

Washington, D.C.: Public Relations: Press Releases, Chronological: 1973 (1 of 2)

Senator Daniel K. Inouye Papers

Administrative Files, Washington, D.C., Public Relations, Press Releases, Chronological,

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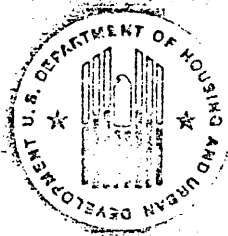
Adm

FROM THE OFFICE OF U. S. SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1973, 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON---The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban
Development (HUD) has informed the office of U. S. Senator
Daniel K. Inouye that it has awarded \$8.3 million to the
Honolulu Redevelopment Agency for a Chinatown urban renewal
project.

The money will help fund rehabilitation and redevelopment
activities for a 6.3-acre site within the Chinatown Historic
District. The area is bounded by River, Beretania, Maunakea,
and Hotel Streets.

HUD said the project will be predominantly residential
and aims to achieve a balanced housing mixture, preserving the
community's cultural and historic values while increasing the
housing supply in Honolulu.



HUD NOTIFICATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

Office of Congressional Relations
Telephone Number (202) 755-7380

James T. Lynn

*Morley
Connell*

FOR RELEASE

Project Number Hawaii R-15
Pauahi Project

Approval by Secretary ~~George Romney~~

Type: Loan Grant Contract Reservation

Name of Program *KOP* Urban Renewal - Parts I and II, Loan and Grant Application

Amount Obligated Today \$ 8,292,890

Grant 1st A,

Amount Previously Obligated \$ 0

Total Amount \$ 8,292,890

Recipient and Location of Project Recipient: Honolulu Redevelopment Agency, County of Honolulu, Hawaii. Location of Project: Generally bounded by River, Beretania, Maunakea and Hotel Streets.

Purpose and Brief Description of Project Proposed activities in this 6.3 acre site will consist primarily of clearance-redevelopment and spot-rehabilitation. The Pauahi project lies entirely within the Chinatown Historic District and will be a predominantly-residential reuse project. With the elimination of blight, rehabilitation activities and construction of project improvements, this project will be a major step in improving the neighborhood environment by achieving a balanced housing mixture, preserving the community's cultural and historic values, as well as expanding the housing supply.

Additional Information _____

For Further Information:

Ray C. Fisher, Manager
Honolulu Redevelopment Agency
677 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

~~copy 110~~
① Telephone S-B
Telecopy Edue
for AP
UPI
ADV.

FROM THE OFFICE OF U.S. SEN. DANIEL K. INOUE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1973, 5 P.M.

① Call KNUI - Radio
KNVI - Radio
Maui News

WASHINGTON---Maui County will get two three-passenger
helicopters from the U.S. government, U.S. Sen. Daniel K.
Inouye said today.

Inouye said General Services Administration has
approved donation of the helicopters to Maui's Civil
Defense Agency. The helicopters, which will be transferred
through the U.S. Department of Health, Education and
Welfare, should be available within one month, a GSA spokesman
has said.

Until recently, the helicopters have been used for
military purposes. Inouye said they are needed by Maui
County Civil Defense for search and rescue, aerial radiological
monitoring, warning, and damage assessment operations.

FLOOR STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
August 2, 1973

Mr. President:

Today I am introducing legislation identical to that recently introduced in the U. S. House by my colleague, Representative Patsy T. Mink. The purpose of this bill is to provide equity for Federal employees from Hawaii who are separated from government service in the continental United States, by authorizing their reimbursement for transportation and travel expenses back to Hawaii.

Under current law, an employee transferred to a tour of duty outside the continental United States may be returned upon completion of his tour to the place of residence indicated in the travel agreement at the time of assignment. This means that persons who are from mainland United States areas and sent on assignments to Hawaii may be returned to the mainland United States on completion of their tours. There is not statutory authority, however, to return employees to Hawaii upon completion of their assignments in the continental United States.

My legislation is designed to correct this inequity by authorizing the payment of travel and transportation expenses on the return of an employee who was a past resident in Hawaii to Hawaii on completion of an assignment in the continental United States. Similar authority would be provided for employees whose actual place of residence prior to such assignment was Alaska, the U. S. territories and possessions, Puerto Rico, or the Canal Zone.

