been starving for many months and I have spoken to that several times. There are many parts of the world where surplus food could be shipped and do a lot of good, would do far more I believe in my personal opinion to stamp out Communism than to try to starve people into submission. I represent an area where there are very many Polish people, very many people who come from Eastern and Western Europe whose ancestors came from there, and I can tell you very frankly that most of them agree with me, and most of them would support I believe this resolution. I think it is important that we reaffirm the opposition of the Nebraska Legislature to any kind of embargoes but that we also add our voice to those voices who are trying to provide hungry people throughout the world with food. Senator Labeledz and others have led or are leading at the present time a "Wheat for Poland" movement and it is an excellent movement. It ought to be increased many times....

PRESIDENT: Half a minute, Senator Schmit.

SENATOR SCHMIT: ....and it could be through cooperation of the various groups here in the State of Nebraska. But I would hope that you would look favorably upon the amendment and adopt it. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Fowler.



SENATOR FOWLER: Mr. President, I would oppose Senator Schmit's amendment to strike from the resolution support for President Reagan's program of economic sanctions. First, I think we ought to understand that those economic sanctions are fairly mild compared to other times, that it was a restrained action, and that the majority of the people of the United States recognize it as such. They are limited sanctions. They are not as far even as President Carter went in the situation of Afghanistan, but they are, in fact, a message of support and concern from the United States to the people in Poland. I think for this Legislature to repudiate President Reagan's foreign policy action in this area would be a mistake. Now Senator Schmit I know his concern for starving people does carry over across the world and that it does carry over the United States in programs here, but I think all too often we see the argument used on this floor that food can be used as a weapon in domestic policy, that people should be denied food in order to somehow get some sort of social action out of them, and it amazes me that we then turn around on foreign policy matters including support of Communist regimes and repression and suddenly get this kind of a holy sanctimonious statement that food cannot be used as a weapon. I would say again that my view of Senator Schmit that he has been consistent in that policy. He doesn't want to see it used as a weapon in domestic affairs or international affairs, but I think that we should go along with the resolution as originally introduced, support President Reagan in his restrained economic sanctions that as Senator Schmit pointed out include things like not selling Caterpillar tractors to the Soviet Union so that a natural gas line can be built between West Germany and the Soviet Union, something that obviously is going to jeopardize the western alliance if, in fact, it is built. So I think there are a lot of issues at stake here. I think in this area the President has shown good restraint and I think it would be a mistake for the Nebraska Legislature to repudiate him.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Labedz.

SENATOR LABEDZ: Thank you, Mr. President. I would support Senator Schmit's resolution up to the point where he strikes this last paragraph on the original resolution and it says, and further supports the Reagan program of economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union and affirms the solidarity with the workers and people of Poland. The original intent of the resolution in meeting with the people in Omaha and talking to people across the state and as you know in Omaha, especially in South Omaha, my District, the

majority of the people at least around the 6th and 7th ward of my District are Polish people. They wanted to let the President of the United States know that they approved of his economic sanctions. So far we don't have a grain embargo. It does not involve the shipment of grain to Poland. It seems ironic that in all my life I have never had the opportunity to stand before anyone and commend and congratulate a Republican President, and now that I have this opportunity I am opposed by the majority of the Republicans in the body of the Legislature at least from what I have been hearing the last few days. In yesterday's newspaper it said that there was a warning that bread and other grain products were in critically short supply and the Communist Party newspaper accused farmers of holding back their grain and said authorities may force them to deliver it to market. There is so little grain that the market of grain products, including bread, can break down. Farmers must know that their noncompulsory deliveries now are compulsory for the country in need. The original resolution is similar to what Senator Schmit has offered as an amendment. I cannot support the amendment. I will not vote for it because of the fact that we have taken the meat or the intent out of the resolution by just saying we don't approve of...or we are not saying it but we are implying it by not supporting the original resolution in supporting the economic sanction of President Reagan. I would suggest that if we accept Senator Schmit's amendment, we are saying we do not approve of President Reagan's sanctions against Poland and Russia, and I think that is sad. I think it is also sad that this Legislature failed to support Senator Chambers' resolution. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. Chairman and members of the Legislature, although you dealt me a crushing blow and I am not surprised by it, not all of you. Some of you had the courage of your convictions and your moral principles, others sat it out, some like Pontius Pilate said, if I wash my hands I am clean but you are not, because the record is there. But I listen a lot of times on the floor to the, I would have to call bleeding hearts, talk about how Russia and Communism, Godless as they are, are overthrowing and overthrowing the world, the decent people, the free people, the Christian people, yet here are white Christian people...you are not dealing with South Africa now where black people were involved. These are your kind of people and you are unwilling to take a position that is right. It would seem that your concern for human

