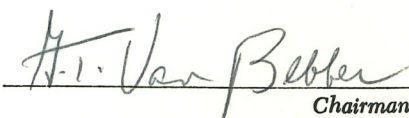


Held in Room 519, at the Statehouse at 2:45 ~~a.m.~~/p. m., on February 17, 1975.

All members were present except: Mr. Lindahl and Mr. Anderson who were excused.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held at 2:45 ~~a.m.~~/p. m., on February 18, 1975.

These minutes of the meeting held on February 12 and 13, 1975 were considered, ~~corrected~~ ~~XXXXX~~ and approved.


Chairman

The conferees appearing before the Committee were:

Representative Brokaw
Representative Jones
Representative Loux
Mr. Larry Wood
Miss Laura Hamick
Mr. Philip Figgs
Mrs. Wilma Bair

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, and Rep. Loux was introduced to discuss HB 2178. He explained this bill repeals KSA 46-132 which deals with eligibility for appointment when a person is an elected official. He stated he feels the Governor should have the widest possible choice of people to serve his administration and that is why this bill has been introduced.

The Chairman explained that under 46-279, which is a part of the Governmental Ethics bill enacted during the last session, there is a provision that 46-132 shall not apply to persons to whom the lobbying act applies since January, 1975, and that there is some question whether this has any effect at all but this would remove any doubt. Mr. Loux agreed.

Rep. Gay Brokaw was introduced to discuss HB 2236, which proposes to designate the honeybee as the official state insect. He in turn introduced Larry Wood from the Edgewood School in Coffeyville who explained to the Committee the thinking of the pupils in asking Mr. Brokaw to introduce this bill. He stated that the honeybee is a valuable insect--the only one which produces food for man; that it poll nates plants and in addition beeswax is used in many products. He explained that the honeybee is much like Kansans--proud, strong, a giver and not a getter.

Mr. Brokaw then introduced Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Leon Butterfield, principal of the Edgewood School, and Miss Gillette and Mrs. Rushing, fourth grade teachers.

Rep. Glee Jones, one of the sponsors of HB 2236, stated that students from the Sabetha school had become interested in what the Coffeyville students started, and had joined in promoting the honeybee as the state insect. She also displayed an amendment (see attached) which would include students in the Wichita area, at the request of Mrs. Luzzati. She then

Philip Figgs from the Sabetha school system, who testified that the honeybee must fly the equivalent of twice around the world to make a pound of honey; that honeybees have played an important part in civilization and history, and even as early as 4,000 B.C. He pointed out that pollination by the bee saves farmers billions of dollars a year.

Miss Laura Hamick from Sabetha reiterated some of the valuable services performed by the honeybee, and in addition, explained that beeswax is used in many products--candles, gum, adhesives, cosmetics, lubricants and polishes.

Mrs. Wilma Bair, one of the Sabetha teachers, explained that Nebraska had introduced similar legislation and also were asking to designate the honeybee as their official insect. She urged that Kansas should act quickly to assure not being pre-empted.

The Chairman displayed a proposed bill dealing with capital punishment. It was moved by Mr. R. Miller and seconded by Mr. Cooper that the bill be introduced as a committee bill and referred back. Motion carried by a majority vote, with Representatives Gastl, Marshall, D. Miller and Hayes voting no.

It was moved by Mr. R. Miller and seconded by Mr. Feleciano that H.B. 2178 be reported favorably. Motion carried without dissent.

It was moved by Mr. Sellers and seconded by Mr. Feleciano that Mrs. Jones' proposed amendment be adopted for H.B. 2236. Motion carried without dissent.

It was moved by Mr. Ward and seconded by Mr. Cooper that minutes of February 12 and 13 be approved. Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned.

Exhibits I, II, III - statements by Mr. Wood, Mr. Figgs and Miss Hamick.



—Staff photo by Bern Ketchum

An interviewer's microphone was thrust in front of Larry Wood, 10, Coffeyville, Monday afternoon after a legislative hearing where Wood pushed

for declaring the honeybee the official state insect. He was one of a number of children participating in the hearing.



Youths ask for bee law

The Federal and State Affairs Committee of the Kansas House was abuzz Monday as 37 elementary school children thronged a hearing in support of a bill to designate the honeybee as the official state insect of Kansas.

The supporters of the bill furnished each member of the committee a colored cardboard replica of a bee to be worn during the hearing.

Principal spokesmen for the bill were Larry Wood, Coffeyville, a 10-year old credited with conceiving and pushing the idea of having the honeybee designated as the official state insect; Philip Figgs, 9, Sabetha; and Laura Hamrick, who was appearing before the committee on her 10th birthday, also from Sabetha.

