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Weather: Partly cloudy with a high of 27 (-3C). Tuesday night, cloudy and not as cold with a low of 12 (-11C). Partly cloudy on Wednesday with a slight chance of snow and a high in the lower 30s (about 0C).

Bob Brubacher/Daily Nebraskan

Nominations needed for awards...Page 4

Shangoya stacks up the rhythm...Page 7

Cold weather thwarts Inaugural Day plans

The Reuter News Service
WASHINGTON — President Reagan began his second term Monday with a pledge to negotiate arms control with Moscow from a position of strength and to press ahead with his controversial "Star Wars" plan.

In his second Inaugural Address, delivered inside the Capitol because of bone-chilling cold that also caused cancellation of a festive parade, Reagan said he remains committed to arms reduction in new negotiations to begin soon with the Soviet Union.

But he also stressed his determination to improve U.S. military defenses because "history has shown that peace does not come, nor will our freedom be preserved, by good will alone."

In his 18-minute speech, Reagan again urged the Kremlin to drop its opposition to his "Star Wars", space-based anti-missile plan.

On domestic issues, Reagan said he will ask Congress to simplify the tax system and freeze government spending next year in an effort to reduce soaring budget deficits.

In a speech laced with patriotic rhetoric and stressing his free-enterprise philosophy, Reagan urged Americans to work together for world peace and continued economic recovery.

Bitter cold weather and strong winds made Monday the coldest Inaugural Day in history.

The swearing-in of Reagan and of Vice President George Bush for their second term was transferred from the steps of the Capitol to the rotunda inside.

The traditional Inaugural Parade from the Capitol to the White House was cancelled Sunday as planners feared participants and spectators would suffer frostbite.

"One nation, the Soviet Union, has conducted the greatest military buildup in the history of man, building arsenals of awesome offensive weapons," Reagan said in his address.

"We have made progress in restoring our defense capability but much remains to be done. There must be no wavering by us, nor any doubts by others that America will meet her responsibilities to remain free, secure and at peace."

Reagan, who won a landslide reelection victory against Democrat Walter Mondale last November, was officially sworn in for his second term at a

small White House ceremony Sunday. Because the end of his first term fell on a Sunday, his public inauguration was delayed until Monday.

The president approved cancellation of Monday's outdoor festivities, saying that the exposed flesh of hundreds of thousands of people who planned to line the parade route would have frozen in minutes in the sub-zero temperature.

Inaugural planners were trying to put together an afternoon program at a nearby arena so that disappointed students and other would-be parade participants still would be able to perform for the president. Cancellation could cost planners more than \$800,000 in ticket refunds, but officials said they still would be able to pay the \$12 million from private funds.

Monday night's nine Inaugural Balls, all of which Reagan and his wife, Nancy, planned to attend, were to continue as scheduled.

In his speech, Reagan said the United States would seek to reduce nuclear arms "for the sake of each child in every corner of the globe" in coming talks with the Soviet Union.

He said there was no logic or morality in the current strategy of retaliation involving threats by the United States and the Soviet Union to destroy each other if either launched a missile attack.

"We seek another way, a better way," he said of his plan to spend \$26 billion during five years on research into his anti-missile Strategic Defense Initiative.

Reagan, who came into office in 1981 promising to reduce taxes and government spending and to promote free enterprise, began his second term as the nation enjoyed economic recovery and the prospect of improved relations with the Soviet Union after a long period of tension and confrontation.

"Our nation is poised for greatness," he said. "We are creating a new America, a rising nation once again vibrant, robust and alive...But there are many mountains yet to climb."

He pledged to continue his program of cutting back the power and size of the federal government by reducing spending, simplifying the tax system and trying to achieve his goal of balancing the budget despite a deficit expected to total more than \$200 billion in 1986.

How A Bill Becomes A Law

People in Cedar County thought it wasn't fair to pay a \$21 court fee plus a \$10 fine when caught speeding under 65 mph on state roads. They argued that people convicted of the same offense on interstate highways are subject only to the \$10 fine. Finally, they directed their arguments to another person. They called their state senator and initiated Nebraska's lawmaking process.

Senators get several suggestions for bills from citizens in their districts, interest groups, state agencies and the governor. If senators get enough input on one side of an issue, they probably will form a bill favoring that viewpoint.

Sen. Elroy Hefner of Coleridge, who serves Pierce, Knox and Cedar counties, said he received several calls from constituents unhappy with the court charge. But senators don't act solely on suggestions that something be done. They and their staffs research the issue. If their findings agree with the suggestions, a bill will be written.

Hefner found the complaints valid, then studied possible legislative remedies. To make the penalties more uniform, he could propose that counties drop the court charge or that interstate speeders pay it. He chose the latter, he said, because counties need the money they get from the court fee.

