

January 13, 1982

SENATOR SCHMIT: Because we know if you include the incorporated area the rural people will be outvoted ten to one most times and we don't like that and so as a result we exclude them. Ladies and gentlemen, it won't work and as Senator DeCamp has said, we will be coming back here next year and try to bail ourselves out quietly, peacefully and piecemeal. Rather than to get ourselves out of a trap, let's stay out of the trap.

SPEAKER MARVEL: I think we need to recess now. Let me indicate the order after the recess. Senator Koch, Senator Lamb, Senator Beutler and Senator Haberman. Do you have something to read in?

CLERK: Mr. President, new bills. (Read by title for the first time, LBs 814-819 as found on pages 266-267 of the Legislative Journal.)

Mr. President, a new resolution, LR 206 by Senator Chambers. (Read as found on pages 267-268 of the Legislative Journal.) That will be laid over, Mr. President.

Mr. President, Senator Richard Peterson would like to print amendments to LB 267. (See page 268 of the Journal.)

And, finally, LR 203, 200 and 197 are ready for your signature.

SPEAKER MARVEL: While the Legislature is in session and capable of transacting business, I am about to sign and do sign LR 203, 200 and 197. Senator Vickers, do you want to recess us until one-thirty, please?

SENATOR VICKERS: Mr. President, I move that we recess until one-thirty this afternoon.

SPEAKER MARVEL: All in favor of that motion say aye, opposed no. The motion is carried. We are recessed until one-thirty.

Edited by L. M. Benischek
L. M. Benischek

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LR 206
LB 852

signed by its members. (Read title). LB 852 by the Public Works Committee and signed by its members. (Read title). (See pages 317 and 318 of the Journal).

PRESIDENT: We will proceed then with taking up the resolutions while we are getting some of the bill prepared to read in. Start with, Mr. Clerk, LR 199.

CLERK: Mr. President, LR 199 offered by Senators Labeledz and Fowler.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Labeledz.

SENATOR LABEDZ: Could we pass over that for a few minutes? I understand Senator Schmit has got an amendment coming up.

PRESIDENT: All right, we will just....

SENATOR LABEDZ: We should be ready in about five or ten minutes.

PRESIDENT: Yes, we will just take it up right after.... we will take up 206 then. Is Senator Chambers ready for 206? Proceed, Mr. Clerk, with LR 206.

CLERK: Mr. President, LR 206 offered by Senator Chambers. It is found on page 267 of the Legislative Journal. (Read LR 206). That is found on page 267 of the Journal, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. Chairman and members of the Legislature, I talked to Senator Labeledz about the possibility of amending her resolution relating to the Polish situation to also include South Africa. Now there are a number of Senators sympathetic with what I am trying to do but they felt that it would be better to have a separate resolution, even Senator Labeledz thought that would be the best idea. So I think that is the thing to do also. I was going to take it up after the resolution on Poland because some of the issues that I am going to discuss would have been clarified during that discussion. However, I think that it won't be necessary for me to go through the entire Polish crisis because most people will be familiar with that. However, on the issue on South Africa it may be necessary to make some comments because you may not be quite as familiar with the specifics causing me to offer this resolution. I have put on your desk a handout. The

