

program. If you were going to put 5 million, or 8 million, or 10 million into the program, you would be able to accomplish what you're asking to accomplish. But right now I don't know if we're starting down a long, long road of maybe attaining the 5 and 10 million. And maybe in years that money will be there. But I simply want the body to understand what they're talking about. It's nice to dream, it's nice to visualize that this is a program that's going to accomplish all those things that we would like to have it accomplish, but it is simply impossible on the amount of funding that you're asking to retain in the program. Put the pencil to it, if you don't realize the figures. There are 18 institutions that we're talking about, and it goes on the per student basis, so Creighton gets about 50,000 of that, and the balance in the...the balance of the meager amount to the other institutions. And you're really not, by that, going to be able to accomplish anything.

SPEAKER BAACK: Thank you, Senator Nelson. Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. Speaker, I'm not going to say very much, but I rise to speak on this question with what Lyndon Johnson would describe as a very heavy heart. The last vote is what troubled me, and I listened to some of those who support this proposal who did not support the other one. I'm not going to tie the two in terms of my vote. I had said I'm going to vote for this override, and I intend to do that. But I listened to the kind of glowing statements made about these various agencies that we're to give money, and in a lot of cases, even though we say it's assistance to the students, it's ultimately designed to give salaries to people who are working at these facilities. The largest cost of operating all of these institutions is salaries. The University of Nebraska, and I'm glad to see Senator Landis and some of the Lincoln senators open their hearts now when you look at the largess received by the City of Lincoln across-the-board. So what is \$125,000? It's a pittance, but it's to be put out there to help improve the salaries of people who work in private institutions. And as far as their appeal to minority students, there was a period when many federal grant and loan programs were available to minority students, so that's when these private schools reached out to try to get them to draw that money. And in irony is that to the extent that those federal programs dried up and the money was no longer there, these private schools cut back their recruitment of minority students, except in those instances where athletes were concerned. So, talking about what they've done with