

TRANSCRIPT PREPARED BY THE CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE  
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district, and he said, it was a man again, it's always men, said that he is shocked to see that I would align myself with Senator Chambers because, he knew as well as I should know, that there are other blacks who do have morals. These are the issues...these are the answers that I get from pro-life people telling me why we should not...why we should support LB 1405. They are not interested in science, academics. They are people that are filled with spite and hatred, they have no idea what this issue is. I'm sorry to say that it had to come down to this, that it had to come down to pro-life versus pro-choice, because that's not what the issue is about. I just wanted to make that clear. And I want to, in listening land out there, all my classmates who wrote to me over the years,...

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: Time.

SENATOR ROBAK: ...I'm sorry that they didn't miss...that I missed the last two class reunions; I will try to be more faithful in...but thank you so much for all your words of encouragement. Thank you.

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: Senator Suttle.

SENATOR SUTTLE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Members of the Legislature, I'm glad Senator Robak ended on the research issue of this bill, that's what I want to talk about is the research and the effect that that research might have. If researchers can decode how cells develop into tissue and organs, then they will begin to understand the mechanism of abnormal growth and development, which in turn could lead to the discovery of new ways to prevent and treat birth defects and even cancer. One of the things that this research is looking at is Alzheimer's disease. Dementia is a loss of intellectual function, thinking, remembering, reasoning, so severe that it interferes with an individual's daily function and eventually results in death. Alzheimer's disease is the fourth leading cause of death in adults, after heart disease, cancer and stroke. Men and women are affected almost equally. The disease was first described by a Dr. Alois Alzheimer's, in 1906. Since then researchers have developed a deeper understanding of the changes in the brain, plaques and tangles, and behavioral changes that characterize the disease. Approximately 4 million Americans have