



Nebraska Report

There is no peace without justice.

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Statement Opposing the War on Iran Proposed by Nebraskans for Peace

NFP Anti-War Committee Statement April 5th 2026

Nebraskans for Peace strongly opposes the United States and Israeli military assault on Iran. This war has already resulted in massive civilian casualties, including the killing of children, widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure, regional instability, and serious global economic and ecological consequences. We reject another prolonged and devastating conflict that places millions of lives at risk and threatens long-term global stability.

Constitutional and Moral Obligations

The decision to initiate or expand war without clear congressional declaration vio-

lates both constitutional responsibilities and international law. Article I of the United States Constitution assigns war-making authority to Congress and requires accountability to the people. We call on United States leaders and the Nebraska Congressional delegation to honor these obligations and place diplomacy and human life above militarism.

Core Demands

Nebraskans for Peace calls for the following immediate actions:

- Clear condemnation of the decision to go to war
- An immediate and unconditional ceasefire
- Withdrawal of all United States aircraft carriers, warships, and military personnel

from the Middle East

- Independent investigation, prosecution, and accountability for all war crimes
- Immediate suspension of all United States military aid and arms transfers to Israel due to violations of international law and United States law (i.e. The Foreign Assistance Act, Leahy Law), including ongoing genocide and war crimes
 - The International Criminal Court has initiated arrest warrant proceedings related to these crimes

Humanitarian Consequences

This war has become a humanitarian catastrophe. Thousands have been killed, homes and civilian infrastructure destroyed, and millions forced into displacement. The long-term consequences will include decades of trauma, poverty, and instability for civilians across the region.

Wars in the Middle East are rarely contained. Continued escalation risks drawing neighboring countries into prolonged conflict, multiplying human suffering and undermining global security.

Global Economic Impact

The economic effects of this war are

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Nebraska Report

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Opposing the War on Iran, conclusion

already being felt worldwide:

- Severe fuel and energy shortages
- Closures of restaurants and food services in parts of India due to lack of natural gas
- Universities and dormitories unable to prepare food
- Schools forced into online instruction
- Several countries in Asia adopting four-day workweeks due to fuel shortages

These disruptions threaten food security, livelihoods, and economic stability across the Global South and beyond.

Ecological and Climate Harm

Bombing oil refineries, oil fields, and gas facilities constitutes severe ecological damage with long-lasting consequences for human health and climate stability. These attacks represent crimes against the Earth.

- The conflict has significantly depleted the global carbon budget
- Estimates indicate that the United States military released nearly two billion metric tons of greenhouse gases in the first six days of the war
- Airstrikes near Tehran have produced toxic soot and black rain, contaminating soil and water
- Smoke plumes have traveled across Afghanistan, China, and into Russia, accelerating glacier melt and climate disruption

Responsibility and Future Costs

This war costs approximately one billion dollars per day, or eleven thousand dollars every second. The United States bears responsibility for repairing the humanitarian, economic, and ecological devastation it has helped create.

Future generations, who did not choose this war, will pay its price through climate damage, inflation, energy costs, and instability.

Conclusion

Nebraskans for Peace urges an immediate shift away from war and toward diplomacy. Saving human lives, protecting the Earth, and upholding constitutional and international law must take precedence over military escalation.

Peace is not only possible. It is necessary.

Peace Seeking in Nebraska:

Before NFP and By NFP Since 1970

by Paul A. Olson

A continuation from the October, November, December 2025 Nebraska Report

**(Marge Schlitt found an old document of mine on the history of NFP. In it, I used sources no longer available or inaccessible to me now, so I revised this document for our 55th anniversary. It is more than fifty-five years since Rural Nebraskans for Peace and Nebraskans for Peace in the War in Vietnam were founded --around 1967-- and became a force in Nebraska in 1970. RNFP and NFPWV were only the formal realizations of a peace movement in Nebraska that was almost a century old when NFP was founded. I shall review the history up to 1970 and then the NFP story. Two strands mark NFP's history -- the search for justice as the basis for peace and the search for peace: in short, our support for international justice and for the civil rights of classes of people unfairly denied rights in American society, and our opposition to militarism and the use of war to solve international problems and the use of coercive state power to unfairly limit the possibilities for people at home.*

Caveat: Much of this history comes from my memory since, at 93, I do not get around readily. I may have included mistakes or mistaken emphases. Please help me and the NFP staff to correct these. I know that I do not include the stories of the many people and organizations that have made peace and justice a priority and helped NFP accomplish its tasks. Forgive me. Paul A. Olson)

Bryan after 1903 proclaimed himself a Tolstoian pacifist and visited Tolstoy even before Gandhi began to correspond with him. He ran for president in 1908 and acted as Secretary of State in the first Wilson administration as a Tolstoian pacifist, the only American pacifist to act in those roles. He had a huge following both in Nebraska and in the nation, his paper, *The Commoner*, having circulated in the hundreds of thousands of copies at its height. The Bryan influence in Nebraska continued through 1931-35 Nebraska governor, Charlie Bryan.

