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Senate

(Legislative day of Wednesday, February 17, 1971)

The Senate met at 11 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. ELLENDER).

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God, to whom "a thousand years are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night," watch over us moment by moment. Be Thou to us our strength and guide in things both great and small, in affairs of state and in our private lives. Deliver us from the little sins and petty concerns which lay waste to life. Give us grace to separate the big from the little, the important from the unimportant things, and to give our energies to enduring values. Help us to work as children of the light, as free men created for service in Thy kingdom. Clarify our vision so as to keep our eyes upon far horizons and distant goals while we work at common tasks. Impart Thy strength that we may ever love Thee with our whole heart and soul and mind, and our neighbor as ourselves. When the evening comes, give us the satisfaction of having been good workmen, the peace and rest of those whose minds are stayed on Thee.

In Thy holy name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, March 2, 1971, be approved.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEATH OF A FRIEND—CHARLES W. ENGELHARD, JR., OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, inevitably, the death of a friend is a matter of personal sorrow. When it is the un-

timely passing of an intimate and trusted friend of a quarter of a century and an outstanding American, it is a most grievous loss. Charles W. Engelhard, Jr., of New Jersey was such a friend and such an American. He died suddenly yesterday at the age of 54. I note his death with sorrow to the Senate.

As a business-statesman, Charles W. Engelhard, Jr., was in the vanguard of the enormous development of the international trade of the Nation since the end of World War II. He dealt in bulk minerals and basic commodities and led enormous and complex mining enterprises with ramifications in a half-hundred countries.

Those who knew Charles W. Engelhard, as I did, will attest to his personal detestation of bigotry as, for example, when he stated:

We all must begin to realize the dignity of man as a basic concept.

He was one of the pillars of Boystown, N.J., and contributed to the care and upbringing of the youngsters there. The Engelhards visited them and they looked forward to their visits to the Engelhard home.

We all recognized and appreciated his interest in the furtherance of social welfare, education, and many other public interests. We were all aware of the fact that he was a confidant who served President Kennedy and President Johnson with dedication, dignity, and loyalty. For President Nixon he had the greatest respect.

To his wife, Jane Engelhard, and his five daughters, his mother, and the other members of his family and household, Mrs. Mansfield and our daughter, Anne, join me in extending our deepest sympathy in this time of great sorrow. May his soul rest in peace.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the distinguished majority leader yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I asked the Senator from Montana to yield so that I might associate myself with the beautiful tribute he has just paid to a fine and wonderful gentleman, a gentleman whose friendship I was privileged to share.

I want to express my deep and profound sympathy to Mrs. Engelhard, and my thanks to both the Engelhards for

their generosity, their kindness, and their goodness throughout the years.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States, submitting nominations, were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Presiding Officer (Mr. GAMBRELL) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations received today, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the next 45 minutes will be used by the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY).

The Senator from Minnesota is now recognized.

TRIBUTE TO THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS' NATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the next 45 minutes are to be divided between the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE) and myself?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct—for a colloquy.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, 1971 is the 50th anniversary of the founding of a great organization, a fine, patriotic organization known as the Disabled American Veterans. We refer to it as the DAV.

This is their day on Capitol Hill.

It is our inadequate tribute to the sacrifices for freedom which they have made for us.

I am delighted, with the distinguished Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), to be able to lead in the Senate's tribute to this marvelous and truly dedicated serv-

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family planning that are "just being recognized as a government responsibility."

At the same time, Mr. Nathan continues, there are things the federal government cannot do. "Service responsibilities do not lend themselves to orchestration from Washington," he says, "You couldn't run a school system like you run the Social Security system."

The supply of talent and time in Washington is perhaps better than in the states, he adds, but it is not infinite. It's a mistake to assume that any one group of people can make nation-wide the detailed decisions implied by Secretary Romney's 2½-foot stack of paper work. "What should be the mass transit system in Community X? How should education programs change or expand in City Y? These are decisions for the local level. We can't make them; we couldn't make them if we wanted to."

Mr. Nathan is harsh about the past proliferation of grant-in-aid programs. As a Congressman, he says, "you've got to have a program where you can be identified, where it's your idea." So in a field like manpower training there are a lot of programs, each with different rules about how to "jump through the hoop to get the federal dollar, and then we sit back and say the state and local governments don't know how to run manpower." Also, such programs tend to be under-funded because Congress reacts to "mathematical reality: 'You can get more programs if you make them small."

THE BIG CATCH

But if that's how the present system arose—to get to the big catch in the President's program—how do you persuade Congress to change it? The political problems here go beyond the President and his opponents competing for credit. Special revenue sharing is certainly not the only way to address the grant-in-aid problem, and valid criticisms may be directed at its details as they are disclosed. Conceivably Democrats could honor the principle by offering grant consolidation programs of their own. But a narrower sort of political interest is the big obstacle. Grant consolidation is like free trade, everyone's for it for everyone but himself.

