

where we know a definitive answer? Do you think there is one?

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Senator Elmer, that is a difficult question to answer completely, but one of the difficulties is in the language we are compelled to use to describe what we are discussing because the Supreme Court has said that the term "heinous" is so indefinite and vague that if that is one of the basis for sentencing somebody to death, the death penalty, the death sentence must be overturned. So I understand what you are saying, but when that word appears in a law and is a bases for a death sentences, it is struck down as being too vague, so it wouldn't result in somebody dying because nobody knows really what that term means.

SENATOR ELMER: But, of course, what we have been arguing all day on the LB 769 and the waiting period is the basic thing that everybody here is trying to decide. Somewhere between the time that a young life is conceived and it is born into this world at full term, there comes a point where that individual should have some rights under our Constitution.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Um-huh.

SENATOR ELMER: What point is that?

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Well, the word that is being used and, again, there is debate on that, is viability, and that is the idea that the individual would be able to live outside the mother's body more than just momentarily.

SENATOR ELMER: And as medical science has progressed, they are saving these young babies that are born at maybe only 22 weeks...

PRESIDENT: One minute.

SENATOR ELMER: ...in neonatal type installations and bringing them then to a healthy childhood in some cases, does that mean then that the abortion should be banned after that point, or is that just a rare occurrence where they might be able to save that individual? Where do you draw the line?

SENATOR CHAMBERS: It is difficult because in some cases that may happen, but at later stages of pregnancy, there have been premature births where the child would not live. So that is