

TENTH DAY

Tuesday, February 3, 1981

The Senate of the Eleventh Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1981, convened at 11:30 o'clock a.m., with the President in the Chair.

The Divine Blessing was invoked by Reverend Luther Jose, Pastor, Aldersgate United Methodist Church, after which the Roll was called showing all Senators present, with the exception of Senator Yee who was excused.

The President announced that he had read and approved the Journal of the Ninth Day.

At 11:42 o'clock a.m., the Senate stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reconvened at 11:44 o'clock a.m.

At this time, the President announced the Majority leadership appointments as follows:

Majority Leader
Senator Joseph T. Kuroda

Majority Floor Leader
Senator Steve Cobb

Majority Policy Leader
Senator Benjamin J. Cayetano

Senator Anderson then rose to announce that the Republicans had elected their leadership members as follows:

Minority Leader
Senator Wadsworth Yee

Minority Floor Leader
Senator D. G. Anderson

Assistant Minority Leader
Senator Patricia Saiki

Assistant Minority Floor Leader
Senator W. Buddy Soares

At this time, Senator O'Connor rose and stated:

"Mr. President, I'd like to announce that your Minority has also elected some leaders as follows:

Minority Leader
Senator John T. Ushijima

Minority Floor Leader
Senator Dennis O'Connor

Minority Policy Leader
Senator Charles M. Campbell"

The President then remarked:

"I wish to remind my distinguished colleague from the Seventh District that the appointments to these positions are made by the President.

"I feel that the so-called 'Minority' are still Democrats and that if this group chooses to be outside of the Democrat Majority, that is their choice to make. As far as acknowledging these individuals, the Chair does not recognize the existence of this particular group within the Democrat Majority."

Senator O'Connor then stated:

"Mr. President, we appreciate the fact that you do not recognize the group; however, the facts of the matter are that there is a Majority in this body which is a bipartisan coalition and there is a Minority which is a group of Democratic Senators. As I most cheerfully indicated the other day, that group of Democratic Senators is the 'Minority,' and must act as a Minority, and therefore we have designated and organized to do so.

"I would further point out at this time, Mr. President, and I think this is the appropriate time since I am responding to your comment, something to be entered into the Journal for future reading, which I think is appropriate. The Majority of this body consists of 18 people who are a bipartisan coalition. The Minority, as I indicated earlier, is a group of seven Democrats. The media has taken to calling the Majority by several names--I will not refer to any of them--however, the media universally has called the group I represent, the 'Minority.'

"There are obviously going to be different political philosophies between these two groups. The group of seven is not a splinter group. It is not a splintering-off of a majority from one party which organized this body. It is organized and has its own officers; and in the basic parliamentary process, which we all depend upon for the running of any legislative body, it is mandatory that there be a Minority.

"Therefore, Mr. President, the group of seven constitutes your Minority. There are no absolute rules or laws that govern in this particular instance. There's no written rule concerning staff, or offices, or caucus rooms; however, by Senate rule, the Minority has always had proportionate representation on committees. This is probably the only standing rule in existence.

"The 'minority' according to Webster--

and there are very few references to this matter--is 'that group having less than the number of votes necessary to control a body.' I submit, Mr. President, that the group of seven is the group that does not have the votes necessary to control the body.

"There are some necessary tools which are required by a Minority and we will, of course, be discussing some of these tools. It will be necessary to have staffing; it will be necessary to have office space adequate for the staff. It will be nice, but not necessary, that the Minority sit together on the floor. It will be nice, but not absolutely necessary, that there be a caucus room available to this Minority; and it would be nice, but not absolutely necessary, that there be office space with conference facilities, as our Minority has enjoyed in this building for many years.

"I make these statements, Mr. President, because over the years the Minority of this body has been given more than adequate treatment. Staffing for the Minority has been magnanimous. The staff offices for the Minority have been equal to the Majority staff offices--the caucus room, the same.

"All of those things have been provided. This year, maybe, it will be a little different, but some year I trust that someone will look back at this page in the Journal and say to a Minority of that year, 'Yes, you're the Minority, but let me tell you what happened in 1981 when we discuss your staffing, your offices, your caucus room and where you are sitting on the floor.' Thank you, Mr. President."

