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(Begin Belt #14)

The United States Congress is the best illustration of that. As long as they won't adopt these kind of rules there's no way in which you can limit their term from the standpoint of their age. Now it seems this body ought to stand up and be counted if we believe what we're talking about. If we can't do it ourself, put it on the ballot. Let's be number one in this country to say a man 65, he's had it. Only young people below 65 are qualified and when they get to 65 they are automatically out, plus the runover of the term. I think that would be a good thing. I think the people of this State would like to have that done. I think we ought to have their judgment and I'm going to get a bill drafted and I'm going to find out and bring it to you, see if you introduce it, let's put it on the ballot, let's get 40 votes and let's put it on the primary. Let's get it done as soon as we can. I think the people will look at that with a great deal of desire and energy and you can get rid of a lot of us old, mean, dirty old men and put you young righteous people all riding the white horse, all posing as Mr. Clean.

PRESIDENT: Okay, Senator Proud. Then Senator Chambers, and then Senator Stahmer.

SENATOR PROUD: Mr. President, I might point out there's one little difference between appointed officials and elected officials. If the people don't want you, at age 25 or at age 100, all they've got to do is vote you out.

PRESIDENT: Senator Chambers and then Senator Stahmer.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. President and members of the Legislature, I think when I walked into the Chamber it was interesting that we had one of the older members of the body and one of the younger members of the body discussing a question of age and if you wouldn't look at Senator Carpenter, I think everybody will agree that he has a certain vigor and forcefulness that most men his age do not possess. So he can't take himself as an example of what a man who reaches 70 or beyond is capable of doing. You can look around you at the people of that age and with all due respect, because there are certain negative remarks that will be made about a young man and although I'm close to 40 now, people by comparison and relatively speaking might consider me a young man for some purposes. So since there are negative statements about a young man's inexperience, lack of knowledge, his night to taning being green, we can look around and see some of the moth-backs other than Senator Carpenter who sit in here day after day and make their presence not felt. We're being very frank now because a serious issue is being discussed here. The competency which an individual might or might have to do a job after he reaches a certain age. When you come to the law in the judiciary, you know that the law--and Senator Luedtke can bear this out--it is not a revolutionary process nothing explosive ever happens in the law. It grows by accretion, by mistake, it halts, sometimes it will take one step forward and 20 steps backward like in 1954 the Supreme Court said that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional but there's more segregation in the schools now than there was in 1954. So we see that the law is the very slow cumbersome method of getting anything done and one of the reasons might be the types of individuals, their personality and their age when they reach a position of security in the law and one where they can make decisions. They become high-bound, old-fashioned and when you look around a judicial chamber and see dusty old pictures of dusty old men looking down from the past out of these old time picture, there is a tendency to forget the real world