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(INTRODUCED BY U.S. SEN. DANIEL K. INOUE, AUGUST 2, 1973)

A BILL

To amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for travel and transportation expenses on the return of an employee who was a past resident of certain areas outside the continental United States from a post of duty in the continental United States. (Insert title of bill here)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5722(a) (2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof ", or on the return of an employee from his post of duty in the continental United States to the place of his actual residence at the time of assignment to duty in the continental United States, if such place of actual residence were in Hawaii, Alaska, the territories or possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Canal Zone".

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Johnny Shea

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OP

APV

J-13

FROM THE OFFICE OF U.S. SEN. DANIEL K. INOUE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

93rd CONGRESS

1st SESSION

S. _____

(NOTE.—Fill in all blank lines except those provided for the date, number, and reference of bill.)

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. INOUE

introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on _____

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FOR JOHN LANGE, NEW YORK POST:
AUGUST 2, 1973 RE: COLSON

Given NY P
4 30
Pm

"I don't see anything unfair about Mr. Colson's delayed testimony.

"Mr. Colson's testimony obviously will cover a period of several days. I believe all of the panel members agree that both members and staff have reached an extreme stage of exhaustion and therefore a brief pause~~d~~ is not only welcomed but essential.

"It is generally agreed that the people of the U.S. could use a brief pause. We intend to call upon Mr. Colson as soon as we return from the recess."

also

FROM THE OFFICE OF U.S. SEN. DANIEL K. INOUE
FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1973

FOR USE IN THE PROGRAM FOR THE HAWAII COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PARTY
FUND-RAISER, HILO, ON AUGUST 16, 1973.

CAPTION WITH PHOTOGRAPH OF SEN. INOUE:

U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, 48, is serving his second term in the United States Senate. He was the first U.S. Congressman from the State of Hawaii and is currently chairman of the Senate's Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and the Commerce Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism. Sen. Inouye, one of four assistant majority whips, also holds membership on the Committee on District of Columbia, the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, and the Senate Democratic Policy Committee. He has received numerous honors and awards, including the 1967 Splendid American Award from the Thomas A. Dooley Foundation and selection in 1962 by Life Magazine as one of the 100 most important men and women in the United States. Sen. Inouye served as temporary chairman and keynote speaker at the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Called
Edna
8-15-73
2:30

GRANT

NASA
Jo Fessler, 755-8344

bhm

To the Universtiy of Hawaii in Honolulu. The principle investigator
J. T. Jefferies. The amount is \$343,200. Subject of grant is
Opeaxation Haleakala Luna Raging Observatory.

STATEMENT BY U. S. SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

AUGUST 15, 1973 4:30 PM (HST)

I was a bit disappointed with the President's statement.

It is possible that I expected too much. I had hoped that the President would have come forth today with some very dramatic announcement, such as a decision to release the tapes. However, this was not forthcoming.

There were several points in the President's speech which bothered me.

First, the President's opening remarks suggested that we, the Senate Select Committee, were much too absorbed in implicating him. I believe the contrary to be true. Never have we as a panel or as individuals ever suggested that the President was aware of or involved in the break-in. However, we have heard damaging testimony---especially that given by Mr. John Dean, who suggested that the President was aware of the coverup. And here, the tapes could have made the difference.

I believe that all of the panel members want very much to assist the President in clearing away any doubt that one may have about the President's conduct. But tonight's statement provided very little for the Committee to use in assisting him.

Secondly, the President said he believes that his meetings with heads of state, diplomats, members of Congress, etc., would be-- to use his phrase--"suspect from now on" if he does not maintain and protect the confidentiality of the tapes. Is the President advising us that conversations in his office still are being recorded? If conversations were not being recorded now, the question of confidentiality would not be involved "from now on".

Thirdly, I was a bit taken aback by the President's logic in suggesting that the unfortunate events of the early 1960's gave birth to Watergate. He ~~had~~ suggested that these demonstrators felt that the ends justified the means, and that this ^{logic} ~~justification~~ was later adopted by ^{his} /overzealous supporters. I find it very difficult to follow this logic.

Fourthly, I was a bit surprised by the President's use of the phrase "national security". I hope he is not suggesting that "national security" was involved in the break-in at the office of the Democratic National Committee, or at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, or in the carrying out of political dirty tricks, or in the gross misuse of campaign funds. I hope that the President can provide further clarification into what he meant by "national security".