Norris on the other hand was committed to international law and a strong world law and federalist regime, not the token League of Nations, as peace-making tools. He accurately foresaw the power of the military-industrial complex in his speech defending his vote against World War I.

The anti-war movement continued into the thirties, partially fueled by the perception that World War I had not

accomplished the democratic goals that President Wilson had announced for it. In the late 1930s, as the winds of the oncoming World War II began to be felt, the Nebraska Peace Council (a coalition of 22 peace organizations) formed under the leadership of R. B. Elrod. It was, in turn, a member of the National Peace Conference headed by Walter W. Van Kirk, later of the National Council of Churches. (One of the leaders of the movement was Pastor A. L. Weatherly, who served his second term at the Unitarian Church in Lincoln, Nebraska from 1929-42 and whose parishioner was C. A. Sorensen, Nebraska's anti-war Secretary of State and the father of once pacifist President Kennedy advisor, Ted Sorensen. (Sorensen, in turn, helped Kennedy materially to avoid World War III in the Cuban Missile crisis.) The Peace Council not only opposed war between Germany and Britain but also resisted all forms of colonialism, war

profiteering, and economic exploitation and supported a federalist international order. The organization claimed to have 300 members and to have reached out to 10,000 people in 1939.

World War II to Vietnam

World War II and the undeniable horror of Nazism and Japanese and Italian Fascism destroyed all of this. The naiveté of some would-be peace people in the face of Nazi efforts to negotiate at Munich did not help. Only the peace churches and the conscientious objectors that relied on them stood out in that time. Indeed, the peace movement as a public political effort had little in the way of legs outside the peace churches until Dwight Dell of the Church of the Brethren ran in 1952 as a peace candidate against the Korean War (with help from Rev. Harold Massie).

Later Herbert Jehle, the Quaker physicist, other Quakers from Lincoln, and Rev. A. J. Muste did civil disobedience at the Atlas Missile silos in 1959. This was historical -- the first demonstration against ICBMs in the U.S. Jehle also corresponded with Albert Einstein about a plan for world peace and Einstein stated that he agreed totally with Jehle's plan. But the iconic occurrences were few in the fifties.

The Vietnam War up until 1970 and a Little After

Even as the Eisenhower and the early Kennedy years seemed to pass by peacefully for most Americans (the Korean War raised little opposition in Nebraska), these administrations were making deep commitments to propping up, and later fabricating, client administrations in South Vietnam. War had begun.

So had the great move to create equal civil rights for people of color. The civil rights movement began to blossom with *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954, the Montgomery bus boycott in 1955-56, the

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Because the
system isn't

BROKEN

Sugar. Honey. ICE. Tea.

by Schmeeka Simpson

Hey Sugar! Yes, I'm talking to you! I got some Sugar Honey Ice Tea to talk to you about concerning the state of our union in these here United States.

"Sugar Honey ICE Tea" is an implied phrase some of us learned early—a socially acceptable way to say what is unspeakable. That is precisely how systems of oppression survive: by disguising violence with softer language, governmental titles, and legal cover. If something feels vicious, arbitrary, or dehumanizing, it is not because the system is failing. It is because the system is doing what it was ALWAYS designed to do. You've heard it said that it takes a spoonful of sugar to make the medicine go down? Well, I have a few hard pills for us all to swallow. I don't want to end up in a camp, so I'll tell the truth as sweetly as I can as we watch the proverbial S.H.I.T. hit the fan domestically and abroad.

Sigh... it's 2026, but most days I feel like I'm reliving a small but vital part of the 40's, or the 60's, or hell, we can take it back to the 1700's to the start of American policing.

Honey, did you know that slave patrols were the first publicly funded policing institutions in the emerging United States? American policing did not begin as a neutral force for public safety, if you've been reading my column, you probably do know that already. If you haven't, you NEED to know that American policing origins are always **twofold and racially motivated**, that way what ICE is doing may make more sense to you.

Slave Patrols during the 1700

"I file my police complaints to the internet."