rights stops where your pocketbook begins, and that is one of the most crass positions that a moral being can take. I am not surprised at some people on this floor doing that because they change as the wind changes. But if you want to look at the handout that I offered on the issue about South Africa, you will see from the Wall Street Journal an article where the bankers said, they are happy for totalitarian government because they have a better chance of collecting their money. The bankers admit that all we are concerned about is money. We don't know what is the best kind of government. All we want to know is, can they pay their bills? Can they give us the thirty pieces of silver for delivering the corpse? And if they can do that, then we will deliver. That is what you are saying here today...if our money is not touched, we will support the issue. If you touch on our purses, then you have hit us where we live and we cannot go for it. I don't think there should be another criticism of Russia or Communism on this floor because whereas people were willing to watch young men lose their lives in Vietnam to fight so-called Communism, they are not willing to lose a quarter. I begin to see now why Reagan dealt with PATCO like he did. He hates unions. He busted a union and if the Communists were smart, what they would say in Poland and Russia is that we are following the practices of a democratic society. America crushed a union because it committed a strike against the government. Well, it is against our government to strike. America put a PATCO leader in jail. We put Walesa in detention. We should be praised by America because we are following the American model. Regan did it to PATCO before Poland did it to Walesa, and I don't see how in the world anybody on this floor...anybody on this floor could be opposed to Senator Labeledz's resolution as it is written. Now one other thing, in this morning's papers there is a statement...or several statements from the Archbishop of Poland and he probably had a group like the Nebraska Legislature in mind. Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, Jozef...I may be pronouncing his name wrong...GLEMP, Glemp, on Sunday criticized marshall law authorities for arresting more people and asked Poles to unite "because no one is going to help us." He goes on, "There are still more and more people being arrested and so many internees are waiting to be released", the Archbishop told thousands of worshipers in Warsaw St. Andrews Church. Then he cried, "Brothers of the broken nation get together for we have to defend ourselves by ourselves because no one is going to help us." We will speak against violence. We will speak against war, yet we will refuse to take the actions that could help bring an end to violence and that could take away the need for war-like activities



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only because of money and cowardice. There is so much that I find difficult to understand as a member of this Legislature and I have to go back again to the prayers every morning.

PRESIDENT: Half a minute, Senator.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: You talk about being born again Christians, then when you have the opportunity to do the things that the one you worship told you to do, then you sit on your hands afraid to take that action. Remember all that is needed for evil to triumph is that good people do nothing, but even worse than that, that they do the wrong thing and it would be wrong not to support this resolution as Senators Fowler and Labeledz drafted it.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Higgins.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Thank you, Mr. President. Would Senator Schmit yield to a question, please?

PRESIDENT: Senator Schmit, will you respond?

SENATOR SCHMIT: I yield.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Senator Schmit, did you vote for President Reagan?

SENATOR SCHMIT: I did.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Thank you, Senator. Would Senator DeCamp please yield to a question?

PRESIDENT: Senator DeCamp, do you respond to a question?

SENATOR HIGGINS: Senator DeCamp, did you vote for President Reagan?