Since I have not had an opportunity to read his written statement, I believe comment on those matters should best wait until a more suitable time.

WASHINGTON DATELINE
NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
August 15, 1973

*Called Edna
& telecopied letter
& release for
delivery to Adv.
Bull.
UPI
& AP*

The Office of Senator Daniel K. Inouye today released a letter from the President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, Mr. W. D. Eberle. Mr. Eberle's letter was in response to Senator Inouye's communication to the President urging increased effort to open the Japanese market to canned pineapple in an effort to strengthen the demand for Hawaiian pineapple.

Mr. Eberle pledged that the U. S. Government will use the opportunity of the discussions on relaxation of U. S. export controls to press for a reduction in Japanese barriers on pineapple products.

Mr. Eberle stated further that "We expect to resolve our soybean supply difficulties with the advent of this fall's record soybean harvest. "We will use this opportunity to urge a reduction of Japanese barriers to imports of our agricultural products including pineapples. "We will also keep in mind this problem as we prepare for multilateral trade negotiations scheduled to begin later this year," he promised.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON
20506

10 AUG 1973

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

The President has asked me to reply to your letter of July 23 to him and to several Cabinet officers urging efforts to increase access to the Japanese market for American pineapple products.

We share your concern over Japan's restrictions on canned pineapple imports. In addition to a tariff of 55 percent, canned pineapple imports are also subject to a global import quota. There has been a modest expansion of the global quota for canned pineapples this Japan fiscal year (April 1973 - March 1974). The quota for Japan fiscal year (JFY) 1972 was 24,495 metric tons, 19,392 metric tons in the first half and 5,103 in the second half. The quota for the first half of JFY 1973 is 21,433 metric tons. The United States has supplied only a small portion of total imports in recent years. Shipments from the Ryukyu Islands to other parts of Japan are not subject to quota or duty because they are a prefecture of Japan proper.

We have consulted bilaterally with Japan urging the removal of their trade barriers many times since 1968, and have persistently urged the removal of the GATT-illegal quotas on agricultural products, including canned pineapples. As recently as the meeting in Tokyo last month of the U.S.-Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, we stressed the need for Japan to eliminate its remaining import quotas on agricultural items of export interest to the United States and to reduce the tariffs on them.

We agree that the quotas Japan maintains against imports of canned pineapple do indeed hamper our efforts to increase our sales of this product in Japan, although present import patterns suggest that the Philippines, Taiwan and Malaysia would be the major beneficiaries of import liberalization. You are aware, of course, that the trade trend between the United States and Japan recently has improved markedly due in part to devaluation of the dollar. And I am sure you also

recognize the unusually emotional criticism that the Japanese have directed toward us for our export control actions.

You suggest that we use the opportunity of discussions with the Japanese Government on our export controls to press for a reduction in Japanese barriers on pineapple products. We expect to resolve our soybean supply difficulties with the advent of this fall's record soybean harvest. We will use this opportunity to urge a reduction of Japanese barriers to imports of our agricultural products, including pineapples. We will also keep in mind this problem as we prepare for multilateral trade negotiations scheduled to begin later this year.

Sincerely,

W. D. Eberle
Special Representative



file

STATEMENT BY U.S. SEN. DANIEL K. INOUE

AUGUST 15, 1973, 4:30 p.m. (HST)

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United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

8/29/73

SENT OVER TELECOPIER TO EDNA:

to be delivered to AP, UPI, BULLETIN,

ADVERTISER

Hawaii Hochi, Ltd.	KHLO (Hilo)
Hawaii Times, Ltd.	KHVO (Hilo)
Hilo Tribune Herald	KPUA (Hilo)
Maui News	KIPA (Hilo)
Garden Island	KMVI (Maui)
KGMB	KNUI (Maui)
KHVH	KTOH (Kauai)
KHON	KUAI (Kauai)
KORL	
KGU	

WASHINGTON DATELINE
NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
August 29, 1973

Hearings by the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities about alleged improper conduct surrounding the Watergate break-in began on May 17, 1973.

Since then, I have received many invitations to speak--about the hearings, Watergate in general, and other matters as well--both in Hawaii and in other States.

