

is almost impossible at the present time. We simply don't know how the disease is transmitted and I am inclined to agree with the comments made by Senator Rumery a few moments ago that it perhaps might be best if we were to use this kind of money in the area of research at the present time to find the cause of the disease. So I again repeat, I have certain reservations with the bill at this time. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR CLARK: Senator Koch. Is Senator Koch in the Chamber? Senator R. Peterson.

SENATOR R. PETERSON: Yes, Mr. Speaker and fellow colleagues, I guess I have got to rise I think to oppose this bill. I sat on the Ag Committee. I have reservations about this bill, costwise and everything. Herpesvirus disease, there has never been a herpesvirus disease that I ever heard of that really has been eradicated in the history of medicine. Our experience today with eradication programs for PRV has been disastrous. A township in Michigan and one in Missouri were selected for experiment by Federal bureaucrats. They blew about five million right out of the federal deficit. The Missouri state veterinarians said they eradicated producers instead of PRV. At that spending rate it would cost a half billion dollars to eradicate a lot of swine producers and possibly pseudorabies from Nebraska. If this bill does pass and an accompanying appropriation of \$500,000, I feel it would not be controlled and the proponents will come back and next year and say the problem can only be solved by more funds. I can't see that there is much eradication written into it. It looks to me as if the bill is aimed chiefly at three groups of swine producers; first, the seed stock producers; second, the producers who vaccinate; and the good honest producer who consults his veterinarian when trouble rises and doesn't try to hide his operation. I guess you know eradication of this disease out of existence by law has worked in very few instances. There seems to be a growing suspicion among a number of producers that we have some Nebraskans who want Nebraska to be one of the first in the nation to be on the books with a control bill even if the bill is only barely workable and hardly fair. To me it seems like a portion of these funds should be more research and I think like Senator Remmers, I think we are coming in a little bit too early with this. I realize there is problems out there but really at this time I can't see where we really need it.

SENATOR CLARK: Senator Vickers, for the second time.

SENATOR VICKERS: Mr. President and members, this issue is