Most bills are introduced during the first 10 days of the legislative session. The clerk reads the title of every bill to the full chamber and gives it a number. The Legislative

Fiscal Office then attaches a budget statement to the bill, which assesses how much the measure will cost or save.

Hefner's interstate speeding bill is in the Public Works Committee awaiting a hearing date. LB214 has come a long way, but it has much farther to go.

If the committee approves a bill, it is read to the entire Legislature. On First Reading, amendments can be attached to the bill, sparking debate and compromise. It takes 25 votes to adopt amendments and to advance the bill to the next level.

The approved amendments are incorporated into a bill at the Enrollment and Review stage, known as "E and R," and the whole package is checked for technical and grammatical accuracy.

More amendments can be added to a bill at Select File. Bills can remain indefinitely at this state or be advanced, again with 25 votes, to "E and R" for more trouble-shooting.

The Nebraska Constitution requires that all bills be read in their entirety to the full Legislature at Final Reading. No amendments can be added. The bill can be sent back to Select File for one specific amendment or to the governor.

If the governor ignores or signs a bill, it becomes law. If he disagrees with it, he can veto it and send it back to the Legislature, which can override it, making it a law, with 30 votes. The governor can reject certain parts of state budget bills, however, with a line-item veto.

By Brad Gifford
Senior Reporter

Troy Phipps/Daily Nebraskan

Legislature Briefs



● Commonwealth Savings Co. depositors would be reimbursed in full under a bill introduced Monday by Sen. Don Eret of Dorchester.

LB442 calls for the state to pay depositors \$69.2 million to cover the \$90,000 per account guarantee of the Nebraska Depository Institution Guaranty Corp. The Legislature would appropriate two \$34.6 million payments — one on Nov. 1, 1985, and one on June 1, 1986.

An additional \$10.6 million would be used to pay 8 percent annual interest that depositors lost on their accounts, dating from Commonwealth's closing Nov. 1, 1983, to June 1, 1986, when the balance would be paid.

● Nebraska would allow limited interstate banking in 1987 under a bill sponsored by Sen. John DeCamp of Neligh.

Nebraska would not open its

11 regional neighbors. Those states are: Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska. Those states could buy Nebraska banks only if they adopted similar banking laws themselves.

DeCamp said in a prepared statement that the July 1, 1987, implementation date would give Nebraska plenty of time to adjust.

● Sen. Rex Haberman of Imperial introduced a bill Monday that would prohibit inmates convicted of either first-degree murder or first-degree sexual assault from taking furloughs.

Haberman said LB450 was written in response to Paul Henry Krider's Jan. 5 escape from the Nebraska State Penitentiary while on a work furlough. Krider's wife was found dead after Krider's disappearance.

Abortion factions plan events to mark legalization decision

By Julie Jordan Hendricks
Night News Editor

Today, the 12th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision that legalized most abortions, is a day sure to be marked by controversy throughout the nation.

Both pro-life and pro-choice factions have planned events for today. President Reagan will speak at the pro-life movement's "March for Life" in Washington.

The National Organization for Women will maintain around-the-clock vigils at selected abortion clinics aimed at preventing further bombings of such buildings. According to Reuters wire service, 30 abortion clinics have been bombed since May 1982 — 24 of them in 1984.

Belinda Burkitt, a volunteer for the Lincoln chapter of Nebraska Right to Life, said the group plans to give each

member of the state Legislature a single rose with a note saying, "We present this rose to you in memory of the children killed by abortion." State Sen. Bernice Labedz of Omaha will accept the flowers in a brief ceremony. The group also was involved in a pro-life march to the state capitol last week.

Jan Kennedy, interim executive director of Planned Parenthood Omaha Council Bluffs, said the Pro-Choice Coalition plans a press conference at 9 a.m. today at the Omaha Press Club to commemorate the anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision.

When asked about the possibility of continued protests or violence, Kennedy said: "Women going to two abortion facilities in Omaha are being harassed."

Kennedy referred to the Ladies Center and Women's Services in Omaha.

Dixie, a counselor at the Ladies Center in Omaha, who asked that her last

name not be used, said people have picketed the clinic regularly since 1981, around the beginning of the Reagan administration. Each year on the anniversary of the court's decision, people usually protest or picket, she said.

Groups such as the Metropolitan Area Right to Life, the South Omaha Citizens for Decency and the Omaha Christian Action Council usually post one or two pickets each day when the doctor is not performing abortions and about three to five when the doctor is performing abortions, Dixie said.

Some of the signs read: "Abortion is Murder," "Abortion is the No. 1 Child Abuse," "Adoption Not Abortion" and "Please Mom, Don't Kill Me."

Dixie said that what the clinic workers refer to as "harassment," picketers consider "sidewalk counsel."

Continued on Page 3