However, since the commencement of the hearings, I have been reluctant to accept invitations. Reasons? Time and the express purposes and needs of the Select Committee, among others.

Since last May 17th, many of the speeches I have delivered have been in fulfillment of commitments made before the Committee's hearings were scheduled. And since May 17th through the present time, I have accepted no speaking honorariums.

The following is a list of my speaking engagements since mid-May:

May 19, 1973	Hilo College commencement exercises, Hilo, Hawaii
May 26, 1973	National Society of Interior Designers Conference Hilton Hawaiian Village Honolulu, Hawaii
May 27, 1973	Master of ceremonies at testimonial for Dr. Fujio Matsuda Sheraton-Waikiki Hawaii Ballroom Honolulu, Hawaii

--more--

NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
WASHINGTON DATELINE

Page Two

June 2, 1973	Campbell High School commencement exercises, Ewa Beach, Hawaii
June 3, 1973	McKinley High School commencement exercises, Honolulu, Hawaii
June 15, 1973	Honolulu Association of Life Underwriters annual banquet and installation of officers Sheraton-Waikiki Hotel Honolulu, Hawaii
July 3, 1973	National Association of Letter Carriers, branch 860, installation of officers Ala Moana Hotel Hibiscus Room Honolulu, Hawaii
July 3, 1973	East-West Center students University of Hawaii Honolulu, Hawaii
August 16, 1973	Hawaii County Democratic Party fund-raiser Seven Seas Luau House Hilo, Hawaii
August 17, 1973	National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, 55th national convention Hilton Hawaiian Village, Coral Ballroom #2 Honolulu, Hawaii
August 21, 1973	R. P. "Joe" Smith testimonial * Portland, Oregon

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United States Senate

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Garden Island	KMVI (Maui)
KGMB	KNUI (Maui)
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Furthermore, as has been the case since the beginning of my political career, I am not being represented by, nor am I under any contract with a speaking bureau or agency, and I do not intend to be so represented in the future.

--30--

* ("Joe" Smith is the eldest son of the late Professor Joseph Smith, who served as chairman of the University of Hawaii's Department of Speech during the 1940's and 1950's. My wife, Maggie, was privileged to work with him as an instructor in his department. Mr. Smith ran for attorney general in the State of Oregon, and as a result, accumulated some debt. I was asked many months ago to assist him in fund-raising. As a gesture of friendship for the Smith family, I accepted the invitation. No honorarium was involved.)

(UNDER KOKUA LINE)

Q—Who pays for Sen. Daniel Inouye's trips back and forth from Washington? Since he has been travelling so often, I'm interested. I also want to know who pays for his son.

A—All members of Congress receive travel allowances in addition to salaries. According to Sen. Inouye's Washington office, his travel allowance for this year is \$14,758.80 which will cover about 12 round trips for him and six for staff aides.

Since the allowances are by legislative appropriation, the tab is paid by the federal government. When the senator uses up his travel allowance, he pays the air fare himself, asid a staff member. He always pays for his wife and son.

In previous years congressmen was given an allotted number of trips home rather than the dollar amount, which is new this year. It works out about the same because Inouye last year made 12 round trips between Washington and Hawaii.

By the way, many of his trips to Hawaii are to make speeches. He has accepted no honorariums (payment for speeches) since mid-May, when Watergate became prominent.

FROM: U. S. SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
DATE: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1973
TOPIC: FEDERAL FUNDING OF CERTAIN WELFARE
PAYMENTS TO NATIVE HAWAIIANS
RELEASE DATE: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON--U. S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye has asked the Federal government to reimburse the State of Hawaii for the State's portion of certain welfare assistance payments under the Social Security Act now being made to native Hawaiians.

Inouye yesterday introduced with U. S. Senator Lee Metcalf (D-Montana) a bill requiring the Federal government to assume all costs for Medicaid and other program payments being collected by persons of at least one-quarter Hawaiian blood.

Besides Medicaid, the bill covers payments under Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Supplemental Security Income Program for Aged, Blind and Disabled Persons. The State now finances a portion of those payments, with the Federal government paying the rest.

The bill attempts to include native Hawaiians along with American Indians and native Alaskans as a native American group having a justifiable claim to national consideration.