— Steven McGee

and 1800's had an explicit mandate. Capture and return enslaved people, control and destroy revolts, and police the movement, assembly, and identity of anyone in question. These patrols were not bad actors without authority; they were **lawful, normalized, and status quo sanctioned.** ANY of this sound familiar today?

After emancipation, policing shifted from ownership of bodies to control of bodies, and by the 20th century, policing expanded federally into border enforcement, surveillance, and "national security" as justifications for broader authority. This is where modern immigration enforcement takes shape.

ICE (ice baby) literally stands for the U.S. **Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)** and was formally created by the Vanilla variety in charge in 2003 under the Department of Homeland Security, but of course, its functions **preceded its name.** Also, of course, ICE operates through **bureaucratic distance:** meaning policies are written far from the bodies they harm, allowing cruelty to be framed as compliance. This is not accidental. It is structural. To understand today's immigration enforcement, we must understand the structure of **U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)** itself.

ICE is tasked through two primary divisions.

The first, **Homeland Security In-**

vestigations (HSI), which handles traditional federal investigations involving human trafficking, drug trafficking, financial crimes, and transnational criminal networks. These cases typically involve warrants, prosecutors, and federal courts.

The second division—**Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)**—is responsible for arresting, detaining, and deporting individuals suspected of immigration violations.

Within the ERO division, the rules are different. Immigration enforcement generally operates through **civil administrative law**, not criminal law. This means individuals may be detained and processed through immigration courts even when they have not been charged with a crime. That distinction allows detention to occur without many of the procedural protections typically associated with criminal cases.

Due to ICE's cold, unyielding nature as of late, there have been a lot of comparisons of ICE to the SS of Germany, while supporters of ICE have called those judgments disingenuous and ridiculous. I decided to logically see if these core characteristics of the function of ICE, through a chronological comparison historically, remind us of any other similar groups here in the US or across the world. **Important framing:** Comparison is not equivalence. It is a tool to examine **patterns of power**, not to flatten history.

Core Characteristics: a) Civil—not criminal—detention with **criminal conditions**, b) Administrative arrests without traditional due process, c) Targeting based on status rather than behavior, d) Collaboration with local law enforcement

Slave Patrols, the SS, and ICE: A Structural Comparison

Dimension	Slave Patrols	SS	ICE
Legal Authority	Slave codes and colonial law	Nazi state decrees	U.S. immigration law
Target Population	Enslaved Black people	Jews, political dissidents, Roma, others targeted by Nazi ideology	Non-citizens suspected of immigration violations
Justification	Protection of property and suppression of revolt	Racial ideology and regime security	Border security and immigration enforcement
Bureaucratic Shielding	Slave laws and local patrol systems	Orders, ranks, centralized command	Policies, contracts, administrative procedures
Public Narrative	"Maintaining order"	"Protecting the German state"	"Just enforcing the law"

What Happened After Capture

Dimension	Slave Patrols	SS	ICE
Legal Status of Captured People	Considered property under law	Stripped of civil rights under Nazi racial laws	Held under immigration law
Initial Detention	Local jails or patrol custody	Arrest by SS or security police	Arrest by ICE or transfer from local jail
Typical Outcome	Return to enslaver and forced labor	Imprisonment in camps, forced labor, or execution	Detention, release or deportation
Oversight	Minimal oversight	No independent oversight	Limited Courts, congressional oversight, and civil-rights litigation
Legal Recourse	None	Virtually none	Supposed to be through Immigration courts and appeals

Across history, secret-police institutions share recurring mechanics...and **here are the obvious comparisons:** **Bureaucratic violence:** harm carried out through paperwork, classification, and procedure (just enforcing the law"), **Identity-based targeting:** enforcement directed at who someone is (or is alleged to be), not only what they've done. **Administrative detention:** confinement through civil/administrative pathways that don't look like criminal prosecution. **Fear as policy:** enforcement that chills reporting, organizing, and everyday mobility.

Do not forget that **Nazi Germany used the U.S. Jim Crow System as the blueprint** for their own system of brutality and oppression. I ask you then,

is it even POSSIBLE to Not See (pun intended) the correlations? Are we growing forward? Or going backwards?

Where Nebraska Fits In

Here's the TEA on how ICE operates here in Nebraska. These are **Nebraska-specific policing + ICE datapoints** and I need you to stay with me here. This is foundationally important information.

ICE does not have enough federal agents to operate everywhere in the country. To expand its reach, it relies heavily on partnerships with local law enforcement under Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Nebraska now participates in **TWO** such

models, of which I'll spill the tea on in a moment.

Most people's most common police contact is a traffic stop, so it's already a pipeline of discretionary power. When immigration authority gets layered onto that discretionary pipeline, "status policing" expands fast.