top article is from the Christian Science Monitor. It points out the type of thing in South Africa known as detention, whereby a person without charges being brought can be arrested for an indefinite period of time and held without charges. The courts cannot be sought by way of appeal because there is no bill of rights in South Africa which would allow the courts to intervene and in these types of detentions there is a specific legal prohibition against the courts intervening. And as this Christian Science Monitor article points out, coincidentally the article appeared January 13th, one of the major targets of these detentions are labor leaders. Labor is a problem in all countries that want to maintain a totalitarian regime because these are the people at ground zero, they are the ones on whose back the country either rises or falls. In South Africa there are worse conditions imposed on the black Africans than the Polish and the Russian governments have imposed on the citizens and workers of Poland. If you will look also on the front of this handout, you will see an article that comes from the January 11th issue of Newsweek magazine which mentions the union discrimination in South Africa. It points out that there are certain positions which a black African would never be able to fill in South Africa because the law has reserved certain positions for white people only. So black people are kept out of the apprenticeship programs. They are kept out of unions. There are black and white unions in South Africa. They cannot work together and the white unions naturally have the upper hand on every issue. Since these practices in South Africa are the direct policy of the government in the same way that certain things happening in Poland can be laid on the doorstep of the Polish government and therefore the resolution to condemn the Polish government and support the Reagan economic sanctions, the same can be said about South Africa with a vengeance. So all that the resolution that I am offering suggests that we do is to say that whatever type and manner of sanctions are imposed on Poland and Russia, the same ought to be true of South Africa. If you will take a moment and look at some of the underlying portions in this Christian Science Monitor article, you will see near the bottom of the first column these words: "Some South African legal experts also are looking overseas, particularly to the United States for new international pressure. This is an area where quiet diplomacy has failed, says South African legal expert John Dugard referring to President Reagan's policy of constructive engagement toward South Africa. Mr. Dugard, Director of the Center for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, believes the U.S. approach of using 'carrots' instead of 'sticks' to encourage change has clearly

backfired here in the field of human rights. He says South Africa is sensitive to international criticism. But Pretoria's confidence that the U.S. will not react strongly to detentions has removed an important measure of restraint." So what we have to realize is that the American government by imposing sanctions against Poland and Russia, while ignoring the much worse violation of human rights in South Africa, has been placed in a very inconsistent and hypocritical position in the eyes of the rest of the world. Because of what America is doing in South Africa, she has alienated a great portion of what is known as the "Third World". The African continent alone contains over one-third of the world's known natural resources and should America alienate these forces as she is tending to do, there is a chance that there can be some strategic and other difficulties that America would encounter should problems arise where they need more of these minerals than they can obtain now. So all that I am asking you to do is adopt this resolution which does not specify any type of sanction because I don't know which ones the Legislature will agree on the Polish resolution to support. But this is my last point in my opening. We all know that a resolution from the Nebraska Legislature is not going to bring down a racist regime in South Africa, nor is it going to end the practices of apartheid or racial discrimination. However, it is a moral issue and since Nebraska is going to take a position, it ought to take the correct position on the correct side of a moral issue. So I am asking that you support this resolution in the same way that I am certain we will support the resolution on Poland.

PRESIDENT: Is there any further discussion on LR 206?
Senator Labedz.

SENATOR LABEDZ: Thank you, Mr. President. I would like to thank Senator Chambers for his resolution separate from the resolution on Poland, and I believe that if we are to continue as a country that is strong on human rights and freedom, that we will also endorse Senator Chambers' resolution on South Africa. The people there are suffering. Several, several months ago I was telling Senator Chambers they had a telethon on South Africa and it lasted for over, I believe it was about an hour and a half, and we saw then if some of you watched some of the suffering and the starvation of the young children, the elderly and absolutely no work, no food, and they too are in the same position as Poland, and I urge the members of this Legislature to approve of Senator Chambers' resolution. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator DeCamp.

