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and then talks about his book the "Great Mental Health Cop-out" is indeed a radical opinionated mental health put down. It was not psychiatrists alone who aided in the betterment of people's lives by treating patients as individuals with human rights at mental institutions. And he says Dr. Anderson, although claiming that he has an interest in community-based and directed mental health centers has consistently hampered legislation this year that would in fact provide such services. His opposition to the Legislative Bill 302 has been described as an attempt to develop an empire of control by one particular specialty. So you say, well, we can't get involved in arguments between psychiatrists and clinical psychologists and that sort of thing. Well, I think we'd better be aware that there are some discussions in this area and if there are then we certainly should not put a psychiatrist or one of these specialties in a position of being the one that's going to make the decisions because he'll make them against the other ranks and the other people. Another one, we got from concerned citizens of Hastings, Grand Island and Kearney. This was presented where they disagreed very much with Dr. Anderson with his ideas on alcoholism--they said Dr. Anderson believes that we citizens have absolutely no right to interfere or assist in helping the family of the suffering alcoholic, interference of personal freedom. They go on to talk about the alcoholic theory which I've already touched upon, which has already been touched upon by others. We know that the majority of experts in the country do not agree with Dr. Anderson on his feelings towards alcoholism as a disease. Then lastly I'm just going to quote one more and that is Mr. J. P. Southerd from here in Lincoln who says that he has no axe to grind, he has no degrees, he's just a common citizen but he says for 18 years I've been working with alcoholics, with drug addicts and penal inmates and he says, I do not need to be a medical doctor to question the accuracy of Dr. Anderson's views concerning the need for and desirability of treatment or rehabilitation of the alcoholic and the drug addict and not in a criminal manner. It seems to me that Dr. Anderson has pretty much a closed mind as to the need of rehabilitative treatment being available to these people on the assumption they are not addicts. Now he likes to say that with regard to this, that no--he goes into the matter that he does not think the military training because the military training itself is based upon the fact that the military was one of the last to recognize alcoholics as being people who are sick. Now these are just some, I, this is just a few that I have in my file. If you say that people have not made a case to us, now I'm glad to see that Senator Lewis is here now, these are just a few and a few excerpts from what they've told us. I'm telling you the case has certainly been made as far as I'm concerned.

PRESIDENT: Chair next recognizes Senator Fellman.

SENATOR FELLMAN: Mr. President, members of the Legislature, I probably have waited longer than almost any of you in making up my own mind regarding this appointment. One of the reasons I did was that I knew that if I presented the arguments in favor of Dr. Anderson, somebody would stand and rise and say, well, he was appointed by Governor Exon, what do you expect. He's merely doing what he's supposed to do. I knew that I was hearing arguments from all sides about this whole list of horrors about Dr. Anderson and I thought that at the least I had an obligation to seriously consider each of the arguments. And I can assure you that I have done just those things, including the fact that I have not taken orders from anybody in this entire matter. And for a long time I not only listened but sought out opinions and even called back some people who contacted me expressing