SENATOR DeCAMP: It really doesn't matter whether I did or didn't. However....

SENATOR HIGGINS: Please give me a yes or no, Senator.

SENATOR DeCAMP: ....as a point of information....well, I don't have to.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Okay.

SENATOR DeCAMP: I didn't vote for him though. I am giving that as a generous gift to you, but that is an improper question.

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SENATOR HIGGINS: Thank you, Senator. Senator Howard Peterson, would you yield to the same question? Or do you want to take fifth? You did. Thank you, Senator.

PRESIDENT: All right, thank you, Senator.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Senator Lamb, would you yield to the same question? You don't have to as Senator DeCamp pointed out. Did you support President Reagan?

PRESIDENT: Senator Lamb, do you want to respond or not?

SENATOR LAMB: I guess I didn't hear the question.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Did you vote for President Reagan? You don't have to answer as Senator DeCamp said.

SENATOR LAMB: Yes, I did.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Thank you, Senator. Senator Warner, are you here?

PRESIDENT: You will have to wait for Senator Warner. He is not here.

SENATOR HIGGINS: I just wanted to find out how many Senators supported the President when he ran for office and how many do not support his economic policy now. Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Vard Johnson.

SENATOR V. JOHNSON: Mr. Speaker, members of the body.

PRESIDENT: You are not on.

SENATOR V. JOHNSON: Am I now?

PRESIDENT: We will see that you are. Just a minute. You are on, I think.

SENATOR V. JOHNSON: All right, thank you very much. Mr. Speaker and members of the body, the Polish people and the Polish nation are at a crossroads in their life and in our time, and the crossroads very simply is whether they will continue as a totally collectivist society in which the economic well-being of all people is sought to be enhanced through collective action at the price of individual freedom, or whether the fires that burn deep

in the hearts of each one of us for individual freedom will be allowed to burst into full flame and to grow and the society itself will become a more Democratic society, and this truly is the controversy that has clearly raged in our times in the Twentieth Century. You know, a movie has just been released about the life of John Reed, an American who embraced the cause of Communism in the 1910s and who went to the Soviet Union and reported on the great takeover by the Bolsheviks in Petrograd in 1918. As the movie comes to a close there is a real question as to whether John Reed truly espoused the cause of Communism. In our own country many, many fine thinkers, many good people espoused the cause of Communism in the 1920s and the 1930s and they did it because they knew that Communism essentially was designed to provide collective actions, to redress the terrible economic imbalances that had been allowed to occur in other societies, and they were aggrieved and sighed at those kinds of economic imbalances amongst the lives of people, and they were prepared to accept collective action to restore some proper balance to the economic orders of people. But the 1920s and the 1930s became a great eye-opener to Americans and the eye-opener was that there was a hard and horrible price for collective action and that hard and horrible price very simply is the enslavement of millions of people. It is the establishment of the Gulag as Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn points out in the Gulag Archipelago, the establishment of slave camps, of prison camps, the use of insane asylums to incarcerate free spirits, the total repression of independent thoughts, independent discourse, the total repression of independent organizing activities. Life for the state becomes the one and the only thing. Now Poland is faced with that very question today, the question simply is, will life for the state continue or will individual freedoms be allowed to be enhanced and to be developed? Will people be allowed to speak their minds? Will people be allowed to write down their thoughts? Will people be allowed to pray as they wish to pray? Will people be allowed to take their political postures that they truly want to take? Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, the great Russian author, who chronicled life in the Gulag....

PRESIDENT: Half a minute, Senator.

SENATOR V. JOHNSON: ....came to our country requesting asylum and we granted it to him, and he had been in our country for one year and he said, I am inclined to believe that the Western way of life will eventually expire because of your shallowness of spirit. You are not prepared



to tough it out. You are not prepared to fight for individual freedoms. You are prepared to go out with a whimper. And that is what this is all about. Are we prepared to use our resources, our grain, our Caterpillar tractors and the like to give hope to a people that is trying to become westernized, that is trying to escape the shackles, the enslavement of collective action? Or instead, are we prepared once again to allow the human voice crying for freedom to flicker out? I say not, and I say we put our money where our mouth is and we defeat the Schmit amendment.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator DeCamp.

