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Mr. President.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Thank you, Senator Chambers. Senator Chambers, you are recognized to speak, and this will be your third time, Senator.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Thank you. Mr. President, members of the Legislature, I look at the Constitution of the United States like I do the "Holly Bibble." The "Bibble" has an Old Testament and a New Testament. The "Chrishians" see the Old Testament as containing what they call the law, and their writers and Jesus said, the law brought death and bondage. The New Testament brought grace and freedom from the law. And Jesus said he came to fulfill the law and the law would not pass away till every bit of it had been fulfilled. So the Old Testament, in the minds of "Chrishians," represents the Dark Ages and the hard, overbearing oppressiveness of the detailed law that Jews still accept. That's why Cardinal Ratzinger is not going to be able to bring unity among all the religions of the world. The New Testament is where the good guys took over. Things kind of lightened up. People could smile. Jesus even chuckled on occasion. God never laughed, although there was a place in the "Bibble" when he said, I will laugh when your calamity cometh. So it's interesting the kind of things that would make God laugh. The first part of the constitution protected slavery. When you get to the Thirteenth Amendment and the abolition of slavery for black people, it's an approach toward the New Testament. And with the lifting of the bottom of the barrel, everything in it basically had been lifted except females when it came to the right to vote. After the Thirteenth Amendment to abolish slavery came the Fourteenth Amendment, which included the rights and privileges, it included due process, equal protection of the law. And although that amendment was put in place a long time ago, 1868, in May of 1954 the United States Supreme Court got around to ruling that equal protection of the law was denied to black children in states where they were segregated and discriminated against in the schools based on race. It took from 1868 to 1954 before it was recognized that the right of black children in school to be free from segregation and discrimination imposed by law violated the constitution. The provision in the constitution had not changed