

in an environment where only one language is spoken, they're going to begin to pick up some things just from being there. Since there is already a situation where many of them are taking English courses and studying English as a second language, what Senator Vrtiska mentioned is being done and it could be encouraged, but I wouldn't want to make it a condition of being able to hold a job. So the encouragement I think is all right, but I wouldn't want to put it in the law. If you have any questions about the amendment, by the way, then I'm prepared to answer them.

SENATOR HALL: Thank you, Senator Chambers Senator Preister.

SENATOR PREISTER: Thank you, Honorable President, friends all, I rise in support of Senator Chambers' amendment and I do so because I think it is important. I think most of these employers are already going to have an interpreter there. I mean it just makes good sense that you have somebody there that you can communicate in the language of the employee. So if the employer is already doing this I don't see that it is any additional burden. But I support it particularly because it isn't just that many of these workers are at these places of employment by their own initial choosing. The recruitment that goes on in south Texas and other parts of the country to actually bring people here is something that the companies are doing. In the article that was printed by the World-Herald in the words of Millard Processing representative, Hal Edrington, who is the human resource manager for them says that they send every week, a van to south Texas and that van apparently holds 12 people. So we're talking, if that van goes every week year round, that's 600 people that are being brought into the area whose native tongue is most likely Hispanic. So it seems to me that from that information about how many people are being brought here that there should be some responsibility to make sure that those people understand what is taking place on a job that they may not understand. I would also draw from a recent edition of Nebraska Municipal Review, the July 19, '94 issue that has an article entitled "What happens when the meat packers come to town?" In this article it states that at IPB's Finney County plant turnover among lineworkers averaged between 6 and 8 percent a month, nearly 10 years after the plant opened. This means that more than 2,600 workers come and go each year. We're talking about virtual pipelines of people being brought into our area and when those people are brought into the area there should be some sense of responsibility to being able to help