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compelled by their superiors to participate in local elections and city elections and in county elections, and indeed the abuses of this period reached to such an extent that there was a groundswell of support around the country for passage of the Hatch Act. Now you all will also remember that there was a bill in the House of Representatives last year to amend and to soften the Hatch Act to permit federal employees to participate to a greater extent in local campaigns than they have been permitted to and extensive debate was conducted throughout the country and that amendment, that bill to repeal or rather to modify the Hatch Act was defeated. Now I think it was justifiably defeated and I think it should have been defeated and I think again it is important to preserve these kinds of protections so that people are not going to be coerced into working in county campaigns when they really don't want to. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER MARVEL: Senator Newell.

SENATOR NEWELL: Mr. President, members of the body, I rise to oppose the Chambers amendment and to make some commentary on Senator Hoagland's point. I guess the most clear and concise way to respond to Senator Hoagland's point and make my own position very clear is to say bunk. Senator Hoagland's position, and I hope that this is not indicative of his politics, remind me of the individual who is 30 going on 97. Senator Hoagland talks about the great abuses of the Hatch Act, that sponsored or promoted the Hatch Act. He talks about the abuses in the governmental system that led to all the civil service reforms and I would remind Senator Hoagland that those abuses occurred in the 1800's, in the 1900's, the early 1900's and that this society has changed substantially since then. We are no longer the society that we can say that first generation from Eastern Europe. We all have had the benefit of modern American education which I think our education system is second to none in the world. It is certainly open to everyone. It certainly provides an opportunity and a great understanding of our English laws and customs and I would say that the situations that fostered those abuses in the early 18th century, the early, or the early 1800's and the early 1900's are not present today. We talk about insulating people, insulating people from pressure to be active in politics. Well let me say that most people do not want to be insulated. Quite the contrary, at the same time you insulate people from the pressure to be active in politics, you also insulate them from their rights as American citizens to be active in politics. Now to say to someone that they don't know and ought not be involved in the political process because they may, in fact, be inti-