

taking you seriously...

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Yes, I will answer them.

SENATOR WITEK: ...on this (interruption).

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Yes.

SENATOR WITEK: Okay. I am not old enough to remember the...I am not saying you are, but I know you know a lot of the history on this.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And I made a lot of it, I was there when a lot of it was done. Okay.

SENATOR WITEK: When no-fault divorce came into being.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Um-hmm.

SENATOR WITEK: I think it was back in the seventies, or so, I know that is when a lot of these things changed, and the last law...it states in the report here that the last reported cases under elements of the crime was in 1961, prior to the change in the no-fault divorce laws, that they had used adultery as grounds...petition...involved a petition for divorce under the old law in which adultery was a grounds for a divorce.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Um-hmm.

SENATOR WITEK: There has been a lot of talk, especially among groups who feel that no-fault divorce has damaged or that loosening to an extent, too far of an extent of some of the divorce laws has damaged a lot of the families, and possibly a lot of the proceedings in divorce, and I don't know a lot about it, but I am trying to study as much as I can now because it is a concern. My main concern is, if we repeal this type of a statute now, will we have to fight to get something like this back on the books? I mean should we repeal something like this now because if we do change some of the no-fault divorce statutes at some time, is this hurting anything being on the books right now, and will it at one point help if we do that?

SENATOR CHAMBERS: No, Senator Witek, don't let me just give a yes or no answer. My no is in general, but when there was fault, divorce was not the only basis, but it was such an easy