What Nebraska's own traffic-stop data says about policing contact. Nebraska's Crime Commission traffic-stop report (released April 1, 2025, covering **2024**) documents **383,694 traffic stops** reported by **185 agencies** (up **4.5%** from the prior year). It also notes that **25% of statewide stops were made by the**

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Because the system isn't broken, continued

Nebraska State Patrol (NSP); Omaha PD made ~4% and Lincoln PD ~9.1%.

In that same year, the report says the state received **8 allegations of racial profiling**, and in all 8, the officer was **exonerated** after internal investigations (*We investigated ourselves and determined that we were not guilty*).

The TEA is that Nebraska is a test case for national immigration policing. Nebraska has moved toward more cohesive ICE collaboration through *287(g) (MOA) agreements* and detention capacity. These MOA-Memoranda of Agreements are not symbolic documents. They are legal instruments that deputize state actors into federal immigration enforcement.

Formal MOA (Memorandum of Agreement) documents exist: An MOA is a formal contract between: ICE (federal government) and a state or local law-enforcement agency. It spells out: Who gets immigration authority, what powers they are allowed to use, where those powers apply, who supervises them, who is legally responsible if harm occurs.

Just as important is to note that ICE posts the NSP task-force model MOA publicly.

The Memorandum of Agreement is where violence becomes polite. Where handcuffs are replaced by clauses, and removal is framed not as punishment, but as procedure. When ICE posts an MOA publicly, it is documenting that: A state or local agency has agreed to perform federal immigration enforcement functions and presents a model for other states to follow. So, when it's said, "formal MOA documents exist," we mean: The authority is written down, signed, scoped, renewable, and enforceable.

1. **NSP 287(g) Task Force Model MOA:** Nebraska Public Media reports **six trained troopers** will question suspected undocumented people about immigration status and can make **immigration arrests without a warrant** under the 287(g)-task force model. This agreement authorizes **Nebraska State Patrol troopers** to act as **immigration enforcement officers** in specific situations.

a. Under this MOA, selected NSP

officers: receive ICE training, are **federally authorized** to question people about immigration status, access federal immigration databases, issue immigration detainers, and **make immigration arrests without a warrant.** A key point is this authority can be exercised **outside of jails**, and during **traffic stops**, roadside encounters, task force operations, or other law-enforcement interactions.

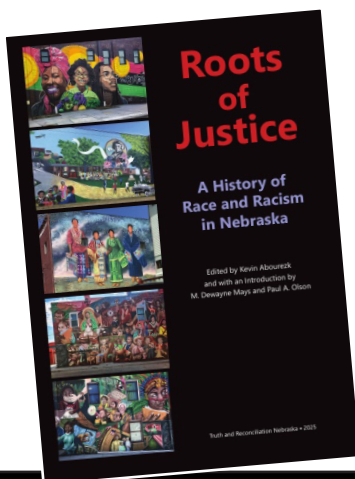
What that means in practice is that a Nebraska trooper can: Stop someone for a traffic issue, use discretion to inquire into immigration status, **and** detain that person **without a criminal charge**, then transfer them into ICE custody. No judge. No warrant. No criminal conviction is required. The MOA usually states that: troopers act "under ICE supervision" and ICE retains "ultimate authority". But **real-time discretion happens at the roadside**, not in a federal office. That is why civil-rights organizations identify the Task Force Model as the most expansive and controversial form of 287(g).

2. **Nebraska Department of Correctional Services 287(g) Jail Enforcement Model (JEM) MOA** (*Dated Oct. 15, 2025*). This is a different—and even more powerful—model. This JEM MOA allows state corrections officers to perform immigration enforcement inside prisons or jails.

a. Under this MOA, trained staff may: Screen incarcerated individuals for immigration status, interview them **without a lawyer present**, issue immigration detainers, begin deportation processing before release.

Crucial point: The deportation process can be **triggered even if the person is not convicted of a crime.** Civil immigration status becomes a secondary sentence layered onto incarceration. **What makes JEM especially dangerous** is people are already detained, and access to counsel is limited, coercion risk is high, so "Consent" is legally murky.

Roots of Justice: A History of Race and Racism in Nebraska



Roots of Justice invites Nebraskans into an honest conversation about our shared history—exploring diverse experiences and uncovering voices too often overlooked. By understanding our past, we can help shape a more just future.

Download FREE or Order Your Copy Today



<https://www.lulu.com/shop/kevin-abourezk/roots-of-justice-a-history-of-race-and-racism-in-nebraska/paperback/product-958rqj.html?page=1&pageSize=4>

This is why civil-rights groups describe JEM as a deportation pipeline disguised as corrections administration.