The President then responded as follows:

"Senator O'Connor, might I just set the record straight...I want to assure this self-created group that you have a Democratic President; you have a Democratic Majority Leader, and therefore the services that are offered to all Majority members of the Democratic Party are available to your group; the attorneys are available to your group, and the research staff is available to your group. As a Democratic President for the Senate, I make this offer to the self-chosen Minority Democrats, that the facilities here in the building will be handled in a manner which is democratic.

"I repeat, and I want to make it very clear, the Majority research staff is

available to you and your group; the caucus room--the Majority Democratic caucus room--is available. When it behooves the Chair to call a meeting of the Majority members, we will give you sufficient notification. If you choose to request a room, please contact your Majority Leader and he will see whether or not that can be accomplished.

"Again, I want to tell you that I feel you people have chosen your way to go and I may disagree with that way; however, I respect your decision as a Democrat to factionalize the Democratic Party--that's your choice and I respect your decision."

At this time, Senator Ushijima commented as follows:

"Mr. President, a rose is not a rose. Thank you."

Senator Cobb then stated:

Mr. President, just as a reflection for the Journal, since it will be read in future years in discussing the role of the Minority...history has reversed itself today as a result of the vote taken last Thursday.

"I recall, in the 1973 Session of the House of Representatives when I was part of the Minority and privileged to be so with you, that there were no separate office space, caucus rooms or other research facilities made available to the then Minority Democrats. We were not even permitted to use the Majority research office or even sit on major committees. This is a far cry and a step greater than what happened back in 1973 and I think that too should be reflected in the Journal for all time."

Senator Carpenter then rose on a point of clarification as follows:

"Mr. President, we have been using the word 'democratic' very loosely here. I recognize that the Chair is indeed democratic. I also recognize that my other colleagues in this hall--23 in addition to you and myself--are also democratic. I thought I belonged to the Democrat Party and I believe that whether we be dissidents or in the majority of the present coalition that we are Democrats--those of us who have flown under that flag.

"Therefore, Mr. President, I would like to suggest that in the conduct of the Chair, knowing that you are democratic and that all of us here are also democratic, that there will be fair treatment for all parties involved and that there is a definite distinction between party and coalition.

Thank you."

Senator Cayetano rose on a point of personal privilege as follows:

"Mr. President, last week the Minority Democrats criticized the Majority Democrats who had joined in the coalition with the Republicans of the Senate. Saturday, I read in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, and I was very disappointed by similar remarks that were made by the chairman of the Democratic Party.

"The chairman's comments cause me concern, Mr. President, because they indicate that he may not understand or appreciate what is happening to our Party, that he does not see that this coalition is yet one more symptom that the Party is sick and strong measures must be taken to revive it, if that is at all possible at this late stage.

"In his remarks, Mr. President, the chairman dwelled on the issue of Party loyalty. Our modern day political parties have been sterilized by its own ideas. There have been passed down from generation to generation a collection of concepts which are so hallowed and so dense that their only use is to excite emotions and to obscure reason and insight. How many of us really know what we are talking about when we use words like the State, democracy, Republican, party, liberty and loyalty?

"Very few of us could define these terms under strong questioning. And yet we say them frequently and write about them a lot. These terms have ceased to be intellectual instruments for apprehending the facts we have to deal with and have become push buttons which are used to touch off knee-jerk emotional responses which can be destructive.

"Mr. President, some philosopher-- I forgot who he was--once said that in matters of political debate 'Patriotism is the last refuge of every scoundrel.' Well, I submit to you, the question of Party loyalty must rate a close second.

"If the chairman truly wishes to revive the Democratic Party, I suggest he put aside all of his rhetoric about Party loyalty and reflect on what the Party is truly all about.

"Mr. President, the Democratic Party of Hawaii was born out of factionalism. In the late 40s and early 50s, Hawaii's Democrats split themselves asunder over a variety of issues. Yet from that very diversity of ideas and philosophies the Party grew in strength, attained

majority status and guided our State through difficult times.

"Our Party has thrived on diversity. That diversity produced some of the most fertile minds in our political history--Burns, Gill, Yoshinaga, Doi, Mink, Cravalho, Inouye, Fasi--all great leaders of our Party who were often at odds with each other.

"Democrats became the Majority Party because the old Republican Party governed for too long in the name of a few select special interest groups.

"Democrats became the Majority Party because the old Republican Party preferred a select membership in which too many people from too many diverse groups were left out.

