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Thanksgiving. I've been a long supporter of the university and interested in research, and also since I was somewhat instrumental in the Excellence in Health Care Trust Fund, I was called by the university to meet with the Chancellor of the Med Center to look at perhaps diverting some of the trust fund dollars for research. I certainly felt that that was a good endeavor. Even met with the Governor on that issue on the Wednesday before the story broke in the World-Herald, and at that point in time, I felt initially that I had been deceived and somewhat taken advantage of because there was research that had been going on for six years that certainly wasn't mentioned during our conversation, and maybe it didn't need to be mentioned, and I do not hold that against the university. But as Chair of the Health and Human Services Committee, you read and study as many issues as you can concerning life, concerning the issues of all our citizens, and there is a particular article that came to my attention written by a Vernellia Randall called Slavery, Segregation, Racism: Trusting the American health care system ain't always easy, an American Afro...an Afro-American's perspective on bioethics. And it really is interesting and I think it is the duty of the Legislature to come to some sort of a reasoning behind where are we going with research. And I look at the history that I've studied anyway, and much of the research has come on the backs of those who cannot speak for themselves. And just looking and reading from this article: however, during the same period that the American health care system evidenced a lack of attachment to esoteric research and pure science that resulted in American physicians performing bold, occasionally brilliant clinical medical feats which were not being performed anywhere else on earth, then and today it seems to be of little importance that those bold, occasionally brilliant medical feats occurred on the black and the poor. In the 1800's, Dr. McDowell successfully performed the removal of an ovarian tumor, a dangerous and radical surgery, which he perfected on slaves. In the 1800's, hundreds of slaves, including 200 slaves of Thomas Jefferson, were inoculated with small pox to test the safety of a new vaccine. Probably the most well-known post-slavery experiment, the Tuskegee syphilis experiment, in United States engineered from 1932 to 1972, not all that long ago, most of us were born before 1972, the Tuskegee experiment...