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(Start of Belt #11)

medical association and this is what they came up with. Now are we correct at that point?

SENATOR STAHMER: Absolutely incorrect. I didn't get together with anyone. The doctor has drafted what they thought would be medically proper and legal and it is their amendment. I have no input in to it what so ever.

SENATOR GOODRICH: We'll rephrase it then. This is the medical association or some doctors, whoever you got, whoever created this. This is a group of doctors.

SENATOR STAHMER: It is, as far as I know, it is all doctors and until somebody gives me the names of some other doctors. The doctors tell me they know of no other medical input and I this obviously could be incorrect. I'm not saying there was any, but both medical schools in the NMA unanimously at their conference adopted, this is what they could, felt would be compatible with the U.S. Supreme Court decision.

SENATOR GOODRICH: Fine, at least this group of doctors, I think have created this particular amendment, which we are now considering as the Stahmer amendment. Now that is where I think we ought to have a word of caution. The understanding that I have, for example, around the Nebraska Med School, we all know, as was testified to us at the public hearing on the original 286, abortions are being performed at the Med School, on the average of about 15 per day. Now I also have had about 3 calls from people that work at the med school, in Omaha to the effect that one of the qualifications for being accepted by the med school itself, is that the question is asked, would you perform an abortion. The answer, if the answer is no, the lad applying for admittance is no longer considered. He is automatically rejected. Now I have not verified this, but it came from within the school itself, and it is for that reason, that I suggest that we go slow when we start talking about adopting the doctors own version of what should or should not be in an abortion bill. It is for that reason Senator Stahmer, that I'm opposing your amendment.

SENATOR STAHMER: If I could respond, I agree with you 100%. I would like to point out one thing, I have not had an opportunity to point out up until this time, much of the amendment as proposed by Senator Anderson, many of the ideas contain there in, are acceptable to the doctors, and I'm sure they would be acceptable to this, if it is not adequately spelled out into the bill, I know I would, in fact, I wouldn't want my name associated with it, if it didn't protect people who are seeking employment, then that were ruled out. If this is the case, I wouldn't want anything to do with this amendment. But I would point out, this the doctors are willing to support much of what is in the Anderson amendment. The chief point of contention if I might call it to your attention, momentarily, is on the second page of the Anderson amendment, in the, what is called the Arabic Numeral four, dealing with section 5. In their definition here, there is no mention of the first tri-mester and on these grounds, alone, it is felt by most legal counsel, that they bill would not stand a legal test, and this is the chief contention. The preamble, the doctors would be willing to accept. The roman numeral three, two and three, the doctors would be willing to accept. It is especially arabic, excuse me, not roman, arabic, aravic numeral four, that the doctors feel that this completely ignored what this court had said. Now if we choose to ignore them, of course, that is all right, but as far as these other sections, like section 18 of the Anderson amendment, they would be willing to accept.