SENATOR DeCAMP: Mr. President and members of the Legislature, I admire the eloquence of Senator Johnson and I think he brought out some extremely good points, and in that vein I would say, are we interested today in Poland or are we interested in politics? I get the distinct impression from my good friends, Senator Higgins, and my good friend, Senator Fowler, from previous conversations, Senator Labeledz, that we are more interested in saying, hey, Republicans, we have got you on the ropes, do you support Ronald Reagan in this policy or don't you? And I don't think that should be the question nor should it be the issue. If we are truly interested in Poland in this body, then we would go further than this resolution at a minimum. We would do what the Banking Committee did a few years ago. We held a very indepth hearing, for example, on the South African issue, and we brought testimony from both sides. We made the legislators understand the issue indepth, many of them for the first time, and then we formulated right or wrong a policy that was stated here out of our own body that we could do as a state, and whether you agree or disagree with that policy, the procedure was something that we did ourselves, that we understood what we were doing when we did it, and it was something that affected the State of Nebraska, that we could implement. It removed it from politics in terms of just playing Republican versus Democrat. Now the Reagan Administration, if you want to put us on the ropes, I can say, hey look, they also have a policy of developing unlimited arms shipment. We have encouraged Israel to make that the basis of their new economy. Brazil, we have done everything we can to foster unlimited arms sales and development, at the same time that we are also fostering starvation at various points in the planet as our new method of implementing foreign policy. So, Senator Labeledz, I would have a question of you, and rest assured I have traveled the world as much as anybody

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in here and have as much concern and respect for the issues and the people of Poland as anyone, but could you pray tell me how what that resolution says, the Reagan policy, how does that help Poland? How does starvation help Poland? How does the various things we are doing help Poland? I am at a loss to understand, and if you can satisfactorily make me believe logically that those things really help Poland rather than destroy Poland, then I would be willing to support the resolution.

SENATOR LABEDZ: Are you talking about his sanctions now?

SENATOR DeCAMP: I am talking about the Reagan economic program that you are talking about against Poland. How does that help Poland? Isn't it just....well, go ahead.

PRESIDENT: Senator Labedz, do you want to respond to that?

SENATOR LABEDZ? In any event, Senator DeCamp, when we give....okay, when we give moral support to any group or any nation, don't you think that helps the people of Poland to know that the United States of America and the President of the United States is backing what they are trying to do, their freedom? Moral support in any case, even here on the floor, is the main source of all our feelings of anything in life, moral support.

SENATOR DeCAMP: Then you are saying the essence of the Reagan program is a moral support.

PRESIDENT: One minute, Senator.

SENATOR LABEDZ: Yes. Yes, it is.

SENATOR DeCAMP: Mr. President and members of the Legislature, I appreciate Senator Labedz's answer, at the same time I seriously question, seriously question whether this policy of kind of a punishment of the people, if there is one thing that every man and woman and child in this state knows from reading the newspapers or following the media, it is that the overriding problem for the Polish people today is food and I cannot countenance the concept of continually developing the practice of starvation as a method of implementing foreign policy for this country. And it is a completely separate point from the grain embargoes....completely separate from everything else. It just is not a sound policy for us to be building on and developing constantly. I disagree with the concept

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proposed there for that reason be the proposer Ronald Reagan or the Pope or anybody else, it is something not sound.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Marsh.