How these two MOAs work together -Major Key.

Think of it as a closed loop: **Street-level contact:** Traffic stop or investigation (NSP task-force authority), **Custody transfer:** Person enters jail or prison. Status screening inside detention. Corrections officers initiate immigration processing (JEM). **ICE pickup or transfer.** Deportation proceedings begin—often automatically. No dramatic raid required. No criminal conviction is required. Just **status + contact + paperwork.**

3. **Detention expansion (“Cornhusker Clink,” McCook):** DHS announced a new Nebraska detention partnership adding up to **280** beds at a repurposed state facility in McCook; major outlets reported it as part of a broader national detention expansion.

Nebraska is showing the rest of the world how fast an enforcement ecosystem can thicken. Let’s review. In 2024 alone, Nebraska agencies reported **383,694 traffic stops**, with the **Nebraska State Patrol responsible for about a quarter of all stops**, the most common point of contact between the public and the state. Nebraska has entered **287(g)** partnerships that authorize **six trained state troopers** to question suspected noncitizens about status and make **immigration arrests without a warrant**, while the state expands detention capacity through federal partnerships like the **280-bed McCook facility**. When ICE raided Glenn Valley Foods in Omaha in June 2025, **75–80 people were detained**, with warrants naming **107** alleged to be using fraudulent documents—an example of how quickly “traffic stop,” and “jail” and even the “workplace”, under these 287(g) agreements can become one continuous pipeline.

Nebraska is showing us in real time how immigration enforcement becomes normalized through local infrastructure:

*State patrol authority + jail capacity + federal partnership = **Enforcement “Everywhere.”***

Why This Matters Now

Now we can get down to the S.H.I.T. that concerns you and me, if the rest of this doesn’t alarm you. We may not be the target TODAY, but can almost guarantee to be a future target as we watch laws get ignored or rewritten to target those deemed “undesirable” by the hands of felons, pedos, and crooks.

“The Salvation of the State is Watchfulness in the Citizen.”- Hartley Burr Alexander, this is inscribed onto our state capitol building, but do we mean it? Because Nebraska’s immigration enforcement agreements raise unresolved constitutional questions. Immigration detention can occur without criminal charges, so opponents argue the system can conflict with due process protections that traditionally require judicial oversight and the opportunity to contest detention.

There are also questions about separation of powers. Immigration enforcement is fundamentally a federal responsibility, yet these agreements authorize state officers to exercise federal authority in everyday policing. When problems arise, accountability can become murky. State officers operate under federal authorization, while federal agencies rely on state personnel to carry out enforcement. The result can be a diffusion of responsibility that leaves the people caught in the system, **AND TAXPAYERS** paying the price.

Call to Action: What Accountability Actually Looks Like: This is not a call for panic.

It is a call for **governance**. If Nebraska is going to participate in federal immigration enforcement, then Nebraskans deserve:

1. **Legislative Oversight:** Public hearings on all active 287(g) MOAs,

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What's HOT in Global Warming?

by Professor Bruce E. Johansen

A Trumpian Fantasy: Existential Threat as Hoax

This kicks off Bruce's 2026 "What's Hot" column series—look for more installments in upcoming issues of the Nebraska Report.

Abstract

Words can have many different meanings or interpretations for several people, but the proud nature of bald lies uttered by two-term United States President Donald John Trump have taxed even the imaginations of all but a few professionals in climate science. His every-day terms for environmental problems that threaten the future of life on Earth are "hoax" and "scam." He calls for a volume of oil drilling ("drill, baby, drill!") that cause even oil company executives' jaws to drop. This chapter describes and contrasts Trump's use of twisted language and his ignorance of science while in and out of office with the thoughtful basis used by most scientists who are very opposed to destroying the Earth as a mudball of ignorance, hissing and spitting his way toward an existential threat to life on Earth within the next century.

Prelude

Climate Science in 100 Words, More or Less

Question: What is carbon dioxide's major role in the atmosphere?

Answer: It holds heat.



Donald J. Trump claims that he has a right to define the nature of a terribly important issue with his magic tongue that shrinks the entire body of knowledge into one word—"hoax."

Q. How is carbon dioxide measured?

A. In parts per million (p.p.m.)

Q. How has this measurement been trending?

A. Steadily upward since coal was first burned for industry, about 1850.

Q. How is temperature measured?

A. Usually in equally distant units of Fahrenheit or Celsius.

Q. How has this measurement been trending?

A. Steadily upward since coal was first burned for industry, about 1850.

Q. Word often used by scientists to describe humankind's eventual destination vis a vis steady increases in use of coal, methane, and oil several centuries: thus, an existential threat.

