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this is as far reaching as you say it is, then it certainly should be heard by the Legislature of the state of Nebraska. It certainly, then, should be put to the vote of the people and find out if they want to let those people who are recipients of the taxes of this state and they, also, contribute to the taxes of this state, have them have a say in the operation of the institution of which they are a part of. Now, Senator Snyder, this is not a back door to anything. The man who serves on that Board at the University will be elected in some way by that University. He won't walk up and say, boys, I am the man that's going to be there, and that is all there is to it. I think that this discussion this morning has done one thing if it has done nothing else. It has proved that we need this on the floor of the Legislature, give it a good airing, and then if we see fit, let it become a Constitutional amendment. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: Senator Simpson.

SENATOR SIMPSON: Mr. President, members of the Legislature, first of all, I'd like to make a clarification that the University at Lincoln is not in Senator Fowler's district. The entire campus of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, happens to fall within my Legislative district and I am not giving it up on the floor, here, this morning. I might say that I think that the students should have the opportunity to put their portion into the work of the Regents. I think that it would be very good when we have the spread of one to three, that possibly we could have a student from the Lincoln campus, one from the Omaha campus, and one from the Medical School who might make up the one vote. These three could get their input into what could be great information and help towards the total Board of Regents. We talk about them being elected. That it is possible now. We've seen what happens when these young people try to run for the Board of Regents. They can't even make it through the Primary. They don't have a chance. We have large districts. It takes money, first of all, to get elected. Once again we start talking about eighteen year olds. It so happens that we have many students who years are far in excess of eighteen years at the University. Very possibly, the young person could be 25 or 27 years old and still would be older than some of the members sitting in this body. I'd hope that we would raise the bill.

PRESIDENT: Next to speak is Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. President, members of the Legislature, there is just a couple of things I want to address myself to and one is the purpose and function of the law. Whenever the majority decides to do something, it can do that without restraint. It can form itself into a mob and lynch an individual or it can form a court system with supportive offices to bring a person to trial and through proper procedures determine his guilt or innocence. Laws are passed to protect the minority from the majority. I am sorry that Senator Syas' son, Duke Snyder, is not here to hear this. I am sorry that Senator Syas did not better educate his son about what law is in its function. Laws don't come from God. They come from people and laws will determine what people think about each other. We know that a student would have a great amount of difficulty winning a seat on the Board of Regents. We see bankers spending large sums of money. We see editors, politicians, and others who want to control the educational system spending large sums of money. I regret that Senator Proud will use like left in describing certain educational or philosophical positions because words like left and radical are subject to the definition that anybody would like to apply to them. If a man were three hundred years old, Senator Proud, as conservative as he thinks he is, Senator Proud would be a radical compared to that man with that man with the