

currently who are not on welfare and decide to increase the number of their family, usually if there would happen to be some type of a financial crunch determine if that's the best time to have another child. We all know that there are added costs and, therefore, we're really talking about family planning. And I think that, as we have all said, that we begin to talk about responsibility, as we compare those families who are currently on welfare and those who are not and how they go about facing certain crisis or problems. This is one decision that I think that people should face and decide and decide if family planning would present a better time line for increasing the number of mouths that they are going to feed. I, for this reason, object to or I oppose the Dierks amendment. Senator Dierks knows that. We've had this discussion, and, as I said, the real issue is if we believe in family planning. That's at the heart of this. Those who oppose this will say, yes, we think it's responsible at certain times to discuss and implement family planning certainly, when there is a financial crunch in that family. Thank you.

SPEAKER WITHEM: Thank you, Senator Bohlke. Senator Chambers, followed by Senators Crosby, Day, Beutler, Schimek, Pirsch, Jensen, Bohlke and Lindsay.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislature, I see that Senator Dierks and I handed out the same article, a copy of it, and it deals with the New Jersey experiment on which all of this nonsense that is in Senator Bohlke...in the Bohlke...what the Governor's name, the Bohlke-Nelson bill. And, Senator Bohlke, with all due respect to you, it is nonsense. New Jersey officials, a short time after the bill was passed, immediately started talking about the great drop in birthrates. There wasn't even enough time to notice it. They had said it dropped 16 percent because of the same kind of nonsense in this bill. Then when people started undertaking research, they found out that wasn't true at all. And here's what is said in this article, and it's from the Omaha World-Herald, a reprint of a New York Times article. And the World-Herald article is dated April 17th, '95, page 6. Almost immediately after putting the limit on new welfare payments in 1993, New Jersey officials began asserting that the family cap was dramatically reducing the birthrate among welfare members, mothers. The law has inspired policies being drawn up or considered in nine other states, including Nebraska. We go down some. On the other hand, researchers who have studied the New Jersey experience say