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semblance of democracy to the process to the point where we invite the student who is the consumer or the recipient of education to help decide what kind of an education he is going to get. I think one analogy that might apply to some extent here is the resentment which we had, and we ran into this yesterday, of the federal government backing us into a corner and telling us how we should enact legislation and if we don't, what's going to happen. I think the students sometimes find themselves in this same position, where they are the ones who are affected by the educational process, yet they have no direct say in it. Certainly there are problems to be faced in working out this type of a procedure. I don't think anyone would deny that. But I think that we have already seen through the experience of other states, through the experience of other educational institutions that it is not a wild idea, that it is practical that it can be worked out. We have seen that students are not asking for control over the educational process, they are only asking for some kind of direct in-puts. Some in-put that really counts, in-put that they are assured will have some affect on the decisions that affect them. I think that we have before us a practical and already tested solution that can have a positive effect on the education that we are providing students of higher education in the State of Nebraska, and I urge that you do support this move to raise it to General File.

PRESIDENT: Chair recognizes Senator Syas.

SENATOR SYAS: Senators, I hope you are paying attention to the debate on this bill because this is one of the most, in my opinion, one of the most far-reaching bills in my time that's ever been introduced in this Legislature, because it represents a brand new type of how government should be constructed. The committee which I chair killed this bill 4 to 2 and 1 not voting. Now let's analyze this bill a little bit. You're going to put one to three students on the Board of Regents. They will not have to file for the job, it will be up to the Legislature how they get on. One to three, they'll have one full vote. If there's three of them on the Board of Regents, they'll have one-third vote. Thank you, they'll have one-third vote. The rest of the Board of Regents has to file for the job and get elected. You had to file for your job and get elected. Why not appoint two or three students in here or some other type of thing without getting elected. I think this represents a whole new trend of government. Now, the next thing you're going to be confronted with, the faculty's going to be wanting on the Board of Regents and it's just as logical to have faculty on as students. Then we could go a little bit further. The next thing to do, if I was an employee up over there and the Board of Regents got on, I'd want to be on as an employee of the University, not necessarily a faculty or student, but an employee. So you put them on the Board of Regents. I'm telling you how far this can go. Then naturally it's not going to stop if you do this at the University of Nebraska, which this bill applies to. It's going to have to go into your other state colleges and it will probably go a little bit further than that. Eventually it's going to go in your local school boards, the faculty's going to want on there, the students are going to want on there so you're going to have some high school student on your local school board eventually if this trend continues, that will have a full vote and he doesn't have to run for election. Now what's the matter with running for election? We have a young fellow in this, and this isn't the first one, Senator Fowler, he ran for election and was elected, in this body. I have no, I am not against any student being on the Board of Regents providing he files in the usual manner and gets elected.