"These are the lessons which all Democrats should never forget if they want our Party to continue to be the Majority Party in this State.

"Unfortunately, there are too many Democrats who are in positions of influence with the Party who appear to have forgotten these lessons. The order of the day for the Party is conformity. Conformists control the Party. They view honest criticism of the executive as a form of disloyalty which must be stamped out. Their actions in the recent elections of the 1st, 5th and 6th Senatorial Districts show that they are willing to act accordingly. If this trend is allowed to continue, the illness now afflicting the Party may become terminal.

"It appears to me that there are three courses of action left to the chairman.

"First, he can pursue the status quo and do nothing. In that case, the Party will continue to deteriorate as it is now doing.

"Second, he can attempt to bring disciplinary action against us for our alleged breach of Party loyalty. In which case, there will be some serious problems.

"Assuming a belief in due process and equal protection is still a cherished principle of our Party, the question arises, Mr. President, which Democrats are to be disciplined. Starting with this Senate, all 17 Democrats participated in negotiating a coalition. Are all 17 to be disciplined or only the winners?

"Next, will the disciplinary action extend to those highly placed officers of the Democratic Party who openly endorsed Republicans in the 1st and 6th Senatorial Districts in the 1980 general election? How far back will it go? To

the 1972 Honolulu Mayor's race where highly placed Democratic Party officials and legislators openly endorsed the Republican candidate for mayor? Fortunately he didn't win, otherwise there may be no coalition today. What about the 1970 coalition between Democrats and Republicans to organize the House of Representatives? How far do we go back? I'm informed that we can go back to 1947.

"Of course, Mr. President, all of these questions become moot if the real reason for the chairman's ire is that the wrong group of Democrats won.

"And finally, the third course of action, which I--and I'm certain my Democratic colleagues--favor, is for the chairman to take positive action to bring all of the factions of the Party together. This can be done only if the titular head of our Party takes charge of the situation and if all concerned recognize that the greatness of the Party lies in its diversity. Thank you."

At this time, Senator Carpenter rose on a point of personal privilege as follows:

"Mr. President, in the last few days this Senate coalition has been labeled 'the greatest robbery ever' and we have been asked if we realize just what it is we have given away.

"Mr. President, I submit that there has indeed been a robbery and we have indeed given away something--something that never belonged to us in the first place. We have stolen from those who have usurped the power of government and have returned it to its rightful owners--the citizens of the State of Hawaii.

"We have taken away certain aspects of the existing one party rule and have replaced it with a purer form of democracy. Each citizen now has equal representation in government, irrespective of party lines. Never before in the history of our Hawaii has there been a form of government like ours this day, where the power is no longer held only by the major political party, but rather by the joining of individual ideals and goals on an equal basis.

"Mr. President, I think that we have come one step closer to the original intent of our United States Constitution and approach more closely a government 'of the people, for the people and by the people.' Douglas L. Edmonds, a noted juror, once stated,

'How many of us are waiting for the opportunity to do some great thing for the betterment of our community, forgetting that the solution of the problem requires only the active intelligent fulfillment of individual civic duty. The only things which are wrong about our government are the things which are wrong with you and me. Democracy is never a thing done; it is and always will be a goal to be achieved. It means action, not passive acquiescence in things as they are; it requires alertness to duty, a dynamic faith, a willingness to give for the good of all. It can live only as a result of loyalty and devotion to its principles expressed by daily deeds.'

"Mr. President, ours is certainly a new era where the people will now be represented by individuals and not only by special interest groups.

"And, Mr. President, now that I approach the responsibility of the Judiciary Committee I shall bring to the people new ideas and goals more representative to them than to the special groups who have in the past dominated this area.

"As a marine/mechanical engineer and former County Councilman, I am open to all ideas. I will place above all, the people's desires second to none, and 'where justice is for all.'

"I ask the people of this State not to prejudge any of our actions until the facts are in and the deeds are done.

"I commence my assignment, Mr. President, with relish and I start on the words of that great American Admiral David G. Farragut, 'damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead.' Thank you very much."

Senator Abercrombie then remarked:

"Mr. President, might I bring some perspective to bear? Mr. President, Viscount Bryce, the noted British Ambassador and scholar who came to the United States some 40 years after Alexis de Tocqueville, enumerated for us our own national character and democracy in America. He was fortunate in having that book before him and was particularly fortunate to enter the United States, as an observer, during the era now designated as progressive.

