

in 1983, with the Eighth Circuit's opinion, that injunction, quite frankly in my opinion, was of no effect whatsoever, and this is law that can be enforced, requires notification to one parent. Why do we notify one parent instead of two? I think the best reason, the best reason is found in the majority opinion, in the Hodgson case, which is the Minnesota case, wherein it says the court also stated that the effect of compelling a minor, and this is a majority opinion referring to the federal court...lower court case, the trial court, and this is what the trial court concluded. The court also stated that the effect of compelling a minor, in this situation, to share information about her pregnancy and abortion decision with both parents can be harmful, particularly when the minor comes from an abusive, dysfunctional family. This, of course, is what we've been talking about for four days, the abusive, dysfunctional family. The court found that 20 to 25 percent of minors who went to court notified one parent, voluntarily; and that minors who ordinarily would notify one parent might be dissuaded from doing so by the two parent requirement. So you have a rather innocuous and ironic result that a minor might go through the judicial bypass proceeding, which is a quite route to an abortion, in Minnesota anyway, because that minor does not want to notify both parents. However, if she did want to notify both parents, if she had a one parent requirement, she obviously could do that anyway. So by notifying just one parent we are actually enhancing the opportunity of that minor girl to have a dialogue with the parent that she trusts. And hopefully that dialogue could result in other decisions being made, carrying the fetus to term, and putting the baby up for adoption. If we're trying to harmonize and bring the families together, I really wish you would pay attention to this amendment, because this is a good one. The Minnesota court, both the majority opinion and the dissent, both conclude that there are very significant problems with notifying both parents. If we notify one parent we are making good, solid public policy. It is clearly constitutional and what is most...and what is even more compelling, it's current law, it's current law today. We don't have to change the law at all to require one parent notification. We don't have to go through four days of debate when we got it here in 28-347. So, I really, if we're going to deal with 769 and not with 28-347, which is the law on the books today, let's at least make it consistent with current law, consistent with what the judiciary concluded in the Hodgson case, be consistent with what Judge Urbom and some of the concerns he had in his opinion, in the Orr case, and make a