SENATOR DeCAMP: Mr. President and members of the Legislature, obviously to vote against this resolution would be tantamount to being misinterpreted and supposedly not supporting this or opposing that or hating labor unions, or whatever. Therefore, I am personally not going to vote on the resolution but I want to make it very clear why, and I will read you something from the resolution. The resolution concludes, "That the Legislature recommends that the Reagan Administration impose economic sanctions against South Africa, of the nature and type imposed against Poland and the Soviet Union," and so on and so forth. Mr. President and members of the Legislature, for approximately five or six years at various times I have stood up and argued vehemently that the new Presidential policy of immediately taking the agricultural production of this country and using it as a weapon of war and a weapon or tool of foreign policy is dangerous. It is dangerous in that it basically says the agricultural productivity of the country is not owned by the producers or anything else, it is owned by the government for its purposes of foreign policy and for its purposes of defense. And I think that is a dangerous policy that has already been implemented. I am not going to support anything that further encourages or condones this, or that on record will show that I am saying, hey, Mr. President, I have been saying all these years that I think you shouldn't use food as a weapon and food and grain and the private farms of America as your foreign policy tool, now I am all wrong, now I am not going to change my mind and say, go ahead and do it whether it is South Africa or Poland or the Soviet Union or anywhere else. I think this is tantamount in my opinion to voting for a whole new concept of government which is a concept that exists in other parts of the world and that concept is, the state really does ultimately own all the farms and the land and everything else, and it owns it when it controls everything that happens to it, and that is why I probably will not vote on this.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Higgins.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Mr. President, Serators, I think this is going to be a very interesting resolution to watch this morning because I have sat here and listened to my friends in the Legislature who are farmers, who are ranchers, and who are predominantly Republican repeatedly endorse the Reagan policies when we talk about cutting budgets for human services. Not all the Senators have. I have heard comments that some of us...the majority of us urban Senators

do not support the rural Senators. I don't think you will find that is true of Senator Labeledz and myself, that we have almost always supported agriculture even when we know that what President Reagan is asking us to do today for the needs of human services, nobody stands up on this floor and says, this is immoral or this is wrong. It is kind of like as long as you don't bother me, President Reagan, as long as you don't take it away from me, President, it is all right. But when you come to my business, if you are going to cut my budget, if you are going to hurt me, that is a different thing. If you want to cut human services, by God, it is time we got those people off welfare, but don't hurt my business, don't hurt my only means of income. I just want to point this out to you, Senators, Senator Labeledz and I are still going to be sympathetic with the agricultural Senators, and I am going to be very anxious to see how those Senators vote that have repeatedly gotten up and said, we support President Reagan and all his budget cuts and hurting everybody else. So it is kind of paradoxical, I guess, and I don't envy any of you for the position you are in on this resolution. I hope you will vote your conscience on it and certainly Senator Labeledz and I would both be willing to offer a resolution asking that President Reagan not use agricultural products in any way, shape or form. I think, personally, it is pretty stupid to deny people food when there are so many other means at hand that the President could use to let foreign countries know how he feels about their policies. Thank you, Senators.

PRESIDENT: Before we go on to the next speaker, the Chair would like to introduce some 25 students from the 2nd Grade of Elliot School in Senator Beutler's District. They are up here in the north balcony with Joan Steven, Helen Adams, their teachers, and Mrs. Doncheski, one of the parents. Would you folks stand up and be recognized. Welcome to your Unicameral Legislature. The Chair recognizes Senator Schmit.

SENATOR SCHMIT: Mr. President and members of the Legislature, I would like to offer an amendment to the resolution. I am not sure...I have not discussed it with Senator Labeledz. I am having copies produced now and perhaps I should just wait until the copies are here because I don't want to discuss it without the copies being in hand. So at this time, Mr. President, I will pass and let someone else speak if they want to speak.

PRESIDENT: All right, the Chair recognizes Senator Howard Peterson.

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SENATOR H. PETERSON: Mr. Chairman and members of the Legislature, I am a little surprised, Senator Chambers, that you didn't also include that we request the Cubans to come home from Africa. If we are going to talk about civil liberties and if we are going to talk about what is happening in Africa, I think we ought to also address that particular subject in your resolution. Because you don't, I will have to say that I will not support the resolution.

PRESIDENT: Senator DeCamp, did you wish to speak again, your light is still on. All right, I will call on you, and then Senator Chambers.

SENATOR DeCAMP: Mr. President, for the clarification of my good friend, Senator Higgins. Nebraska and this Legislature, Republican dominated, was the first state to pass resolutions and directives to members of the Legislature to go to Washington and confront the Secretary of Agriculture and the President over the issue of grain embargoes in the past. Whether it be President Ford or Reagan, this Legislature has made its policy clear from the beginning. We do not support the concept of using grain consistently as the whipping boy for foreign policy and as a defense weapon, at least we don't support it so long as there are no protections on the other end for the agricultural system. Number two, embargoes in the past of all goods, or whatever, have always turned out to mean embargoes of grain, embargoes of food products, because it is the grain that is the export item chiefly and not the other items. Number three, we have always gone on record in this Legislature as repudiating the concept of starvation, starvation of peoples of the world as a method of implementing a foreign policy or other things, and that is basically what most of the resolutions in one form or another, even though politely worded, ask us to sanction and we do not sanction that.

