

as the ones that have gained and we are going to create some real inequities between corporations.

SENATOR CLARK: Your time is up.

SENATOR DWORAK: Thank you, Senator Clark.

SENATOR CLARK: Senator Haberman.

SENATOR HABERMAN: Mr. President, members of the Legislature, may I ask a question of Senator Dworak, please?

SENATOR CLARK: Yes.

SENATOR HABERMAN: Senator Dworak, were you present on the floor the other day when we voted on the advancement of 816?

SENATOR DWORAK: I sure was.

SENATOR HABERMAN: Did you vote to advance that bill?

SENATOR DWORAK: No, sir, I didn't.

SENATOR HABERMAN: Thank you very much.

SENATOR CLARK: Is that all you have?

SENATOR HABERMAN: Because if he have said the other thing well we would have had a little debate but he did the right thing.

SENATOR CLARK: Senator Burrows, did you wish to speak again?

SENATOR BURROWS: Yes. Mr. Chairman, members of the body, I think there are some things about the corporate tax that really ought to be explained. The Nebraska corporation income tax is deductible from the federal income tax and for each dollar that we take out of the high income corporations forty-six cents of that really comes when it is a deduction against the federal return because the higher income corporations pay at a rate of 46% and since the payment to Nebraska becomes a deduction against the federal return it only costs the corporation fifty-four cents of that dollar. It is one of the places that we can take tax that does not rob purchasing power, in the case of that forty-six cents of the dollar, from the State of Nebraska whatsoever. When you take a tax from a moderate income person this does not apply, the lower income class in the state. When you take a dollar from that person a dollar goes out of circulation but when you tax the higher income corporations only fifty-four cents would be left in that corporation anyhow. So it is a beautiful place to lay off almost half that tax bite into the federal govern-