The avid advocacy of fossil-fuels' use as a "hoax" or "scam" even as their effects on the atmosphere became obvious, such as higher temperatures, more intense hurricanes, and much more, can make a reader feel as if he or she has been cast into an Orwellian novel, spinning tales in a world of opposites, such as three fingers equals five, and many more. It is life in a nation that is home to the richest man on Earth, home of master scientists, where more than half of voters cast their lot with a man who speaks and reads at a fifth-grade educational level.

This could be a science-fiction novel, but it is the largest, most arrogant military power in the history of humankind.

Why don't those who call climate science a "hoax" understand what is so evident under their noses? The difference is a matter of what ought to be

a passing grade in high-school atmospheric physics, but some of our most powerful political leaders have been missing the most important points for decades. The twisted nature of public debate on such an important subject as climate change has been hijacked by a ridiculous bully whose knowledge of the subject does not amount to a thimble-full of actual knowledge about the body of knowledge that as we read and write is going to determine the future of our only home in the universe.

Donald J. Trump claims that he has a right to define the nature of a terribly important issue with his magic tongue that shrinks the entire body of knowledge into one word—“hoax.”

What’s more, roughly half the voters in our most recent presidential election have so little knowledge to take an informed stand, don’t care, or don’t think that action to correct the problem may cost too much money. Trump has tested this approach through more than a decade of electioneering and office-holding, and—hey!—it works! People even expect it of him. So, when he appoints a cohort of people who share his beliefs, the definition of some very important terms have been arrogantly hijacked by forces of absolute earthly destruction.

The late Vine Deloria, Jr. talked about racial arrogance years ago:

[begin extract]

In that case [assumed Anglo-Saxon racial and cultural superiority] one should argue that anthropology must study the ancestors of the Anglo Saxons since that group, for all practical purposes, has enjoyed virtual control of most of the planet for most of this century. It turned away German barbarism twice during this century... and built an atomic and then a hydrogen bomb, certainly evidence of superiority of this expression of civilization” Deloria is making use of his notable sense of sarcasm here. Without this knowledge this piece of rhetoric sounds like pure Trumpspeak. But it isn’t. (Deloria, et al, 1997, 214)

[end extract]

What follows is an attempt to talk back to this cohort, probably in vain. The president is well known for his irritation when presented with voices that disagree with his. Given where we are, and where we are going, the following guide to climate change may be for the record. Anyone who wants a comparative view may wish to return in a hundred years and take a look at the state of life on our home planet.

As with many of his influential and very well-bankrolled compatriots, Donald J. Trump has been experiencing a very difficult time integrating his sense of fantasy with a reality that stares him in the face, one that he cannot see. He is blind to the most obvious shreds of reality, and he, the most powerful single human being on Earth, seems intent on dragging the rest of the human race, and very likely every other living thing, down with him—and never knowing that he has done anything wrong. One would think that a person who can build a strategy to become the most powerful person on the planet (and do it twice!) could broaden his vocabulary about our most threatening existential threat past one word (HOAX!). We should be so lucky.

Maybe we need to get nasty. Teach DJT et al. some humility under the eyes

of Nature. We are waiting for a Category 5 hurricane to move up (south to north) along the he east coast of Florida, just far enough offshore to feed an easterly wind and a record warm ocean (100 F. at its height) Bring the wind in off the ocean at perhaps 150 miles an hour, and erode the beach, then swallow Mar-a-Lago. Do it on a king tide, please, when the sun and moon line up to elevate the tides. Do it while DJT is having dinner with a bankroll of his cronies. Give everyone a taste of rancid hot water, and chain them to the floor as the waters slowly rise and become warmer, then hot. Call it all a hoax! with an exclamation mark.

First, however, give DJT and his cronies an hour or so of real science. No good meal would be served without appetizers.

This lecture comes in four parts:

- A heat wave and drought that is killing the Amazon basin.
- A heat wave that is melting what remains of the Arctic icecap
- A heat wave that is melting the Antarctic icecap.
- And, the heat wave that is melting what’s left of mountain icecaps

conclusion on page 10



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Nebraskans for Peace Social Justice Committee Statement on Bills Tracked in the 2026 Legislative Session

April 14th, 2026

The Nebraskans for Peace Social Justice Committee tracked about 100 bills through the 2026 Nebraska Legislative session. Due to the drastic loss of revenue to the state, the legislature found itself consumed with the need to make adjustments to the biennial budget. Much of the legislature's time this session was, therefore, taken up with slashing programs and wiping out cash funds in to balance the budget. Many programs and individuals will suffer as a consequence. Focus on these budget cuts during a short legislative session left little time for other bills to be debated on the floor.