PRESIDENT: Senator Schmit, did you wish to address yourself to the amendment?

SENATOR SCHMIT: Yes, Mr. President, I apologize and did not know that Senator Chambers' resolution was being discussed. I have read the resolution. I want to reaffirm exactly what Senator DeCamp has said. To vote for this resolution is to contradict the policy that this Legislature has always voted in support of. I want to point out to every member here that I have consistently opposed the imposition of embargoes...beginning in 1973 with President Nixon, proceeding with President Ford, along with succeeding Presidents, President Carter, and now the imposition

of any kind of a hint of an embargo by President Reagan. As it has been said before and it is not original with me, you cannot starve the people into Democracy, and the other point I want to make for those who think that the only person who might possibly benefit from not having an embargo of farm products is the farmer, I would suggest that in any kind of a communist country or totalitarian country that the very people who you want to help most will suffer most, the poor, the old, the children. The communist army will always have food. The ruling people will always have food. It is the poor people who will be starved if anyone will be starved, and so you work in direct contrast to all humanitarian motives and I am sure we do not want to do that. I know that it sounds sometimes very strange when we say we have got to keep trade moving, but the facts are that two years ago when we opposed another embargo, we made it plain on this floor and we made it plain to the Secretary of Agriculture and to anyone else who would listen to us that it would not work. We said also many times the first who will suffer will be the agricultural people, second will be the business men and third will be the laboring men. I believe and I think there is sufficient evidence to back me up that the present economic conditions we face today are a direct result of that kind of an interference with international trade. And if you ask the five hundred thousand automobile workers who are out of jobs and the hundreds of thousands of farm equipment workers who are out of jobs, the people who make tires at Goodyear who are out of jobs, why they are out of a job today, they don't know why, except that at one point in time it became uneconomic for someone to buy an automobile or a tractor or some other piece of equipment. The economy is in a shambles because people who do not know anything about the economy are messing around with it. We always talk about the market system, and we talk about the free market system but when the market system begins to work and I want to call to this special attention to some of my urban friends, time after time we have had embargoes not because of overseas problems but because the cost of food was rising higher than someone in the administration and I would have to concede Republican administrations in the past have thought higher than was acceptable, and so embargoes were imposed. I recall well when I opposed the Ford embargo on feed grains. I took some very serious tongue lashing from my Republican colleagues, but I am consistent, I oppose them. They do not work. They have never worked. They will not work, and only the poor, the old and those that are not powerful or influential will suffer. I would oppose any kind of resolution that gives President Reagan or anyone else the impression that I oppose

the sanctions that he has suggested. Even the discussions... even the discussion of sanctions have indicated a weakness in the marketplace and in the marketplace which is already far below that which is profitable for the productivity of agriculture. We are soon going to be discussing on this floor a budget and we are going to be arguing about amendments to that budget in the terms of hundreds of thousands and maybe a few million dollars. It is ironic, indeed, that this Nebraska economy has suffered a loss of two and a half billion dollars in the last six months. That is total value of commodities and livestock lost in the last six months which multiplied six or seven times would have created tremendous amounts of wealth for all of us. We have lost that amount of money and we are going to stand here on the floor and we will fuss and fight about a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand dollars. I suggest that we do those things which are good for the economy, which are good for all of us and everyone will benefit to a much greater extent. I do not see how this body or any body, notwithstanding some of the desirable language of the resolution, can vote for the resolution. I understand very clearly....

PRESIDENT: Half a minute, Senator.