"As a result, when he went back to England, he reflected on the differences between political parties in a great book of history, which I commend to anyone interested in the study of America, whether it be in our high schools or in our colleges, called 'The American Commonwealth.'

"I would like to bring to the attention

of the body and for the record his enumeration in this area. It cannot be charged on the American parties that they have drawn toward one another by foresaking their old principles. It is time that has changed the circumstances of the country and made those old principles inapplicable.

"An eminent journalist remarked to Lord Bryce that the two great parties were like two bottles--each bore labels denoting the kind of liquor it contained but each was empty.

"It may be said that the parties may have seemed to have erred rather by having clung too long to out-worn issues and by neglecting to discover and work out new principles capable of solving the problems which now perplex the country.

"In a country so full of change and movement as America, new questions are always coming up and must be answered. New troubles surround a government and a way must be found to escape from them. New diseases attack the nation and have to be cured.

"The duty of a great party is to face these, to find answers and remedies applying to the facts of the hour, the doctrines it has lived by so far as they are still applicable, and when they have ceased to be applicable, thinking of new doctrines comfortable and conformable to the main principles and tendencies which it represents.

"I think that this coalition which we have formed is in the best tradition of that sentiment. Thank you."

Senator Uwaine then remarked:

"Mr. President, I may be one of the younger members of this body and I may be relatively new in the Senate, but I know one thing, Mr. President, that when you go for the brass ring and you fall on your face, don't be a cry-baby. Thank you."

Senator Holt stated:

"Mr. President, I would like to say, in response to the previous speaker's comment about the Democratic Party being sick and needing strong measures to remedy it, coalition as a remedy is like telling me to drink a beer to get over my hangover. Thank you."

Senator Carpenter responded:

"In response to the previous speaker,

I just want to say that I've tried it many times and believe me it works."

At this time, the President stated:

"The Chair would like to announce committee assignments for the various standing committees of the Senate. The assignments have been made by myself for the Majority Party--for the Democratic Senators--and the Minority assignments have been made by the Minority or Republican Senators.

"I want to insert, in the record, that I have been requested, and have gotten approval from Senator Anderson, to make the announcements on behalf of the Republicans.

"Pursuant to my powers as President under the Temporary Rules of the Senate, I would like to call to the members' attention the fact that the former Committee on Government Operations and Efficiency and Committee on Intergovernmental Relations have been consolidated into a single committee, the Committee on Government Operations and Intergovernmental Relations."

The President then announced the following committee assignments:

Agriculture

Ralph Ajifu, Chairman
Milton Holt
Duke Kawasaki
Mamoru Yamasaki
Patsy K. Young
Richard Henderson
Ann Kobayashi

Consumer Protection and Commerce

Steve Cobb, Chairman
Dante K. Carpenter
Joseph T. Kuroda
Gerald K. Machida
Clifford T. Uwaine
Richard Henderson
Patricia Saiki
W. Buddy Soares
Wadsworth Yee

Ecology, Environment and Recreation

Ann Kobayashi, Chairman
Steve Cobb
Norman Mizuguchi
Clifford T. Uwaine
Mary George

Economic Development

Richard Henderson, Chairman
Dante K. Carpenter
Joseph T. Kuroda
Gerald K. Machida

Clifford T. Uwaine
Mamoru Yamasaki
Mary George
Patricia Saiki
Wadsworth Yee

Education

Neil Abercrombie, Chairman
Dante K. Carpenter
Benjamin J. Cayetano
Joseph T. Kuroda
Dennis O'Connor
Ralph K. Ajifu
Ann Kobayashi
Patricia Saiki
W. Buddy Soares

Government Operations and Intergovernmental Relations

Duke T. Kawasaki, Chairman
Joseph T. Kuroda
John T. Ushijima
Ralph K. Ajifu
W. Buddy Soares

Health

Benjamin J. Cayetano, Chairman
Dante K. Carpenter
George H. Toyofuku
Ralph K. Ajifu
Patricia Saiki

Higher Education

Patricia Saiki, Chairman
Neil Abercrombie
Benjamin J. Cayetano
Steve Cobb
John T. Ushijima
Clifford T. Uwaine
Mary George
Ann Kobayashi
Wadsworth Yee