Here are a few of the bills we supported and the current status of those bills.

LB 304 (DeBoer) – Eliminates the sunset date for the child care subsidy program, allowing hundreds of Nebraska families who currently qualify for childcare assistance to stay on the program. Passed but not yet signed by the governor.

LB 751 (Spivey) – Requires a study to improve reporting and investigations of missing Black women and children. Passed and signed by the governor.

LB 878 (Guereca) – Requires paid maternity leave for state employees who currently do not already receive it. Passed but not yet signed by the governor.

LB 962 (McKinney) – Adopts the Youth Reentry and Transitional Support Act to help youth leaving a juvenile detention center, group home or treatment center successfully transition back into their communities. Passed but not yet signed by the governor.

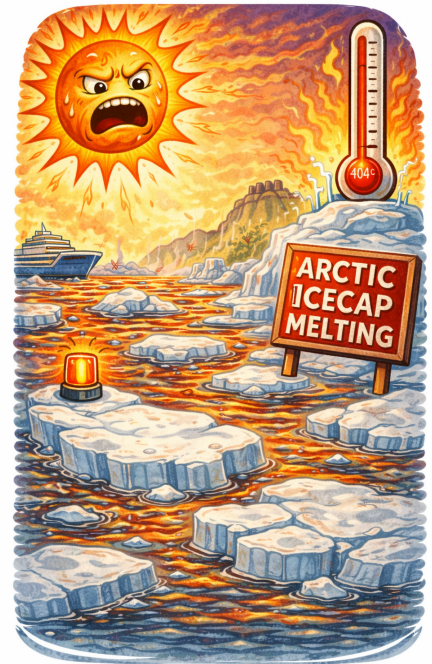
LB 966 (M. Cavanaugh) – Adopts the Hunger Free Schools Act, a five year pilot program to ensure that all children in Nebraska who qualify have access to free meals at school. Passed but not yet signed by the governor.

LB 1032 (DeBoer) – Provides for the recognition and enforcement of tribal adoptions. Passed but not yet signed by the governor.

LB 1067 (Hallstrom) – Increases funding for affordable housing through the Middle Income Workforce Housing and the Rural Workforce Housing Funds. Passed but not yet signed by the governor.

LB 1216 (McKinney) – Requires the Department of Corrections to provide educational programming to incarcerated individuals under the age of 19 that have not completed a high school education or have obtained a GED. Passed but not yet signed by the governor.

What's HOT?, conclusion



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By the time this is published, Mr. Trump will have held the United States presidency for most of the previous 10 years. Like no other holder of that office, he has held the point of view that combating climate change is a worthless hoax. His anthem in any difference of opinion pitting climate change versus energy's augmentation is "drill baby, drill!" In fact, when Trump summoned, Doug Burgum, (his nominee for Secretary of the Interior late in 2024), he did so with the words: "Drill Baby Drill!"

Bruce E. Johansen has written and published several books on this climate change during the past 25 years, the most recent of which is Nationalism vs. Nature: Warming and War, from Springer publishers in Frankfurt, Germany.

Join Our 2027 Biweekly Environmental Legislative Calls

Thank you to everyone who joined our **Biweekly Environmental Legislative Calls every other Tuesday during the 2026 legislative session.** These calls were created to keep our community informed about environmental legislation moving through the Nebraska Legislature and to build collective power around the issues that matter most to Nebraskans.

Because of your participation, the calls were a tremendous success. Together, we made **incredible strides for environmental advocacy in Nebraska** by staying informed, sharing strategy, and taking action at key moments throughout the session.