FLOOR STATEMENT DELIVERED BY U.S. SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
RE: S. 2505

I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleague from Montana (Mr. Metcalf) in support of legislation designed to provide 100 per cent Federal reimbursement for the costs of all welfare assistance programs to native Americans.

Much lip service has been paid to the aboriginal Americans, including native Hawaiians, American Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos, since the Federal government first acknowledged a debt to those native Americans whose land was taken to fulfill our "manifest destiny". The native Americans have given much more than they have received from this country. Although past Congresses have enacted legislation designed to help repay this debt of conscience, many of these measures have been ineffective, if not actually adverse, in their effects upon their intended beneficiaries.

Similar to the Indians who live on land that is held in trust by the government for the benefit of various tribes, there is provided for the people of Hawaiian ancestry lands, held in trust by the Hawaiian Homes Commission. The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920 (Act July 9, 1921, c 42, 42 Stat. 108) is the enabling statute which sets aside this trust land. The fact that Congress has amended the original act no less than 18 times since 1921 gives evidence to its shortcomings.

The native Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian who was to have been the "beneficiary" of several Federal laws can take little solace in his proud and majestic heritage when he finds that his people are without land. Many of his brothers are poverty stricken, without trades, without a real opportunity to achieve economic independence in a State which has the highest cost of living in the United States.

Many American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos also as a result of past injustices live in poverty, without much hope of joining the country's economic mainstream. The States in which these first Americans live carry the burden of providing assistance to allow those underprivileged original Americans who require economic assistance to achieve a minimal standard of living.

The proposal which Senator Metcalf is today introducing will place the financial responsibility for assistance to native Americans where it rightfully belongs -- on the Federal government.

The eradication of the plight of needy native Americans should be a national policy implemented by the Federal government. This fact was acknowledged by the Senate on October 3, 1972, when it passed a measure in the form of an amendment to H. R. 1 that is nearly identical to the legislation being introduced today.

Those States and local communities whose tax bases are diluted by reservations not subject to State and local taxes and by loss of income tax revenues from a high incidence of native Americans of low economic status are also burdened by significant welfare caseloads. Federal assumption of welfare costs in these States would serve as a useful means of correcting this fiscal dilemma.

The legislation being introduced today for the first time includes native Hawaiians along with American Indians and native Alaskans as a native American group that has a justifiable claim to national consideration. It is my hope that both Houses of Congress and the President will take early and positive action on this bill.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. METCALF

introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

A BILL

To provide for additional Federal financial participation in expenses incurred in providing benefits to Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other aboriginal persons, under certain State public assistance programs established pursuant to the Social Security Act.

(Insert title of bill here)

native Hawaiians

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That (a) part A of title XI of the Social Security Act is amended by adding, immediately after section 1123 thereof, the following new section:

"ADDITIONAL FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO STATES ON ACCOUNT OF CERTAIN EXPENDITURES WITH RESPECT TO INDIANS

"Sec. 1124. (a) The Secretary shall pay to each State which has a plan approved under part A of title IV, or under title XIX, for each calendar quarter which commences after the date of enactment of this section, an amount equal to the excess of--

"(1) the total expenditures made during such quarter under such State plan as aid or assistance with respect to individuals who are Indians (within the meaning of subsection (c)), Aleuts, Eskimos, and other aboriginal persons (including amounts expended by reason of section

native Hawaiians (as defined in subsection (d)),

1119, to the extent applicable), but not counting so much of any expenditures as exceeds the limitations prescribed for purposes of determining the Federal share of such aid or assistance under the applicable provisions of such part of title, over

"(2) the amounts otherwise payable to such State under section 403 or 1903 (including amounts determined under sections 1118 and 1119, to the extent applicable) as the Federal share of aid or assistance under such plan with respect to such individuals.

"(b) (1) The Secretary shall pay to each State which has entered into an agreement with the Secretary under section 212 (a) of Public Law 93-66, or has in effect a program of supplementary cash payments described in section 1616 (a), with respect to each calendar quarter which commences after the date of enactment of this section, an amount equal to the total expenditures made during such quarter in providing, pursuant to such agreement or such program (as the case may be), supplementary benefits with respect to individuals who are Indians (within the meaning of subsection (c)), Aleuts, Eskimos, ~~or~~ native Hawaiians (within the meaning of subsection (d)), or ~~and~~ other aboriginal persons, but not counting so much of any expenditures as exceeds the applicable level of benefits which may be provided pursuant to such agreement or such program (as the case may be) to individuals who are not Indians (within ^{native Hawaiians (as so defined),} such meaning), Aleuts, Eskimos, / or other aboriginal persons. Except as provided by paragraph (2), amounts payable to a State under this paragraph shall be made, with respect to any calendar quarter, at such time or times during or immediately after such quarter, as the Secretary may establish.

