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that we rushed through without courtesy to Senator Lewis. I think my mind's made up, I certainly intended to support the resolution as written since I was the co-author. But since we've already passed that hurdle and I think we were discourteous to him, I certainly support the resolution which I helped co-introduce, I supported in the original context. It's very important to us that this resolution be passed, certainly before 286 and this is a way to proceed if we disagree under law.

PRESIDENT: Chair next recognizes Senator Chambers and I do want to explain that it's terribly difficult to confine the arguments against a bill and so forth in regards to perhaps any personal comments that might be made that are involved in the discussion of that bill and also when the lights go on up here, that's the order that I try to follow but I do try to temper that order somewhat with the discussion on the floor too. Sometimes you can't thread the eye of that needle. Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. President, I think I need a point of personal privilege to respond to Senator Cavanaugh's remarks.

PRESIDENT: Go ahead, sir.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: If he feels that what I'm saying here this morning means that I would justify slavery, the enslavement of anybody, then I would have to take back what I said was my admiration for his ability to think and change his mind when he gets new information. Now the time that Senator Cavanaugh is talking about influenced and pressured the Supreme Court in the ruling, not that I'm not a human being, that I'm not a citizen of this country and cannot at any time be a citizen of this country. Now the consequences of that decision was that I'd be treated like property and individuals could own me and have property rights in me. So I think you did not completely and properly state the situation but when a person is in a state of mental agitation I can understand that the words which come from the mouth don't always adequately reflect intellectual processes correctly. Senator Cavanaugh, I'm not in favor of slavery. I'm not in favor of the enslavement of any body and I'm not in favor of this Legislature as a group of men making decisions about what is going to happen with the lives and bodies of women when the men have shown so much lack of regard for women in other areas. I'm certain that if this body were composed of a majority of women there would be a different tone and tenor to the discussion this morning as you ought to know. But since there are some things you don't understand and we have had conversations and you still say the things you said this morning, I won't make any assumptions in the future about what you know or what you understand. When I say that emotionalism has entered into this issue, I mean it. If that were not the case, I would not be here responding to Senator Cavanaugh in the way that I am now. The emotionalism of these times, Senator Cavanaugh, they overturned the decision of the Supreme Court. If the emotionalism of that time that you're talking about had been along the same lines, it would have overturned the Supreme Court decision but it did uphold the decision and it took a war to bring that change about and I might add to you that large numbers of my people fought in that war and for our part in the war there were white people who said we should not have been allowed to fight and Abraham Lincoln who was president said if we give up the positions that black people have won for us, if we give up the positions that they now hold for us, we can forget the effort because we'll lose the war in three weeks. Black people were the turning point in this war and that's why the emancipation proclamation was issued so that we could be taken into the Army as soldiers, not to give us freedom. We were freed by the proclamation in areas not controlled by the federal government, where freedom could not be given to us by the government. The areas of the