Adults speaking on behalf of the proposal were Reps. Gay Brokaw, D-Coffeyville, and Glee Jones, R-Hiawatha.

The young people appearing before the committee spoke out in surprisingly adult fashion. They lauded the work habits of the bee and the benefit it brings to the state.

No one spoke in opposition to the measure.

2-17-74

House

Speech to ~~Senate~~ Committee

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I want to thank you for allowing us to speak to you today.

The bee is an amazing little fellow. He must fly twice around the world - in terms of mileage - to make a pound of honey.

Honey bees have played an important part in civilization and history. Cave men left drawings showing a man taking honey from bees in a crevice on a cliff. Bees were held in great esteem by Egyptian Pharaohs. Honey was used in barter and trade. Early men of Europe, Asia and Africa cut down hollow trees in which bees had their homes, and took away the honey. Families ate honey long before they learned to eat bread and milk, and for thousands of years it was the only sweetening known. As ^Afar back ~~as far~~ as 4000 years before Christ one of the Egyptian rulers, King Menes, was known as "The Beekeeper.")

Bees have been valuable in the early history of warfare. Hives of bees were thrown from castle turrets on to invading armies. Bee hives were thrown from ships onto enemy ships and have been credited for winning battles at sea.

The colonists brought bees to America and greatly impressed the Indians with their "sweet food". Many bees escaped in swarms into the forests. Bees adapt to many kinds of homes. Man has made homes for them from reeds in Egyptian times, hollow logs in colonial times -to modern wooden homes today. They build in hollow limbs, old houses, new houses, barns and sheds. All they need is a small entry way and a dry place to build their combs.

The bee has few enemies because of its potent sting. Few birds eat it - except the bee martin. In winter the bee becomes lethargic from cold and is sometimes eaten by mice, coons and bears.

I think the honey bee would make a fine state insect. Its valuable pollination saves the farmer a billion dollars a year. It takes about 2500 trips from hive to flowers to produce a pound of honey, and the pollen from a million flowers.

Bees talk to each other by a "bee dance and by touching their antenna. They are able to give directions and distance to pollen plants in this way. They are also given credit for recognizing colors through scientific experiments.

Honey usually is rather heavy. It weighs about 12 pounds to the gallon. - 3/4 of the honey from the United States comes from the following plants - clover, buckweat, alfalfa, orange blossoms and cotton. These facts I have found very interesting in my search for facts about Honey bees.

I think the Honey Bee is a very worthy insect to fulfill the place of ^{the} Kansas State insect, and to go down in the pages of Kansas History.

Thank you all for your time and attention.

Philip
Sipp

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: I want to thank you for allowing us to speak to you today.

Bees are busy insects that live in almost every part of the world except near the North and South Poles. There are 10,000 species of bees, but only honey bees make honey and wax man can use. The bee benefits man more than any other insect. Bees are the only insects that produce food eaten by man. Honey is a very healthful food with its vitamins and minerals. We use their honey in cooking and as a sweet spread on bread.

The beeswax is a dark yellow substance obtained from the honeycomb of bees. Worker bees make the honeycombs. After eating large quantities of honey, the bees form a waxy substance on their bodies. From this wax they build the skillful honeycomb with its many six-sided cells or compartments for storing bee eggs or honey. People get beeswax from the honeycomb after they have extracted the honey. Beeswax is used in such products as candles, chewing gum, adhesives, cosmetics, lubricants and polishes.

When bees fly from flower to flower they help man and the blossoms they visit. Many fruits, crops and vegetables would die out if bees did not help fertilize them. Bees gather nectar and pollen from flowers. They make honey from the nectar and use the pollen and honey as food.

Some people are afraid of bees because they sting. But bees do not sting unless they are frightened or hurt. Like most other insects, bees have three pairs of legs and four wings and three body parts (a head, thorax, and abdomen). A bee has a special stomach called a honey stomach, in which it carries nectar to the hive.

Honey bees are social insects. They live and work together in large groups. They form a colony of thousands of bees. A single honeybee may live only a few weeks or months, but the colony may go on living for many years. One worker bee can do little by itself, but the many thousands of workers in a colony working as a group can do many things. They fly into the fields and woods to gather food and water. They build their own home in a box, a hollow tree, or a bee hive. They store honey and pollen and eat it in the winter, just as squirrels eat the nuts they store. Honey bees even air-condition their hive to keep it warm or cool. The workers regulate the temperature inside the hive with great exactness, keeping it at 92 degrees Fahrenheit, where the young bees are being developed. During the winter when it may be well below zero outside, they do not let the colony temperature fall ~~XXXX~~ below 57 degrees. To conserve heat the bees

cluster tightly together. When it is too hot, they grip their claws into the floor. Then they beat their wings very fast, faster than electric fans. That fans the hot air out of the hive and cool air into the hive.