Housing and Hawaiian Homes

Patsy K. Young, Chairman
Neil Abercrombie
Milton Holt
Ralph K. Ajifu
D. G. Anderson

Human Resources

Clifford T. Uwaine, Chairman
Neil Abercrombie
Charles M. Campbell
Benjamin J. Cayetano
Mamoru Yamasaki
D. G. Anderson
Richard Henderson
Patricia Saiki
Wadsworth Yee

Judiciary

Dante K. Carpenter, Chairman

Benjamin J. Cayetano
Steve Cobb
Dennis O'Connor
Clifford T. Uwaine
Mary George
Ann Kobayashi
W. Buddy Soares
Wadsworth Yee

Legislative Management

Patsy K. Young, Chairman
Steve Cobb
Mary George

Public Utilities

W. Buddy Soares, Chairman
Charles M. Campbell
Mamoru Yamasaki
Patsy K. Young
D. G. Anderson

Tourism

Joseph T. Kuroda, Chairman
Duke T. Kawasaki
Norman Mizuguchi
Richard Henderson
W. Buddy Soares

Transportation

Mary George, Chairman
Steve Cobb
Duke T. Kawasaki
Joseph T. Kuroda
George H. Toyofuku
Ann Kobayashi
W. Buddy Soares

Ways and Means

Mamoru Yamasaki, Chairman
D. G. Anderson, Vice-Chairman
Neil Abercrombie
Charles M. Campbell
Benjamin J. Cayetano
Duke T. Kawasaki
Patsy K. Young
Ralph K. Ajifu
Richard Henderson
Patricia Saiki
Wadsworth Yee

Senator O'Connor then rose on a point of parliamentary inquiry as follows:

"First, it's a question to the Chair-- for the purposes of setting up these committees, how did the Chair handle Rule 12, Section 1, which states as follows:

"The Minority Party shall be represented on all standing committees on the basis of proportional representation,' and then it goes on from there. Who is the Minority Party for the purposes of that rule?"

The President responded that it is the

Republican Party members.

Senator O'Connor then continued:

"Republican Party--therefore, I take it the Chair has violated that rule in setting up, for example, the Ways and Means Committee, where the Republicans have substantially more than proportional representation in that committee. Is that correct?"

The President replied that that was correct and that it was the arrangement made with the coalition.

Senator O'Connor then questioned further:

"Has the Chair checked with the attorneys for the Senate to see what the legal situation is when you establish committees that are in violation of the Senate Rules? They have no validity, do they?"

The President answered as follows:

"I have no question that if challenged, it will be upheld by this body; that the arrangement that we have in the Senate is a coalition and that any arrangement to reach that goal was attempted and agreed to by a majority of the members of this body."

Senator O'Connor added:

"And is in direct violation of the Senate Rules."

In answer thereto, the President stated that the Rules would be looked into.

At this time, Senator Anderson rose and remarked as follows:

"Mr. President, our interpretation of the Rules has always been that the Minority members share a proportionate share as a minimum, and never does it disqualify our negotiating for a higher level."

Senator Kawasaki then remarked:

"Mr. President, I'm in complete agreement with Senator Anderson from the Third District in his opinion on that point.

"Further, I think that at any time the so-called Minority of seven Democrats would want to challenge your designations, I think, by two-thirds vote of this body, we could even change the Senate Rules. If you want to put that to a test, I certainly welcome the test."

At this time, Senator Ushijima stated that he disagreed with the interpretation by the two previous speakers.

Senator Cobb then noted:

"Mr. President, first of all, the Senate Rules can be amended by a majority rather than two-thirds. We only have temporary Senate Rules at this time and I would have to agree with the interpretation of the Senior Senator from the Third District relative to the minimum representation on the committees."

The President then stated:

"I would suggest to the so-called Minority Democrats, if they choose to have input on the Rules, please submit them for the permanent Rules which will be drafted."

Senator O'Connor then remarked:

"Mr. President, it is usual to change the Rules before you violate them; therefore, I would suggest to the Chair that the appropriate method of handling this today should have been to adopt a new set of Rules that didn't include a provision which mandates the number of Minority people on a committee...mandates. Then, we could have had a debate on that before the committees were established in conformance with a different rule than that which we adopted the other day."

The President replied as follows:

"That only applies, Senator O'Connor, if you are a true Minority in the sense of the Rules.