SENATOR MARSH: Thank you, Mr. President. I could have supported LR 199. I do want a resolution to go through indicating support for the people of Poland. I would support the amendment if there are sufficient votes to attach this to LR 199. It seems to me that we as a legislative body need to be expressing our interest, our concern for the peoples of Poland, the people...the peoples, not the government of South Africa. I feel very badly that the former resolution which we were discussing failed by one vote. Perhaps one who chose not to vote will be willing to reconsider. I trust someone will reconsider, but I like what the legislative resolution says that the Legislature affirms its support for the workers and people of Poland. Isn't that the intent that we need to say? We need to move on on this piece of action on the legislative floor for there are also other issues, so I will not take my time, my full time, but I would urge this body to pass either amended LR 199 or the original and I will support either one.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Newell.

SENATOR NEWELL: Mr. President, members of the body, I rise to oppose Senator Schmit's amendment and it has been a process for me to analyze just exactly what I should do on this issue because it is, in fact, an issue that is not only a moral issue but has strong economic elements to it. I fully recognize as most of the members of this body that Nebraska is an agricultural state and the question here seems one of whether or not this response that the President has endorsed is in fact the correct response. Now I hasten to remind the members of this body that President Reagan's ag bill which in my opinion will turn out to be rather disastrous for agriculture in Nebraska, does have one saving grace to it and that is that it does not allow for embargoes as we have seen in recent years. I think the embargo policy has been a mistake. But let me hasten to also remind the members of this body that this resolution as it originally was introduced by Senator Labedz does not call for an embargo, does not infer that there should be an embargo, in fact, food and foodstuffs are being shipped to Austria for distribution to the Polish people, not distribution through the government but distribution to the Polish people. We are not saying that we should starve them.



That is not the Reagan policy and that is not how it is being administered. The one thing I would like to offer to this body, for those of you who have not had an opportunity to read the paper today, I would like to refer you to the World Herald, and on page 10 of the World Herald there is an article that begins, "Reagan's response to Polish crisis praised." The article is a Lewis-Harris poll and it goes on to say that most of the American people have praised and feel very positively towards the Reagan policy. Now I want to read some of the questions asked for this body's edification. By an 83 to 12 percent majority Americans agree that the President was right not to encourage the Polish people to fight the Polish army because it would encourage needless killings of civilians. By a 69 to 24 percent a majority is convinced that Reagan did the right thing by making the Russians pay a price for ordering the military crack-down in Poland. By and large Americans also tend to side with the President rather than with some of our western European allies on his approach to the Polish crisis. By a 68 to 24 percent majority they agree that unlike the West Germans who are showing interest in money that we, in fact, had shown that the Reagan Administration's approach showed interest in the freedom of the Polish people. The central criticism of the allies is somewhat moderated, however, by the fact that a 62 to 33 percent majority nationwide agreed with the claim that it is unfair to expect our western European allies to cut back on trade with the Russians....

PRESIDENT: One minute.

SENATOR NEWELL: ....as long as we are still selling grain. Lastly and not insignificantly by 79 to 16 percent majority the American people favor the U.S. government again sending food and other aid to Poland if the Polish government ends military rule. While most Americans traditionally have not supported playing politics with our food, as this body clearly feels, in the case it is evident that a majority believes that this country ought to use food exports as a carrot to persuade the Communist party leaders in Poland to ease the repressive military rule. I oppose the Schmit amendment, urge the resolution as it is. We have not embargoed food. We are still giving food for distribution to the Polish people. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: Senator Labedz.

SENATOR LABEDZ: Thank you, Mr. President. I don't want

to take any more time on this but actually I had my light on to say exactly some of the things that Senator Newell has said, that nothing in the resolution that I have stipulates any grain embargo. There is none yet imposed by the President but if we do not put that one clause in there, we are saying that we do not approve of President Reagan's sanctions and I know there are many of us here that believe that they should not have been imposed, but, I, for one, and the people that I represent highly agree and commend and congratulate and are very, very happy that whatever sanctions we have now have been imposed. And I am certain that even as Johnny DeCamp was talking about imposing sanctions that prohibit the shipment of grain and food, I certainly would approve of the President of the United States imposing any type of embargo on the Soviet Union for what they have done to not only Poland but other countries in this world, and I will continue to support the President regardless of how this amendment goes. I cannot support the amendment, will not support the resolution without that one paragraph commending the President. That is the entire intent of the resolution in the first place, letting him know, and as we have said many, many times these resolutions hardly mean a thing when they get to Washington, but I would like to take copies back to the people in my district and send them out to the many people that have supported us on the "Wheat for Poland" and show them that the members of the Legislature do approve of what the President is doing and fortunately we are able to ship packages and food to those people in Poland and they are getting it through the World Church Society. I urge you to defeat the amendment and improve the resolution as introduced by myself and Senator Fowler.