As we look ahead, we are excited to continue this work in **2027.**

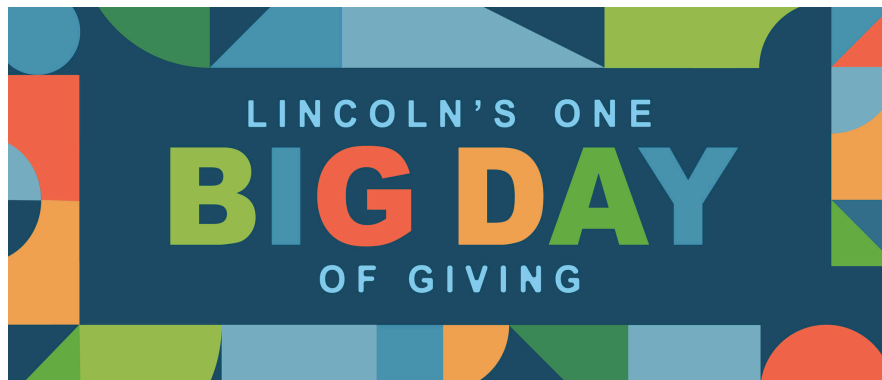
If you are interested in joining the **2027 Biweekly Environmental Legislative Calls**, please email **Brittany Cooper** at nfpstate@nebraskansforpeace.org to stay in the loop and be part of the growing network of Nebraskans taking action for our environment.

Together, we can continue building a greener, healthier, and more just Nebraska.

Peace Seeking in Nebraska, conclusion

Selma to Montgomery march in 1962, and the succeeding Martin Luther King march on Washington in 1963 that led to the passage of the 1964 U. S. Civil Rights Act. The civil rights movement taught the peace movement its sixties and seventies nonviolent tactics.

In Nebraska, the fifties-sixties civil rights movement had great leaders in Ernie Chambers, Hughes and Lela Shanks, Leola Bullock, Reuben Snake, Louis



Support NFP During Give to Lincoln Day

If you like what you see here and believe in the work Nebraskans for Peace is doing, please consider making a gift during Give to Lincoln Day this May. When you donate through Give to Lincoln Day to the Nebraska Peace Foundation, your contribution is increased through matching funds, allowing your gift to go even further in support of peace, social justice, and environmental action across Nebraska. Your donation is also tax-deductible, making this a powerful way to invest in a more just and peaceful future.

You can also support Nebraskans for Peace year-round by donating directly online at nebraskansforpeace.org and clicking the "DONATE" button, or by mailing a check to:

Nebraskans for Peace
PO Box 83466
Lincoln, NE 68501

As you read this issue of the Nebraska Report, we hope you will consider making a

contribution to help sustain our organizing, education, and advocacy work across the state. Thank you for standing with Nebraskans for Peace.

Donations through Give to Lincoln Day can be made online by scanning the QR code below or visiting Support Nebraska Peace Foundation at Give to Lincoln Day [<https://www.givetolincoln.com/nonprofits/nebraska-peace-foundation>].



Nebraska peace movement from various forms of civil rights protest.

At the same time as the U.S. escalated the number of our troops in Vietnam—first under Kennedy and then after Tonkin under Johnson—three streams of peace groups that also worked for civil rights began to spring up again in this state: a church stream, a campus-faculty stream, and a rural Nebraskans stream.

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Because the system isn't broken, conclusion

regular reporting on stops, detainers, transfers, and outcomes

2. **Clear State-Level Guardrails:** Written limits on when and how immigration status may be questioned, Explicit prohibitions on racial or pretextual enforcement
3. **Due Process Protections:** Guaranteed access to counsel before immigration interviews in custody, Transparent notification when detainers are issued
4. **Sunset and Review Clauses:** Automatic expiration of MOAs unless affirmatively renewed after public review

Community Transparency: Plain-language explanations of these agreements made available to the public, Data disaggregated by race, location, and enforcement context.

This is not about being “soft” or “hard” on immigration. It is about

whether **power exercised in Nebraska answers to Nebraskans**. When enforcement authority is transferred by contract, normalized by routine, and shielded by bureaucracy, the system is not breaking down, it functions exactly as designed.

When we refuse to name historical continuity, we allow harm to masquerade as neutrality. I want us to sit with the discomfort of recognition: that what shocks us today would have been familiar—commendable—in another era. Progress is not inevitable. It is demanded.

If cruelty can be legalized, outsourced, and renamed, then morality cannot be measured by statutes alone. Sugar Honey ICE Tea tastes bitter because it was never meant to be sweet. “*Aint S.H.I.T. sweet!*”, is a common saying in my community, which means **NONE OF THIS IS OK**. **When traffic stops, jail screenings, and federal detention centers are connected through written**

agreements, enforcement outcomes become predictable. That predictability is not a failure. It is design. The question we face is not whether the system is working. The question is whether we are willing to look directly at what the system was built to do.

We let it slide.

Turned our eyes inward—blind—when you made our little sister cry.

*Burnt tears. Blood.
Still, we let it slide.*

*When you held our brother by the throat
until he choked the breath out and died—we let it slide.*

*When we finally tried to make a sound
you had each other's backs and lied.
So we let it slide.*

Even now, we let it slide.

—Unknown