"As far as I am concerned, you are Democrats of the Majority Party and the President has the power from the podium to make appointments--and he has done that--and it's been supported by the majority of this body. My feeling on the matter is that the designation of Minority by certain Democrats is truly out of order because you are part of the Majority and the appointment of committee members is vested in the President of the Senate."

Senator O'Connor added:

"Yes, Mr. President, I understand your desire to make us part of the Majority, but we are not part of the bipartisan Majority, and I would suggest that any legislative body that operates without a Minority is a legislative body which is simply a rubber-stamp of whatever comes before it. Therefore, every legislative body in a parliamentary fashion should have a minority to keep the majority

straight. I would suggest that we are starting that today."

At this time, Senator Abercrombie noted:

"It is always good to examine the English language when it's being utilized in order to make a point.

"I have before me, my Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary. I have examined the word 'proportion.' There's the word proportion, proportioning, proportionable, proportionably, proportionate and proportional parts.

"If you will examine it, you will find that a proportionate representation means 'a proper or equal share, a quota, a percentage, a size, a desire to make the parts harmonious and symmetrical.'

"I submit to you, Mr. President, that an examination of the documents that you have just read to us will show that, if not harmonious, it is certainly symmetrical."

Senator Kawasaki remarked:

"Mr. President, I noted the term 'rubber stamp' was used by a previous speaker, Senator O'Connor. I find it rather unpalatable to have any such appellation applied to this body. This is the reason why I think 18 of us Senators here organized the Senate in the fashion that we did to certainly obviate the necessity of the media calling this a rubber-stamp, outside power-broker controlled Senate. This is the reason for the Senate organization as it took place.

"I also would like to rise on a point of inquiry. I notice that other than the Ways and Means committee, the vice-chairman of the other committees have not as yet been designated. Do we have any reason for this?"

In answer thereto, the President stated:

"Yes, the reason is that we're still trying to go through the whole list of who wants to be vice-chairmen and there doesn't seem to be enough vice-chairmanships available, so we have to proportionately figure this particular problem out."

At this time, Senator Anderson remarked:

"I was hoping not to get into the fray this morning, but I wouldn't want the press to report, or anyone to believe, that the coming together of the two groups

to get the people's business going and the Senate organized in any way put the Republicans in a Minority position here, or disenfranchised us from taking a position in opposition to the Majority from time to time. No way, gentlemen and ladies, have the Republicans given up their independence, and at times I'm sure, Mr. President, instead of being the Andy-Wong committee, we're going to be at odds with one another on whether we agree on legislation, whether it should pass or not.

"We have agreed that we would try, for the first time in a long time, to put together a strong Senate package, a bipartisan package--pieces of legislation that will solve the problems--and get it through this body. If we can get at least 15 out of the 18 to buy this package, this package would receive the utmost priority and urgency and hopefully support and move from this body to the one across the hall where it will be considered on its merits."

"Anything else, any other legislation, outside of this package, will be judged on its merit and we have the right to vote aye or nay as Republicans. My group, of course, is independent also and they can split 14 different ways. There is no commitment on our part to rubber-stamp anything.

"The coalition doesn't mean that the Republicans are going to roll over and play dead. We expect to be very vocal and argue and participate and offer amendments outside the package where we think it beneficial to the people of the State of Hawaii.

"I want the press and the people never to think that we have given up our independence and our right to oppose and offer amendments as the days go by."

Senator Holt then queried:

"Mr. President, yesterday on the floor I was handed a memo from your office which informed me that my staff allotment had been reduced from \$158.00 to \$105.00. I am wondering if you can tell me if it's true that this amount is what the Republicans, as a Minority with no chairmanship, received last year?"

The President replied as follows:

"The answer is yes, Senator Holt, and may I also say that the memo indicated very clearly, very precisely, that the reason for this was the fact that members that were assigned to committee, who were not committee chairmen, would have received this allotment.

"In the past, it has always been Democrats who have been chairmen of committees, therefore, the \$158.00 allotments were made. For those members that were not chairmen of committees, the allotment was minimal and was given to the members who were not committee chairmen and also to the Minority."

ADJOURNMENT

At 12:25 o'clock p.m., on motion by Senator Cobb, seconded by Senator Anderson and carried, the Senate adjourned until 11:30 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, February 4, 1981.