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Yet, his achievements were not limited to helping his home State. Among his accomplishments was the legislation authorizing the Farmers Home Administration which has been so important in revitalizing our Nation's rural areas.

As chairman for 14 years of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Carl Hayden became one of the most influential men in the Congress. He worked hard at his job and he did it well.

A quiet, unpretentious man, Senator Hayden's advise to his colleagues was "Keep quiet, be a workhorse, and speak only when you have the facts." Carl Hayden practiced what he preached.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate to a courageous article entitled "Integration is Working," written by Mr. Richard A. Pettigrew, speaker of the Florida House of Representatives, and published in this morning's New York Times.

Mr. Pettigrew's children—Mr. Pettigrew and his family are white—have attended formerly all-black schools in two Florida school districts desegregating under law. His article is eloquent testimony to the value of public school desegregation. If Congress provides the kind of leadership to the Nation which Mr. Pettigrew and Governor Askew have given to the State of Florida, school desegregation will be an educational success.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Pettigrew's article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTEGRATION IS WORKING

(By Richard A. Pettigrew)

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.—During recent years, Florida and the South have made giant strides toward ending the deep divisions that have persisted. We have tried to resolve the issues that arose out of human slavery as widely practiced during Colonial days and during the first 75 years of this country's existence.

An ancestor of mine charged up a hill at Gettysburg in the left flank of Pickett's Charge and was fatally wounded. General Pettigrew's men made the wall at the top of Cemetery Ridge. No man on the field of battle had ever demonstrated greater courage. Tragically, few men have died for meaner goals than to sustain the right to inflict slavery on other human beings.

After Emancipation of all slaves in Florida and other Southern states, the Reconstruction period was very badly handled and the vanquished in the South were deprived of their civil rights. The slaves were freed but no programs of any significance existed designed to improve the lot of former slaves. And so most returned to menial tasks and were placed in tenant shacks on farms or thrown into ghetto-type areas in cities.

For the next ninety years, public schooling was provided on a segregated basis and until the early fifties the schools and the teachers and the facilities for blacks were poorer than those provided to whites. Inescapable evidence led the U.S. Supreme Court to determine that such separation of children by race in the public school system resulted in unequal education of the children of the former slaves.

There are some who still disagree with that decision. I agreed with it at the time. I agree with it today.

Since that time, efforts have been made by

many national, state and local leaders to carry out the nationally established goal of educational quality for every child in this country. The effort has been complicated particularly in urban areas by the continuation of segregated housing patterns which have not been susceptible to much change. The effort to provide educational equality has faced the problem that ghetto schools are located inside the ghetto and suburban schools are located wholly within white neighborhoods. And the only practical way that courts and school boards have been able to develop to integrate the school system has been to transport children in school buses out of the ghetto to formerly all white schools or into the ghetto into formerly all black schools.

For example, George Washington Carver Elementary School, where my son has been attending first grade, was formerly all black and Sunset Elementary School, which is two and a half blocks from my home, was formerly all white. There was great concern by parents in my neighborhood about sending our children to George Washington Carver because of the fear that, in that particular rundown neighborhood, there might be personal danger and certainly definite inconvenience to the parents of white children who must be sent under the plan developed under the court order. But a year later, most parents of children sent to George Washington Carver Elementary School are satisfied that:

1. Sufficient police protection has been afforded. There have been no incidents.

2. There is excellent teacher and student morale in the school and a good educational climate has been developed.

3. The perspectives of the children in an integrated classroom have been enlarged and the education of white children has not suffered, while significant improvements in the quality of schooling available to black children has occurred.

Since coming to Leon County for this legislative session, I moved the family to Tallahassee and my son attends Riley Elementary School, a formerly all-black elementary school, and my daughter attends Griffin Junior High, a formerly all-black junior high. Although they have not been going there very long, the principal adjustment they are having to make thus far has been moving at midterm into a new community and not to the location of the schools.

Thousands and thousands of white parents had faced this problem pursuant to court orders. After initial fears had died down, many, many parents have taken active parts in P. T.A.'s, have worked with school officials to solve the problem of the drastic changes wrought by integration orders. Elected school members have grappled and in most instances have worked very responsibly to try to solve the problems of integrating school populations. Some plans that have been developed were poorly thought out and poorly executed and have not worked well. In some instances, violence has occurred and adequate protection has not been given. But on the whole, because of the sacrifices of numerous white and black Southerners, integration is working and, with the continued courage and support of parents, teachers, school officials, state legislators and progressive, responsible governors, we will solve this problem and wipe out the last vestiges of slavery from this land.

SENATOR HAYDEN

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I share the sadness being expressed by Senators upon the occasion of the death of Carl Trumbull Hayden at the age of 94.

We in the Senate have missed his presence since he retired nearly 4 years ago.

When I entered the Senate in 1957, the justly acclaimed reputation of Senator Hayden, then Appropriations Com-

mittee Chairman, was already firmly enshrined. He first became active, as a young man, in the affairs of the Arizona territory, where he served as a member of the Tempe Town Council and subsequently as Sheriff of Maricopa County. He was elected as a member of that State's first delegation to Congress, taking his seat in the House of Representatives in 1912. When Carl Hayden was elected to the Senate in 1926, I was then 2 years old.

As a freshman member of this distinguished body, I was pleased to have been able to learn from Senator Hayden, both by means of his sage counsel and by observing his effective, low-keyed legislative performance.

His words were few, but well-chosen, and he truly knew that silence can be golden and the currency of his words were thereby enhanced. His farewell to the Senate—and to the Congress—were characteristic. Announcing his intention to retire, Senator Hayden concluded with a paraphrase of an Old Testament quotation:

There's a time of war and a time of peace
A time to keep and a time to cast away,
A time to weep and a time to laugh,
A time to stand and a time to step aside.

As I said in the beginning, we in the Senate miss Carl Hayden but we appreciate him for his contributions to the Congress of the United States, wherein no one has served as long as he.

AVENA SATIVA

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, thousands of Americans have at one time or another tried to stop smoking cigarettes. Many methods for breaking the smoking habit have been suggested and tried, but I am not aware of any that have been consistently successful.

I recently learned of a remarkable experiment, which, I believe, certainly appears to be deserving of further study. Amazingly, the experiment involved the use of decoction of common oats—Avena sativa—to break the smoking habit.

The story behind the experiment is a rather interesting one, as related by Dr. C. L. Anand in a letter to the editor of the British Medical Journal and in a brief article in the British magazine, Nature. While in India in 1967 he came across a practitioner of ancient Ayurvedic medicine who was using a secret formula to cure the opium habit. Intrigued by the success of the cure, Dr. Anand investigated, and discovered that the formula was actually a decoction of green oats.

Thereafter, he undertook a test among 26 cigarette smokers, including health volunteers and chronic patients in the chest wards of Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow, Scotland. In his article, Dr. Anand reports on the results of the study. Each patient kept a daily record of cigarettes smoked, commenting on any changes in the craving for cigarettes. By random allocation, 13 patients received the drug and the others received placebo for 28 days. No psychotherapy was used and no patients were taking any other drugs which could affect smoking. The two groups were comparable in age, sex and smoking history.

In the drug group the total daily con-