"(2) In the case of any State which has in effect an agreement entered into under section 1616 or under section 212 (b) of Public Law 93-66, amounts payable to such State under paragraph (1) shall be payable to such State at the times established, pursuant to section 1616 (d) (in the case of an agreement entered into under section 1616) or pursuant to section 212 (b) (3) (in the case of an agreement entered into pursuant to section 212 (b) of Public Law 93-66), for the payment by such State of amounts payable by it to the Secretary under such agreement. In making such payments at any such time, an appropriate set-off shall be made, and only the balance due shall be paid by the Secretary or by the State (as the case may be), and any amount so set off shall be deemed to have been paid.

"(c) The term 'Indian' refers to any individual (1) any of whose ancestors were natives of the area which consists of the States of the United States (other than Hawaii) and the District of Columbia prior to the discovery of America by Europeans, (2) who regards himself as an Indian and who holds himself out, in the community in which he resides, as being an Indian, and (3) who is regarded, in the community in which he resides, as being an Indian."

"(d) The term 'native Hawaiian' means any descendant of not less than one fourth part of the blood of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1778.

"(e) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, for each fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary to enable the Secretary to make the payments authorized by the preceding provisions of this section."

93^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2505

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 1, 1973

Mr. METCALF (for himself, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. INOUE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MONDALE, and Mr. STEVENS, introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To provide for additional Federal financial participation in expenses incurred in providing benefits to Indians, Aleuts, native Hawaiians, and other aboriginal persons, under certain State public assistance programs established pursuant to the Social Security Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That (a) part A of title XI of the Social Security Act is
4 amended by adding, immediately after section 1123 thereof,
5 the following new section:

6 “ADDITIONAL FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO STATES ON ACCOUNT
7 OF CERTAIN EXPENDITURES WITH RESPECT TO INDIANS

8 “SEC. 1124. (a) The Secretary shall pay to each State

1 which has a plan approved under part A of title IV, or under
2 title XIX, for each calendar quarter which commences after
3 the date of enactment of this section, an amount equal to the
4 excess of—

5 “(1) the total expenditures made during such quar-
6 ter under such State plan as aid or assistance with respect
7 to individuals who are Indians (within the meaning of
8 subsection (c)), Aleuts, Eskimos, native Hawaiians (as
9 defined in subsection (d)), and other aboriginal persons
10 (including amounts expended by reason of section 1119,
11 to the extent applicable), but not counting so much of
12 any expenditures as exceeds the limitations prescribed
13 for purposes of determining the Federal share of such
14 aid or assistance under the applicable provisions of such
15 part of title, over

16 “(2) the amounts otherwise payable to such State
17 under section 403 or 1903 (including amounts deter-
18 mined under sections 1118 and 1119, to the extent appli-
19 cable) as the Federal share of aid or assistance under
20 such plan with respect to such individuals.

21 “(b) (1) The Secretary shall pay to each State which
22 has entered into an agreement with the Secretary under sec-
23 tion 212 (a) of Public Law 93-66, or has in effect a program
24 of supplementary cash payments described in section 1616
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1 after the date of enactment of this section, an amount equal
2 to the total expenditures made during such quarter in provid-
3 ing, pursuant to such agreement or such program (as the
4 case may be), supplementary benefits with respect to in-
5 dividuals who are Indians (within the meaning of subsection
6 (c)), Aleuts, Eskimos, native Hawaiians (within the mean-
7 ing of subsection (d)), or other aboriginal persons, but not
8 counting so much of any expenditures as exceeds the appli-
9 cable level of benefits which may be provided pursuant to
10 such agreement or such program (as the case may be) to
11 individuals who are not Indians (within such meaning),
12 Aleuts, Eskimos, native Hawaiians (as so defined), or other
13 aboriginal persons. Except as provided by paragraph (2),
14 amounts payable to a State under this paragraph shall be
15 made, with respect to any calendar quarter, at such time or
16 times during or immediately after such quarter, as the Secre-
17 tary may establish.