SENATOR SCHMIT:Senator Chambers' deep concern, and I share that concern, but we cannot condone the sanctions imposed by President Reagan if we are to be consistent.

PRESIDENT: Senator Chambers, you may close on the resolution.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. Chairman...Mr. Chairman and members of the Legislature, I wish this discussion could be elevated to a proper level. We are talking about human rights now, human beings who are denied even the right to hold a job, even the right to seek a job, where it is illegal for them to be in an urban area without permission from the government in a country of which they are the indigenous population. There are about 27 million people in South Africa, about 20 point something million are black. The white population in South Africa make up about 16 percent of the total population yet they control the economy, they control the politics, they control the churches, the schools, everything that could relate to a higher more decent standard of living, the very things that America prides itself on offering citizens and saying that it is fighting against the Communists to maintain. We are not just talking about grain, we are talking about human beings.

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I am talking about human beings. The complexion of one's skin does not determine the degree of one's humanity. The South African people themselves who are educated, who are in the churches, even the political parties which is in opposition to the reigning party are asking that the United States offer more leadership and pressure on this the most racist repressive government on the face of the earth. There are things that the South African government does as a policy which are not even done in Soviet Russia. So we are talking here more than about grain, and because of the likelihood that this Legislature may not endorse an embargo or a sanction which would relate to anything that would hurt the pocketbook of somebody in Nebraska, you will notice that I specified that the sanctions would be of the nature and of the type. You all know as well as I do that foreign policy for this country is not going to be established by a resolution of this Legislature or any other one. There are Congressional and Senatorial representatives in Washington who bring more direct pressure to bear. All that Legislatures can do is express the mores or the ethos of the group, the society, the civilization that it purports to represent. This resolution that I am offering would not hurt the Nebraska farmer. If anything, it would elevate the state's image. South Africa is extremely concerned about foreign or world criticism and will respond to that. Senator Howard Peterson mentioned that the resolution doesn't mention anything about Cubans in Africa, and, Senator Peterson, it does not mention the fact that America is going to spend \$15 million to train Salvadorans in this country to go back to their country to start a gorilla war similar to what happened in Vietnam that caused America to get into that country's affairs at a loss of billions of dollars per month and hundreds of young American lives. So there is no way that a resolution of this kind triggered by the specific condition in Poland can deal with every item of American foreign policy that we either agree with or disagree with. Both resolutions are narrowly drawn, address themselves to a specific issue in terms of what action this United States government is going to take. They may be broad ranging from a theoretical or philosophical point of view, but in reality about all that they would do is put this State Legislature on the correct side of a moral issue. Much has been said of the food issue, but there are members in this Legislature who will oppose granting food stamp assistance to the poor in this country, yet if the food which is being produced in this country is going to be deprived...denied the citizens who need the food in this country, how can there be so much solicitude for those thousands of miles away? There has to be some consistency....

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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

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LB 874

by Senator Schmit. (Read title). LB 874 by Senators Kremer and Schmit and Cullan. (Read title).

SENATOR CLARK PRESIDING

SENATOR CLARK: Motion on the desk.

CLERK: Mr. President, Senator DeCamp moves to reconsider the body's action in failing to adopt LR 206.

SENATOR CLARK: Senator DeCamp.

SENATOR DeCAMP: Mr. President and members of the Legislature, very briefly and very simply. Senator Chambers came to me and said he wanted some statement on the books relative to our attitude or policy on policy on South Africa. He brought an amendment to me that I guess he wants to offer. Reading the amendment, I think it goes to the substance of what he wants to say rather than the other one which I thought was very political. I am going to support the amendment and I am going to support reconsideration, and I think it would put on record that we do have concerns and do support free labor movement and so on and so forth. I don't know if he has handed out the amendment. He can discuss that, but on that basis and with the understanding that he would attempt this amendment, I am going to be supporting a reconsideration and in light of the fact that we have put ourselves on record on the Polish issue, even though it is international or foreign policy, or whatever, we have expressed a concern there, I think it is proper that we should in an almost duplicate situation.

