

April 2, 1973

(Start Belt #7)

strikes me as in a sense sort of a phantom commission. We all know that many of the men or women if they might be, many of the men who now occupy these offices have occupied them for long periods of time, and continue year after year winning elections. Many of them are almost unknown except for their name to the voters of this state. We have had many examples in this state of people being elected to this office primarily because of their names. Now the one person who isn't elected because of his name is the Governor of this state. We've seen Governors elected and incumbent Governors defeated, and I think that is good. I personally put a great deal of weight in the unanimous opinion of the three Governors who have worked longest with this system as it now exists. Certainly this system isn't perfect and there certainly could be many ways to improve it, but to decimate the Governor's office in the opinion of the last three Governors seems to me foolhardy. I think we would be making a mistake if we don't put some stock in the men who have occupied the Governor's office for the last dozen years.

SPEAKER: Senator Nore.

SENATOR NORE: Mr. President, fellow members, I'd like to go back to Senator Frank Lewis, he mentions about the trend of having an appointive government, instead of an elective government. I remember back when Govern Tieman entertained I think 110 bills, called little Hoover bills, some over 100. One of these bills would make the Governor, he would appoint the State Treasurer, he would appoint the State Auditor, he would appoint the Secretary of State, he would appoint the Attorney General, now wouldn't that be quite a little power house, all in itself? And I don't think Senator Lewis you would advocate this, and this was introduced in this body, one of those little Hoover bills, and I might say these little Hoover bills were all, were introduced in all states of the union, by a, rather a risque national group which I don't have to mention here, so I can see that probably Governor Tieman loved power, and we seem to have, have a, something that is sort of a human trait when someone gets in the Governor's office, or any other office, they don't want to give up any power, even if it's good for the state. That seems to be the issue, and I don't think they are giving up too much power here, I think it's just a matter of cooperating with the rest of the people, and absolutely there is no, nothing personal as far as I'm concerned, any one else here, I don't think unless it would be Senator Chambers as he has stated, this is not a personal issue, this is a matter of just good representative government with checks and balances, that's what it amounts to.

SPEAKER: Senator Mahoney, did you wish to speak again?

SENATOR MAHONEY: Yes, Mr. President, I'm pleased that Senator Chambers is the new spokesman for the Republican party in Nebraska, and I would suggest that maybe at next Founder's Day in March, possibly on March 17th as they have them occasionally, that he should take the podium and be the new leader of Nebraska for Republicans. I was interested in his remarks that he is now leading this legislature, Senator Chambers is, I too voted for his bill on three occasions. I think that the Governor was most kind to him in not vetoing it three times. I think that members of this legislature that go to the Governor's office and he claims the carus is there sometimes and not over here, go there of their own volition, they're over there asking about questions that concern themselves, their constituents and their district. I think Senator Chambers has been there a few times, probably more times than any of the rest of us, pleading his causes, and