The workers do all the chores in a honey bee colony except lay eggs, which the queen does. All workers are females, like the queen, but they are smaller than the queen. The worker has a long tongue for gathering nectar. It uses its hind legs to carry pollen.

Bee glue is a sticky substance that worker bees collect from all kinds of trees. They carry it home on their hind legs, and use it as a sort of cement to repair cracks in the hive.

The honey bee colony is really like a family home where the drone-father; queen-mother; and the workers provide food and shelter for the helpless young. It is amazing how each one does his part. This is the way Kansas people want to work together.

Men have studied the honey bee for hundreds of years but they don't know how the workers bees know what to do and when to do ~~XX~~ the many jobs they have.

Bees have amazing instincts and a good sense of direction by taking a good view of their surroundings. Let's be like a bee, and make a beeline that is a lime that is nearly always straight. People can learn things from bees, BEE-lieve it!!!!!!

Laura Hamrick

HOUSE BILL NO. 2236

Amendment

In the fourth Whereas, second line, to change the word and to his and in the third line of the same paragraph, after the comma, to insert the following words, plus students of Sabetha Elementary and Minneha of Wichita Schools.

SB 142 KANSANS FOR LIFE AT ITS BEST! Rev. Richard Taylor

We are told this law is discriminatory and that it disfranchises legal business men of certain rights. That is true and firmly based on law. Chief Justice Fatzer has written, "The power of the legislature to regulate alcoholic liquor is broader than the power to regulate ordinary business due to its possible source of danger to the public which is not inherent to other businesses and alcoholic liquor 'occupies a different status before the courts and the legislature from other kinds of property.'" (Kansas Reports, Volume 195, page 754, Tri-State Hotel Co. v. Londerholm). In this case, the Syllabus by the Court indicates a state may "adopt measures reasonably appropriate to effectuate its policy in the exercise of the police power, unfettered by the due process clause and the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment or the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States."

Missouri statutes make it clear by stating, "The right to deal in intoxicating liquor is not a 'natural right,' the liquor traffic not being a lawful business except as authorized by law. Therefore, it may be fully regulated by law and such regulation does not violate, deny or interfere with the natural rights, privileges and immunities of citizens." (311.010).

"Alcohol is the most abused drug in the United States."

-ALCOHOL & HEALTH, First Special Report to U. S. Congress from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"One drug causes more human trouble than all other drugs combined. That drug is alcohol. . . A bottle of beer, a large glass of wine, or a shot of whiskey each has about the same alcoholic content."

-Drugs: A to Z, Columbia Broadcasting System.

"Alcoholism only happens to people who drink. . . I became an alcoholic on beer."

-THE ALCOHOLIC AMERICAN - Blue Shield

"Alcohol dependence is without question the most serious drug problem in this country today. It is strongly associated with violent crime, automobile accidents and deaths, uicide, broken marriages and job absenteeism."

-National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse.

"When alcohol is readily available, people tend to drink more. . . once over the border-line, the heavy drinker who can't stop is a candidate for a disease more horrible than cancer - and the chance for cure is even less."

-Dr. Harry J. Johnson, Medical Director of Life Extension Institute of New York.

Why is alcohol our major drug problem? Why do we have 40 persons addicted to alcohol for each person addicted to heroin? Law makes the difference. Authorities say both drugs produce feelings of pleasure, bringing relief from fears and tensions. But one is available, highly pushed, and legal. Great responsibility for alcohol-related suffering rests on every lawmaker who votes for relaxed control laws, bringing increased consumption, increased addiction, disability, disease, and death.

Where does this pressure come from for relaxed laws? From special interest groups who profit by increased consumption, not from the people who elected you.

How is this pressure exerted? In the usual political way. Therefore, to relax this law on campaign contributions is more serious than to relax simple restrictions on availability and places of consumption.

Here you are taking restrictions off groups who want to use their financial resources in pressuring lawmakers for continued relaxing of control laws. The present restriction on those who deal in this potentially dangerous drug is a major reason Kansas leads the nation with modern and realistic control laws that keep per capita consumption down to half the national average, greatly reducing the human and economic misery caused by beverage alcohol.

The 1974 session of the Kansas Legislature passed a CAMPAIGN FINANCE ACT which is quite restrictive. Why should the 1975 session please promoters of increased alcohol consumption by relaxing a law concerned with campaign contributions that has served Kansas well since 1949?