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LB 466

and she wanted me to collect child support, and I said I would be glad to do it, but I talked to her at some length about adoption. She said to me after my ten, fifteen to twenty minute discussion, Mr. Johnson, you don't understand, this is my third child. My first child was at age 14 conceived by my stepfather. My second child was at age 15 conceived by a friend. I had both of those children placed for adoption. I want to keep this child. I said to myself, that 16 year old has been through so much experience that she really did know the quality of her act. I might argue with her decision but she knew the quality of that act. It is my opinion very simply that when dealing with 16 year olds, 17 year olds, 18 year olds, and up, in the main these are young people who have had enough life experience to be able to make decisions for themselves. And you and I have already set the standard in the statutory rape criteria.

SENATOR NICHOL: Senator Schmit is next. However, I need to know how many of you that had your lights on wish to speak to the amendment to the amendment. Senator Dworak, Senator Labedz, Senator Marsh...nearly all, I guess. Okay, Senator Schmit.

SENATOR SCHMIT: Mr. President and members of the Legislature, I have very rarely spoken on the issue of abortion on this floor because I know that all of you know how I feel about the issue. I am going to speak now just very briefly relative to Senator Johnson's plea that we listen to the arguments versus about the un-constitutionality. I am not much of a person to remember dates and that sort of thing, but if you will look back in your history books you will remember that in December of 1856 the Supreme Court said that a black man was property and not a person, and it wasn't until about ten years later that the 13th amendment to the Constitution was ratified which abolished slavery. And it's been over a hundred years ago and none of us on this floor are so naive as to believe that all prejudice has been wiped out, but it did take some effort, some sincere effort, to get rid of that kind of a proposal. Remember also that for many, many years the Supreme Court said that separate but equal facilities for nonwhite persons were constitutional. It wasn't until the Civil Rights Act of '64 and '65 that it became the law of the land that separate but equal facilities were not constitutional and it took the united efforts of a great many people to change that constitutional decision. Look back to World War II and most of you can remember when millions of people were wiped out because one particular group of