PRESIDENT: Before we go on to the next speaker, the Chair would like to introduce some guests of Senator Nichol, Ron Stoddard from Banner County and Mr. and Mrs. Bryl Hopkins from Scottsbluff County. They are seated under the south balcony. Would the Hopkins and Ron Stoddard stand up and be recognized? Welcome to your Legislature. The Chair recognizes Senator Burrows.

SENATOR BURROWS: Mr. President and members of the body, I feel there is a great deal of misunderstanding involved in this resolution on all sides. I fully support the solidarity union of Poland and the peoples' efforts in Poland, and I find the original resolution somewhat frustrating because I think there is a misunderstanding of what Reagan policies are regarding food shipments. He has

not placed an embargo as Carter did in an open and outright fashion but has failed to guarantee grain exports, to guarantee delivery on contracts and has in approximately the same fashion effected a grain embargo through a very subtle means. We are failing to make the sales, and I think it is totally irresponsible to use food as the primary weapon of international policy to run people by means of starvation, to handicap them in their ability and the Russians ability to feed the people of Poland and the Polish people are the ones that hurt. These policies are so foolish that are going on quietly through the administrative policies of the Reagan Administration, that are to the detriment of the people of Poland, and I think the substitute resolution speaks to an outright support of the solidarity union of Poland and would be acceptable to most of this body. I think it is that misunderstanding of what Reagan Administration policies are doing to agriculture and to the people of Poland that is the center of the issue. I feel the substitute resolution is much better, one that all of us can accept, speaking to the heart of the issue because it really saddens me to know that we are making that grain unavailable through quiet means through our administration to the Russians and to the Communist block countries and then giving grain to substitute for it which I fully support the idea of giving food to the people of Poland, but not on the basis of substituting it for selling it to them, which is what we are doing on a national basis. We are failing to make the sales and then substituting charity, and we should make the sales and give the grain, both, and do everything we can to see that the Polish people have adequate diets. The Reagan Administration economic policies are not allowing for that. I would urge you to support the Schmit amendment because in no way on the first resolution can I have anything but a problem because I fully support the solidarity union in Poland but have real questions on the portion that supports the Reagan economic policies which involve much more than I think the majority of this body understands. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Howard Peterson.

SENATOR H. PETERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would call the question.

PRESIDENT: It will not be necessary because you were the last speaker on a long list of speakers. Senator Schmit, you may close.

