

the game that was, so if anybody wants to challenge it, I couldn't argue. However, I've listened a lot, again, in the last two hours. And I was interested in some of David Landis' statistics, because I had been looking at statistics the last week or so, too. Just in Nebraska, I think it's very interesting, Nebraska is a very stable state in many ways. Now that is not to say we don't have daily problems, because of course we do, we're human beings that live in Nebraska, and human beings create most of our own problems. But I just want to quote a couple of things to you, just because I think they're interesting, especially in relationship to the subject we've been talking about all day. In 1925 the estimated population in Nebraska was 1,355,257; in 1988, 1,602,000, that's only a difference of about 300,000. The births in 1925, 29,179; in 1988, 23,904, a difference of about 6,000. And in between, if you look down the table of these, during the...beginning in 1947, the baby boom years, after the war we went up to 32,000 births, and up to 1964 we were still 30,000 or more. After that the birth rate started going down from 27,000, and it would vary between 27,000, 23, 25, 26, 25, 24. The...I think that bears out what I said to start with, that Nebraska, in many ways, is a stable state. But look at the marriages, 8,000 in 1925; 12,000 in 1988; more, of course, during the year...the war years, 18,000 in 1941 and 1942. Divorces, 1,336 in 1925; 600 and 200...6,225 in 1988, and that trend began in 1969, 1970 and the middle seventies when we got that terrible no-fault divorce law. I think...Senator Chambers has said many times today, and I agree with him, that women are the ones who always suffer the brunt of all of these social problems because we do have the children, we have the baby. And the baby, normally, wants its mother. They like the father, but they want the mother to be with them and take care of them. So the women do...are the ones who end up with the children, if there is a divorce, or whatever happens the women end up with the babies to take care of. And women are still underpaid, they have to compete for jobs in a way that men do not have to, so we have this eternal syndrome of the women who are trying to make it with small children and even the older ones, as they get older it's even more difficult to have a home and keep it stable without a father, without both parents. I should say without both parents because there are fathers who are left, too. But most of the time women are the ones who are left. And that brings me to the one other statistic about the...Nebraska fetal deaths, in 1988, were a total of 162. There were 214 infant deaths, and 128 neonatal deaths in Nebraska in 1988. The one thing you see that is not