At the winter Governors' Conference here last week, Gov. Winfield Dunn of Tennessee was explaining to the press that the President's program was not political but idealistic. That this was strictly a matter of the public interest. How, a mean-spirited reporter asked, did he feel about folding the Appalachian Regional Commission into special revenue sharing? Oh no, that's a "unique situation," and its separate identity should be preserved until it has had a chance to prove itself. Sen. Howard Baker (R., Tenn.), the administration's floor leader for general revenue sharing, feels the same way. And imagine the feelings of a Democratic Senator who fought hard for his own manpower program.

One evaluation of all this, mostly from people who have cried for presidential leadership and vision, is to complain that the President's proposals are too idealistic to pass. A more becoming observation might be that if special revenue sharing is indeed emasculated or defeated in Congress, it will mark the victory of some fairly narrow political interests over one thoughtful approach to some real and serious problems.

ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGE, IOLA, KANS.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, the Allen County Community Junior College, located in Iola, Kans., was 1 of 10 junior college campuses selected as outstanding by the American Institute of Architects in their annual awards program.

This unique and attractive campus was further selected to be one of five

qualifying for an Award of Merit by the A.I.A. from among 68 entries in this year's design competition, for which colleges completed between September 1960 and September 1970 were eligible.

The awards were presented March 2 to the architects, Shaefer, Schirmer, and Elfin, of Wichita, during ceremonies at the 51st convention of the American Association of Junior Colleges here in Washington.

I had the very great privilege of delivering the first commencement address at the new campus in 1970 and can give personal testimony of its beauty and impressive qualities as a place for learning. The physical opportunities for sharing wisdom between students and faculty, and among students and faculty, are very great.

Mr. President, community colleges play an important part not only in educating our young men and women, but also in preserving the precious American tradition of local decisionmaking in the field of education. The Allen County Community Junior College and its award-winning campus offer real evidence that standards of the highest quality can be achieved when a spirit of local initiative and imagination moves into operation.

Dr. Bill Spencer, president of the college, was present at the awards ceremony along with a delegation including Dean T. C. Brown and three members of the board of trustees, Charlie Brown, Don Nelson, and Wendell Weatherbee. Each of these men deserves a compliment for work done well to complete the new campus. On their behalf as representatives of their community and the students and faculty of the college, I invite the attention of the Senate to this most useful award program undertaken by the American Institute of Architects and to the fine people honored in the case of Allen County Community Junior College.

HAWAII HERO

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, it is with a good deal of pride that today I pay tribute to a young man of Hawaii who has in recent days become a national hero. Stories of his heroic deeds have appeared in newspapers and magazines throughout the world; he was the subject of extensive national television coverage; he recently was given an official welcome after arriving from a military hospital in Vietnam by the State of Hawaii; and he is now beginning a few days of rest and recuperation at his home in a tiny community on the beautiful Island of Kauai.

This young man's name is Dennis M. Fujii, an Army specialist fifth class, whose deeds have rightly earned him hero status. Indeed, there is no other words to describe Sgt. Fujii's actions while under siege near the Laotian border.

However, while Dennis Fujii is being praised for his gallantry, I would like also to take this opportunity to say a word about all of the brave young Americans serving the United States in Indochina.

For the most part, they are unsung heroes sharing the same stage as Fujii. At this time, I hope my colleagues of the U.S. Senate will join me in commending

Sgt. Fujii of Hanapepe, Kauai, but also will recognize those thousands upon thousands of others who have served or who are serving in Indochina with such gallantry and determination.

I ask unanimous consent that a fairly brief but comprehensive story of Sgt. Fujii's actions, published in the Honolulu Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser, of February 28, 1971, be printed in the RECORD.

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

HANAPEPE'S WAR HERO NOW KNOWN ALL OVER

Ten days ago Dennis M. Fujii was a typical American soldier serving in Vietnam. He used to talk about going home to Hawaii to surf and pick pineapples, so his buddies called him "Pineapple."

In Hanapepe, a village of 1,400 on the south coast of Kauai, the lanky 6-foot-2 youth was remembered as a football and basketball player for Waimea High School. But elsewhere he was unknown.

Now his name is a household word throughout the Islands, and people all over the United States have heard of him. As one of Hawaii's biggest heroes in the Vietnam War, he has been decorated by a two-star general and honored by the State House of Representatives and will be welcomed home by Gov. John A. Burns.

On Thursday, Feb. 18, the 21-year-old soldier flew into Laos as the crew chief of an unarmed U.S. Army medical evacuation helicopter. The mission: to rescue wounded members of the 39th South Vietnamese Ranger Battalion from Landing Zone Ranger, an Allied artillery base on a hill-top 6 miles inside the Laotian border.