SENATOR SCHMIT: Mr. President and members of the Legislature,

let me say at the outset there isn't any doubt in my mind that virtually every member of this body accepts the humanitarian approach toward the poor people and the hungry people of the world regardless of what nation they are in or what part of the world they are in. I think it is amazing to me that we would even be surprised or that our government would be surprised or that any government of the free world would be surprised that the Communists in Russia and in Poland would eventually take moves to strike down solidarity. We all know what happened in Hungary. We all know what happened in Czechoslovakia. Any country which is under Communism will not be allowed to gain any semblance of freedom so long as Communism is in charge. The unfortunate part of it is that the Communists very wisely chose the dead of winter as a time upon which to impose their sanction, create the shortages of food and, of course, fuel. People who are hungry and cold are in very little....in a very poor position, extremely poor position to resist that kind of Communist aggression. I do not think there is any way in the world that those people could possibly withstand for a long period of time that kind of Communist oppression. Bear in mind also that there are many families involved, whereas an individual man or woman might say, well, I can tough it out. When children are involved, loved ones, the issue becomes more complex. I want to call attention also to a statement made by President Reagan and it is kind of touching to me to see the support for President Reagan here by people who have never been able to do that before, and as Senator Labedz has pointed out, it is one of the first times she can do this and she is very grateful to be able to do it. But I would just have to caution you a bit, President Reagan made it very plain in a television address, that they didn't want to do anything that might give the Polish people too much reassurance for fear that they might feel that the United States might really do something substantive because as he stated there was some concern that when the Communist Russians rode into Hungary that some of the Hungarian resistance was predicated upon the belief, mistaken that it was, that the United States would come to their aid. The plain facts are these, since the end of World War II the Communists have increased their scope year after year after year and the free world has retreated and have retreated docilely and quietly even to within 90 miles of our own shores in Cuba. The plain facts are that no one of us is so naive as to believe that the Communists in Russia or in Poland, that the 300,000 man Polish army is not going to be fed before the women and children are fed. I support Senator

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Labeledz in her efforts on the "Wheat for Poland" drive. It is a commendable goal and I have been assured that that food is getting to where it belongs, but I want to ask you really in a nation of 50 some million people, what have we done with the boxcar load of wheat or two? Poland needs 10 million bushels of wheat, 10 million bushels. This government has at the present time as a result of the previous embargo 188 million bushels of wheat which they bought up. Why? Not to bail out the American farmer, not to bail out the country elevator in Bruno, Nebraska, but to bail out the exporters, the major grain exporters. They made out like bandits. They did. And everyone else suffered. I suggest that grain could be utilized in this time and today the surplus cheeses, the surplus dairy products ought to be traveling not by ship, by air....

PRESIDENT: One minute, Senator.

SENATOR SCHMIT: ....to Poland to help those people. East Germans were quick to take advantage of the opportunity for propaganda and immediately went in with food, and they made hay about it. I still say you can't starve people into democracy and I think that food, if you are going to use it as a weapon, ought to be used both ways. We ought to show the Russian people and the Communist people that we can supply them in times like these and that we are not going to allow interference in that kind of a situation. My resolution affirms all the things that Senator Labeledz was concerned about. It does not endorse President Reagan and I apologize to you, Senator Labeledz, for that, but I must be consistent, I opposed it when it was President Carter and I opposed President Ford and I opposed President Nixon and I oppose President Reagan. I voted for him but when he makes a mistake I am against him. I do not give any elected person a blank check and an open endorsement. I believe the President's policies are wrong and I say so now and I will live with that statement for as long as I have to.

PRESIDENT: The question before the House is the adoption of the Schmit amendment to LR 199. All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. Have you all voted? Senator Schmit, I guess....

SENATOR SCHMIT: Mr. President, I would....

PRESIDENT: ....technically we never called...the House is still in....no one ever called us out of being under Call.



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SENATOR SCHMIT: I would ask for a roll call vote, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: As a practical matter we are not under Call, so we had better go into a Call.

SENATOR SCHMIT: Let's go for a Call then and I would ask for a roll call vote.

PRESIDENT: All right, the motion then, shall the House go under Call? All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. Record the vote.

CLERK: 21 ayes, 0 nays to go under Call, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: The motion carries. The House is under Call. The Sergeant at Arms will again bring in all members of the Legislature at their desks. Yes, Senator Schmit. All right, they can accept call in votes. Please, everyone register your presence. We have only two excused, Mr. Clerk. Is that right?

CLERK: Senator Vard Johnson voting no.

PRESIDENT: We will accept call in votes. Sixteen more... fifteen more legislators to get....presence.

CLERK: Senator Wesely voting yes.

PRESIDENT: Senator Howard Peterson, would you show your presence? Senator Wesely, would you like to show us you are here? Thank you. We are all here. Do you want.... Senator Schmit, do you want to go ahead with a roll call vote then? Senator Schmit, you want a roll call vote? All right, roll call vote. On the Schmit amendment. Go ahead, Mr. Clerk.