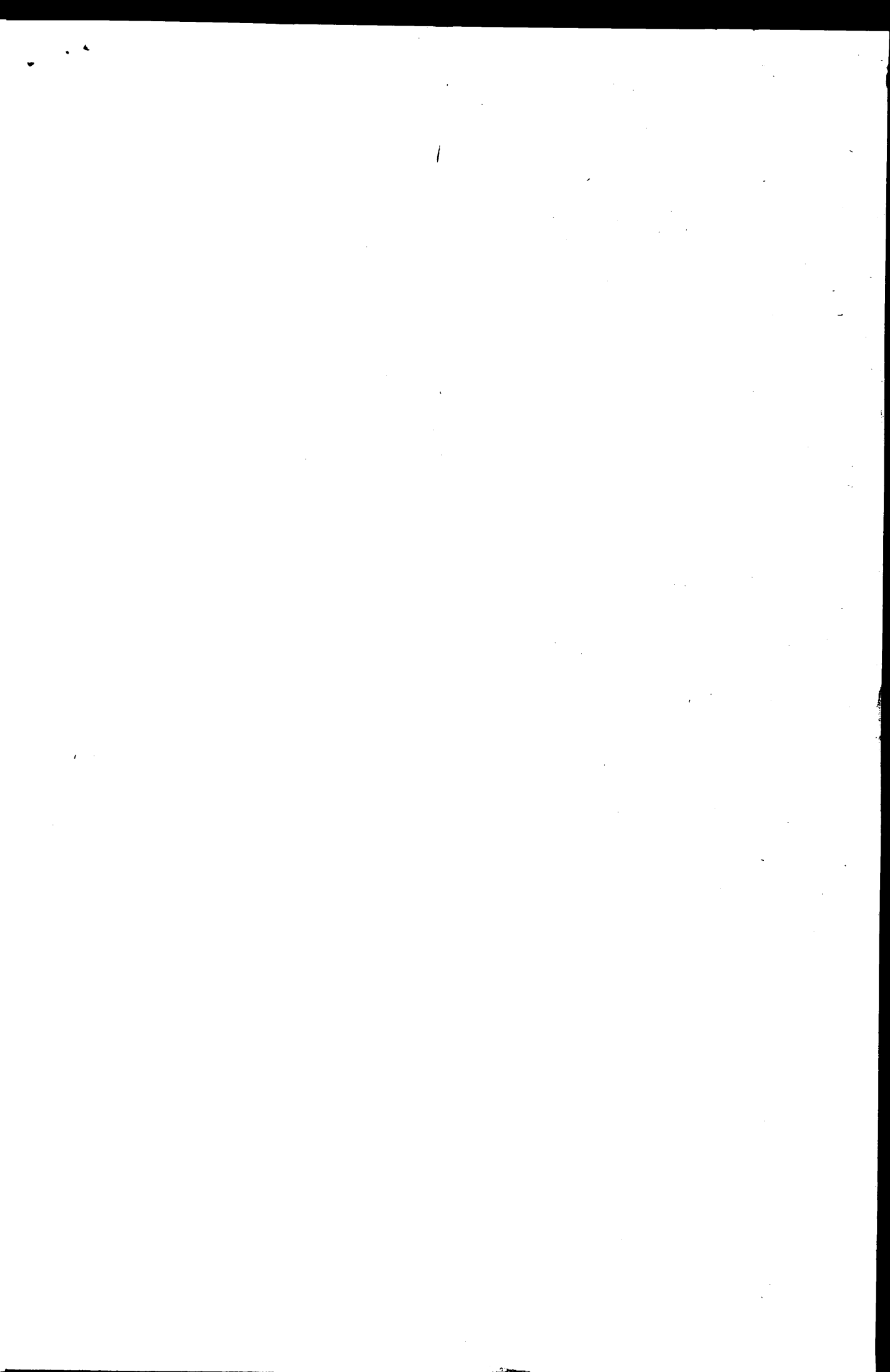
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25 ment entered into pursuant to section 212 (b) of Public

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7 paid.