The South Vietnamese had gone in to try to cut off the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Since President Nixon had forbidden the use of American ground troops in Laos, even the U.S. advisers to the South Vietnamese had stayed behind. On the hilltop, several hundred Rangers were absorbing heavy fire from Communist forces.

After landing at the base, Fujii's helicopter was destroyed by mortar fire. Fujii and the four other crewmen scrambled to nearby bunkers, but three were wounded.

Later that day the four other crewmen were rescued by helicopter, but Fujii gave up his seat to make room for South Vietnamese wounded. Then, because he was the only man at the base who spoke English and could direct American air and artillery strikes by radio, he insisted on staying.

"These people are depending on me," he radioed to one U.S. copter pilot. Heavy mortar fire dropped on the Rangers' position. Fujii received shrapnel wounds in the right shoulder and back, but he kept directing the air strikes.

Three times during the next three days the North Vietnamese tried to overrun Landing Zone Ranger. They were repelled by U.S. helicopter gunships and tactical bombers guided by Fujii. "If they get out of there," reported one American pilot, "they'll have to thank that chew chief."

Fujii said later that the situation often seemed hopeless.

"Things were really bad," he recalled. "There were a lot of times when I just gave up hope completely."

Once, two Communist soldiers got within two feet of his bunker. He killed one and a Vietnamese Ranger killed the other.

"I wasn't worried all the time," said Fujii. "The Rangers were pretty well trained and did an outstanding job. But there were several times I felt I wasn't going to make it out alive."

"But a Vietnamese Ranger calmed me down. I felt as safe with them as with an American unit."

On Saturday Fujii got aboard a helicopter

gunship and headed for safety in South Vietnam. But soon after takeoff the aircraft was hit by enemy fire, began to burn and limped into another South Vietnamese artillery base about a mile from Landing Zone Ranger. There, too, Fujii radioed directions for American air and artillery strikes.

Several hours later, Landing Zone Ranger was overrun by the North Vietnamese. The toll was 100 dead, 145 wounded and 78 missing.

After two more days and nights at the second artillery base, Fujii was flown to a hospital at Phu Bai, South Vietnam. There he received the Silver Star and Purple Heart decorations. His shrapnel wounds were not serious.

This is Fujii's second tour in the war zone. He enlisted in the Army in 1968 and completed the requirements for his high school diploma while in the service.

After paratrooper training, he went to Vietnam as an infantryman. He volunteered for another tour in order to get out of the Army six months early—in September. The same day he was stranded at Landing Zone Ranger, he was promoted from Spec. 4 to Spec. 5.

WHO NEEDS WOMEN'S LIB?

MR. HANSEN. Mr. President, on Sunday, February 21, 1971, an article appeared in the Empire supplement of the Denver Post entitled, "Who Needs Women's Lib?" This article, written by Thyra Thomson, Wyoming's secretary of state, is a very thoughtful and objective appraisal of the current status of the women's rights movement in the United States.

Mrs. Thomson and I were both elected to public office in Wyoming in 1962. When I was Governor, we worked closely together because Mrs. Thomson's duties include serving as acting Governor of Wyoming when the Governor is absent from the State. Many of my colleagues have had the opportunity to know her because her husband, Keith Thomson, served 6 years in the Congress.

All Members of Congress can gain a better understanding of the status of women's rights in this Nation by reading the analysis prepared by Thyra Thomson. She points out many of the reasons why women find themselves in lower paying jobs and emphasizes, as she has for years, the need for women to get as much education as possible before marriage and to update their skills whenever possible. In addition, Thyra Thomson does not overlook the very real need for women to be different from men. As she says:

I wish we could see equality as something we share with men instead of trying to be the same as men.

Wyoming is known as the Equality State. Wyoming was the first territory and the first State to grant women equal rights, including the right to vote. Wyoming elected the first woman Governor in the United States. We are all very proud of the outstanding manner in which Thyra Thomson carries on the long tradition of active participation by women in the government of the State of Wyoming.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a brief biography of Thyra Thomson and the article entitled "Who Needs Women's Lib?" both of which appeared in the Empire magazine, be printed in the RECORD.

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

WHO NEEDS WOMEN'S LIB?

(By Thyra Thomson)

(NOTE.—Thyra Thomson of Wyoming, is one of eight women secretaries of state in the nation. But Mrs. Thomson ranks highest because she's the only elected secretary of state who also serves as lieutenant governor. She was elected Wyoming's first woman secretary of state in 1962, and reelected in 1966 and 1970. She's a native of Florence, Colo., and an honors graduate of the University of Wyoming. Her late husband, Keith Thomson, was a three-term Republican congressman who was Wyoming's senator-elect when he died in 1960. Mrs. Thomson has three sons: Bill, 27; Bruce, 24, and Casey, 18.)

