

bill passing immediately on a single bill because it is introduced in Washington, those chances are at the best, very questionable. I think it would be most foolish to entertain a constitutional convention for an issue that may be right but a convention that could upset our U.S. constitution and bill of rights for which I have tremendous respect, if it were the Nebraska constitution that we were opening up with a constitutional convention, with a very wordy document we have, an elaborate document that I think is not in very good order, I would be very glad to see a constitutional convention called for the Nebraska constitution, but to open up the U.S. constitution which has been our premise and our very basic protection for a democracy that is one of the longer termed democracies in the U.S., I think would be done in very bad taste. I would remind you that some of us are very sincere about our questions on this and I think to recommit this issue to the committee, to place this on a vote as pro-abortionist is a totally unfair conclusion. I oppose abortion but I can not vote for the constitutional amendment process. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: Senator Barnett. He said he may not wish to speak so I go to Senator Goodrich. Well he said if he wasn't in here to strike his name off. Senator Goodrich.

SENATOR GOODRICH: Mr. President, members of the body, would Senator Labeledz yield to a question please?

SENATOR LABEDZ: Yes, I will.

SENATOR GOODRICH: Senator Labeledz, you were going to give us a couple more points a while ago and I'm curious. What were those two points? Would you tell me please?

SENATOR LABEDZ: Okay. I was trying to finish the ten questions that were included in the resolution that was presented on Thursday and I got to question nine and of course, my time ran out and I wasn't able to finish. Would you like me to finish those now on your time? Okay. Number nine. Whether the Executive Branch of both federal and state government would have a role in the convention process. It has, we believe, been regarded as settled that amendments proposed by Congress need not be presented to the President for his approval. The practice originated with the first ten amendments which were not submitted to President Washington for his approval and has continued through the recently proposed amendment on equality of rights. Number ten. Any other elements of the convention process that are considered pertinent to the Legislature's decision to employ this method of amendment. All the answers to number ten are included in the A.B.A. report, in the Erwin bill and Senator Burrows spoke extensively on the bill that is now in Committee. I wish to remind you that all five Representatives of the State of Nebraska, Cavanaugh, Curtis, Zorinsky, Thone, Smith, they have all co-sponsored this. They know the importance of this bill to include guidelines and procedures for a constitutional convention, not only for this human rights amendment, but for the future in any constitution conventions that are called. I call to mind the nine that have been presented by the State of Nebraska. All nine of those, and where was the Civil Liberties Union at that time when the nine constitutional conventions were called? Some have argued that the convention method is a discrepancy in the law. So that part of article five should be stricken from the constitution by the appropriate amendment process. The nine calls, four on direct election