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or the study done at the University of Tennessee at Memphis. Both neurons and glia were obtained from adult human brains, and that was in "Experimental Neurology". The "Annals of Neurology", in May of '98, had a publication of The American Neurological Association also reported success in producing profuse outgrowth of neurons that displayed neuronal survival as long as nine weeks in vitro. There seems to be research in this area. When I met with the University of Nebraska Medical Center, it was a very good discussion I thought we had, in December, prior to the Legislature. I said, well what do you need? How can I help? Is it a...

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: One minute.

SENATOR HILGERT: ...a matter of money? We had talked at one point, I think, there were some discussions about research dollars from our...from our Trust Fund. If there are alternatives available that present themselves, would this body then accept this? If we still have some that do feel, and it's a legitimate feeling, position, that this is not something that the Legislature should...should enter in upon, would the regents agree to not use aborted fetal tissue? I would like to have that clear, at least in the body. There seems to be alternatives. Early on I had thought, well why don't we use miscarriages and fetal tissue from nonelective...

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: Time.

SENATOR HILGERT: ...abortion sources? I didn't understand that the neuron needed to be viable and that it only could come from...

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: Time.

SENATOR HILGERT: Thank you.

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: Senator Thompson.

SENATOR THOMPSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Members of the body, one of my childhood memories was the terror that the fear of contracting polio had in my community. And I have people of my generation who have...who were disabled by this disease, who've