expected to exercise care and caution, keeping in mind that the funds and the income belong to someone else. A prudent man is not expected to be a pioneer for new investment concepts. He does not invest in new enterprises or speculative and uncertain assets. He does not buy on margin. What is considered prudent changes over time and is dependent on the type of economic activity of the state? The prudent man rule was not very necessary in Nebraska in 1830 when Massachusetts adopted it. The changes in investment thinking over time are illustrated by the investments authorized by the Legislature for the permanent school fund which began with the state. Year, 1899, investments authorized, none of said funds shall be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, state warrants and registered county bonds. 1909, we changed it, and school district bonds and municipal bonds of cities and villages in the State of Nebraska and bonds of drainage districts organized under the drainage laws of the State of Nebraska. 1917, was added, and in the bonds of the Federal Land Bank. 1931, we changed it, and not to exceed five percent of said funds in bonds issued according to laws for financing the construction of buildings for dormitories at the University of Nebraska and at state normal schools." I am going through this to show you the history of how, well, anyway. "1933," we restricted it, we changed it and tightened it up. "If such cities or villages have no bonded indebtedness or if such cities or villages having bonded indebtedness shall have not been in default of payment of interest or principal if any for a period of ten years prior to the date of the order of investment", so you can see the effects of the depression coming in and how we reacted to protect those funds. 1937, we restricted it more, "Provided the said dormitory bonds so issued shall be serial and optional at any time after five years from the date of their sale" and it goes on and lists all kind of things here. It is very long but it shows 1937 was restricted even more. 1951, we added again, "Nebraska State Teachers College, for state normal school, maximum in dormitory bonds raised from $150,000 to $500,000. 1959, was added, bonds and debentures of twelve Federal Land Banks, twelve intermediate credit banks, thirteen banks for cooperatives. 1969, we added into the law, board may elect to have fund invested by State Investment Officer", so you see we have the State Investment Officer coming into play for the first time. "1971", we changed it, "Investments to be made by the State Investment Officer. The investment officers and the board now have a duty to be prudent. An investment law that lists authorized investments", which is what ours does, by the way, "in effect says everything not included is not prudent and not authorized." And that has been their excuse why they say that they have only