SENATOR CLARK: Senator Schmit, on the reconsideration.

SENATOR SCHMIT: Mr. President and members of the Legislature, I have not seen the amendment that Senator DeCamp has proposed upon reconsideration. I have several other additional amendments which I would propose. I would like to suggest that the amendments that I have proposed would also be included in the DeCamp proposal. Is that possible, Mr. President?

SENATOR CLARK: Senator Chambers, do you have an amendment? Do you have it printed?

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Yes.

SENATOR CLARK: Is it being passed out now?

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SENATOR CHAMBERS: Yes, and I am going to give one to the Clerk, but here is what I want in the amendment so that everybody understands. The amendment that is being passed around, Senator Schmit agrees with up to as far as it goes. Senator Schmit, it is the one that I showed you. But he wants to add some additional words in the second "Whereas". So in the second Whereas you would strike....

SENATOR CLARK: We are not on the amendment yet.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: No, this is just so that they will understand that this one is being handed out. And the words that Senator Schmit is interested in offering would be "one of the" meaning the right to strike is one of the rights of economic Democracy or whatever, and I am going to bring the amendment to the Clerk's desk now so we will have something before you.

SENATOR CLARK: The question before the House is the reconsideration. Is there any further discussion on the reconsideration? If not, all those in favor vote aye, opposed vote nay. Voting on a reconsideration takes 25 votes.

CLERK: Senator Clark voting yes.

SENATOR CLARK: Have you all voted? Record the vote.

CLERK: 26 ayes, 0 nays on the motion to reconsider, Mr. President.

SENATOR CLARK: The reconsideration motion is now in order. An amendment on the desk?

CLERK: Yes, sir, it is on its way. Mr. President, Senator Chambers would move to amend the resolution as follows: LR 206, Mr. President, is found on page 267 of the Journal. The amendment offered by Senator Chambers would read as follows: (Read the Chambers' amendment as found on page 326 of the Legislative Journal).

SENATOR CLARK: Senator Chambers, on the amendment.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. Chairman and members of the Legislature, I had drafted that resolution initially to correspond with the language in the resolution on Poland. Since the objectionable language in that resolution dealt with sanctions, the amendment that Senator DeCamp, Senator Schmit

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and I have worked out strikes all reference to sanctions. That would be the last Whereas in the original resolution, the first paragraph of the "Resolve" which relates to sanctions. Then in the second "Whereas" it says that the right to organize and so forth is "one of the". Senator Schmit wanted that for additional clarification. That is the amendment and I would ask that you adopt it.

SENATOR CLARK: Is there any further discussion on the Chambers' amendment? If not, all those in favor vote aye, opposed vote nay.

CLERK: Senator Clark voting yes.

SENATOR CLARK: Have you all voted? Record the vote.

CLERK: 25 ayes, 0 nays on adoption of the Chambers amendment, Mr. President.

SENATOR CLARK: The amendment is adopted. Now we are back on the resolution. All those in favor of the resolution will vote aye, opposed vote nay.

CLERK: Senator Clark voting yes.

SENATOR CLARK: While we are waiting for the vote I would like to announce there will be a Chairmen's meeting tomorrow morning at 8:30 in Room 2102. Have you all voted on the adoption of the resolution? Record the vote.

CLERK: 25 ayes, 0 nays on adoption of the amended resolution, Mr. President.

SENATOR CLARK: The resolution is adopted. LR 207.

CLERK: Mr. President, LR 207 found on page 207 of the Journal, introduced by Senators Koch, Vickers, Warner, Hoagland, Lamb, Beutler, Hefner, Kremer, Witala, Goll, Fenger and Beyer. (Read LR 207).

SENATOR CLARK: Senator Koch.

SENATOR KOCH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This resolution deals with domestic policies relating to education and specifically to four school districts. Probably more but four are very seriously impacted districts where the aid from the federal government amounts to 25 percent up to 70 percent of their total budget, and meeting the other day with the Indian schools and with the Bellevue School

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LB 375, 376, 649

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.