Every time I read about Women's Lib demonstrators burning their bras or crashing for-men-only saloons, I wonder when the voice of sweet reason will penetrate the current crusade for women's rights.

I think it's time women admitted we've had equal rights a long time. We simply haven't done much with them.

My own state of Wyoming has a very proud record in women's rights. The Wyoming territorial legislature gave women equal rights more than 100 years ago; it was the first government anywhere to allow women the right to vote, the right to hold public office, the right to serve on juries. Wyoming can also boast the first woman judicial officer, the first woman state official and the first woman governor.

Yet in 80 years of statehood, only 21 women have served in the Wyoming legislature. While male political leaders don't exactly encourage many female candidates, it's obvious that very few Wyoming women have taken advantage of their right to run for office.

I am one of the few. I have been secretary of state since 1963. Yet, while my husband was alive, nobody suggested I run for public office. The idea didn't occur to me then, either. I was too busy with my husband and children.

Most women don't worry about equality with men when they are young. They're too wrapped up in the primeval desire to love and be loved, to marry and to nest. I doubt if many young women think beyond the day when they don a wedding veil.

Yet it is a fact of modern life that 8 out of 10 women work outside the home, and 64 per cent of the women who work are married. And those who return to work after having a family can expect to spend 23 years on the job.

How galling it is, when a women does return to work, to realize she is locked into the lower-paid, tedious jobs. She will not only probably make less money than a man, but have far less chance of promotion.

Yet I must point out that there is no law confining women to inferior jobs. Women themselves must bear a large share of the blame for their plight. Women don't buck for promotion the way men do. Men look forward to a better job, and expect it. Women don't. They can handle responsibility as well as men, but too many women seem to think it's "feminine" to do so.

The underlying problem is that women are not motivated by job prestige. A man may be measured by his work, but a woman measures herself by her success with men. That's something Women's Lib wants to change, and if this means judging women as people rather than sex objects, I'm all for it. But I wouldn't want to change the innate desire of women to be attractive to men.

Instead, I'd like to teach them that for many years of their lives, they have to be attractive to employers, too. Let's teach women how to get a job as well as how to get a man. And let's teach them early.

Most women don't really plan careers until they're "empty nesters" in their 30s. Unless a woman prepares for that work before marriage, while she's still in school, she may not find her career opportunities satisfying, useful or equal.

I often speak to high school and college girls on the need for obtaining all the education possible before marriage and then for updating their skills at every opportunity. For many girls, this means office skills—typing, shorthand, the ability to run a copying machine. Those are the starting skills that get a job. And you need that first job before you can start climbing the executive ladder.

I made that comment to a young feminist recently, and I could see by her face that she was thinking: What does Mrs. Thomson know about it? She was elected out of sentiment for her late husband.

That is largely true. Wyoming voters were very good to me when they elected me their first woman secretary of state, partly out of sentiment and partly because my name was familiar as a result of my husband's work in the U.S. Congress.

But would they have re-elected me twice if I hadn't been able to do the job as well or better than a man? I doubt it.

I didn't learn how to do the job in a blinding flash. I worked as a secretary before I was married. I had studied business administration, sociology and psychology in college. I kept up my skills and got a lot of on-the-job training working with my husband in Washington. I earned equality in a far more practical way than burning my bra.

The mere idea of women's rights generally raised hackles at the time the Wyoming territorial legislature took the bold step of giving women suffrage in 1869.

Women's Lib now likes to point out that the legislators thought it a big joke (they went down to the lusty bars in Cheyenne and raised their glasses "to our lovely ladies, once our superiors and now our equals") and that they were being more practical than chivalrous (women voting made a higher citizen count to apply for statehood) and that they even tried to repeal it (Gov. John Campbell, a bachelor, vetoed the repeal). But the remarkable thing is not that there were skeptics and controversy. The remarkable thing is that when the men of Wyoming wrote, enacted and brought reality to equal rights legislation, they opened a frontier which was to change the lives of half the people on the face of the earth—women.

By the time Wyoming did achieve statehood, in 1890, the legislators had no doubts. The state constitution said:

"Both male and female citizens of this state shall equally enjoy all civil, political and religious rights and privileges."

The legislators were told the woman suffrage amendment would probably cause the statehood application to be rejected by the U.S. House of Representatives. They sent a wire to Washington which I wish every Women's Lib advocate would memorize. It said:

"We may stay out of the Union a hundred years, but we will come in with our women."

I like that "with." I wish we could see equality as something we share "with" men instead of trying to be the "same as" men.

Still, I have a hunch the men won't suffer. In fact, I believe that in the long run the Women's Lib movement will help men more than it does women.

Women will eventually achieve wage parity: equal pay for equal work. When they do, employers will probably hire more men, and more women will stay home.

An indirect result of men's demanding higher and higher pay in the past was that women were hired. It was simple economics. Women worked for less.

When men and women command identical pay, women will forfeit the advantage of