CLERK: (Read the roll call vote as found on page 320 of the Legislative Journal). 28 ayes, 9 nays, Mr. President, on adoption of the Schmit amendment.

PRESIDENT: The motion carries. The Schmit amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?

CLERK: I have nothing further on the resolution, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: Senator Labedz.

SENATOR LABEDZ: No closing. We have taken enough time

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LB 473, 550, 738, 853-873

on the resolution. I will not support the resolution as it is now, and I am sure that the people I represent will understand. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: All right, seeing nothing further, that is the closing on the resolution as amended. All those in favor of adopting LR 199 as amended vote aye, opposed nay. Have you all voted? Record the vote.

CLERK: 32 ayes, 3 nays, Mr. President, on adoption of the amended resolution.

PRESIDENT: The motion carries. LR 199 is adopted. Let me first of all introduce some very special friends of Senator Kremer over here under the north balcony, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Eberspacher. Would they stand up and be recognized, and welcome to the Eberspachers to the Unicameral. All right, Senator Kahle, thank you. The Call is raised. Read some matters in, Mr. Clerk, if you will.

CLERK: Mr. President, your committee on Public Works whose Chairman is Senator Kremer reports LB 473 as indefinitely postponed and LB 550 as indefinitely postponed. Both signed by Senator Kremer as Chair.

Senator DeCamp would like to print amendments to LB 738 in the Journal, Mr. President. (See pages 320 and 321 of the Journal).

Mr. President, I have a report from the Agriculture and Environment Committee reporting on confirmation hearing. (See page 321 of the Journal).

Mr. President, new bills. LB 853 offered by Senator Fowler. (Read title). LB 854 by Senator Fowler. (Read title). LB 855 offered by Senator Fowler. (Read title). LB 856 offered by Senator Fowler. (Read title). LB 857 offered by Senator Fowler. (Read title). LB 858 by Senator Marsh. (Read title). LB 859 by Senator Marsh. (Read title). LB 860 offered by Senator Nichol. (Read title). LB 861 by Senator Nichol. (Read title). LB 862 offered by Senator Beutler. (Read title). LB 863 by Senator Landis. (Read title). LB 864 offered by Senator Hefner and Howard Peterson. (Read title). LB 865 by Senator Goodrich. (Read title). LB 866 by Senator Goodrich. (Read title). LB 867 by Senator Goodrich. (Read title). LB 868 by Senator Fender. (Read title). LB 869 by Senator Stoney. (Read title). LB 870 by Senator Stoney. (Read title). LB 871 by the Government Committee. (Read title). LB 872 by Senator Wiitala. (Read title). LB 873

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PRESIDENT: A quorum being present, are there any corrections to the Journal?

CLERK: I have no corrections, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: The Journal will stand as published. Any messages, reports or announcements?

CLERK: Mr. President, your committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations whose chairman is Senator Vard Johnson reports LB 649 to General File.

Mr. President, I have a gubernatorial appointment letters appointing Mr. Don Stenberg to the Department of Administrative Services; Colonel Elmer Kohmetscher as Superintendent of the Nebraska State Patrol and Mickey Skinner to the Games and Parks Commission. Those will be referred to the Reference Committee.

Mr. President, I have a communication from the Secretary of State regarding a return of LB 376 to the Legislature. I also have an accompanying Attorney General's opinion addressed to Mr. Beerman regarding that matter. It will also be inserted in the Journal.

Mr. President, LR 199, 206 and 207 are ready for your signature. (See pages 373-375 of the Legislative Journal.)

PRESIDENT: While the Legislature is in session and capable of doing business I propose to sign and I do sign LR 199, LR 206 and LR 207. We're ready then for agenda item #4, General File, the priority bill, LB 375. Mr. Clerk, if you will bring us up to where we are.