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10 sists of the States of the United States (other than Hawaii)
11 and the District of Columbia prior to the discovery of Amer-
12 ica by Europeans, (2) who regards himself as an Indian and
13 who holds himself out, in the community in which he re-
14 sides, as being an Indian, and (3) who is regarded, in the
15 community in which he resides, as being an Indian.

16 “(d) The term ‘native Hawaiian’ means any descend-
17 ant of not less than one-fourth part of the blood of the races
18 inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1778.

19 “(e) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated,
20 for each fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary to en-
21 able the Secretary to make the payments authorized by the
22 preceding provisions of this section.”.



93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2505

A BILL

To provide for additional Federal financial participation in expenses incurred in providing benefits to Indians, Aleuts, native Hawaiians, and other aboriginal persons, under certain State public assistance programs established pursuant to the Social Security Act.

By Mr. METCALF, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. INOUE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MONDALE, and Mr. STEVENS

OCTOBER 1, 1973

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

FROM: U. S. SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUYE
DATE: OCTOBER 10, 1973
TOPIC: VICE-PRESIDENT SPIRO T. AGNEW'S
RESIGNATION FROM OFFICE
RELEASE DATE: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON----The following is a statement
by U. S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye:

Our nation's capital is generally blase
about banner-headline news. Ordinarily,
anything short of war would hardly result
in more than casual interest.

This afternoon's unexpected news of Vice
President Spiro Agnew's resignation truly
shocked and stunned the nation's capital.
The Senate chamber--usually boisterous
and noisy during roll calls--was somber
and quiet this afternoon.

Although the Vice President's resignation
presents a Constitutional problem unprecedented
in our history, I am certain that once again,
this nation will survive this difficult period.

The Constitution sets forth an orderly procedure for the appointment of a successor.

I pray that the President and members of Congress will set aside whatever personal and partisan reasons that may divide them, and will work together in the selection of a worthy and truly qualified new Vice President. If we are to convince the people of the United States of the vitality of our Constitution, we can do no less. The challenge is ours; we cannot fail.

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FROM: U.S. SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
DATE: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1973
TOPIC: FEDERAL AIRPORT FUNDS
RELEASE DATE: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The Federal Aviation Administration has approved \$288,750 in Federal funds to update and expand the Upolu general aviation airport at Hawi, Hawaii, U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye said today.

According to an FAA spokesman, the money will be available in December to the State Department of Transportation, who will put in 25 percent of the cost for the project.

Inouye said the funds will be used primarily to acquire 18 acres of land surrounding the existing runway. Funds also will pay for the repair and marking of the runway and stub taxiway, the construction of a terminal apron, and installation of lights along the runway and apron.

The airport was built in the 1940's.

*telecopied
Edna, Hawaii
Trib.*

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

TELECOPY TO

1. Edna for hand delivery to
UPI, AP, ADV., STAR BULL
2. HAWAII TRIBUNE HERALD,
ATTN. JAKE WILLIAMS, NEWS EDITOR

Edna MAIL TO SUN PRESS, HAWAII OBSERVER
PACIFIC BUSINESS NEWS, GARDEN ISLAND,
MAUI NEWS.

FROM: U.S. SEN. DANIEL K. INOUE
DATE: OCTOBER 23, 1973
TOPIC: PRESIDENT NIXON'S DECISION TO TURN
OVER TAPES AND CERTAIN RELEVANT DOCUMENTS
TO U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE JOHN SIRICA
RELEASE DATE: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON---The following is a statement from
U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye about President Nixon's
decision today to turn over tapes and certain relevant
documents to U.S. District Judge John Sirica:

I am pleased with the President's
decision to abide by the decision
of the Courts and to turn over the
tapes and relevant documents to Judge
Sirica. I would hope that he will now
follow this with the reappointment of
former Attorney General Elliot Richardson,
former Deputy Attorney General William
Ruckelshaus, and former Special Prosecutor
Archibald Cox.

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FROM: U.S. SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
RELEASE DATE: NOON (EST), FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1973
TOPIC: FLOOR STATEMENT BY SENATOR INOUE
ON THE NEW SUGAR PROGRAM.

WASHINGTON--U. S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye today delivered the following statement on the Senate floor:

"THE NEW SUGAR PROGRAM"

"On Thursday last, November 1, 1973, the Administration unveiled a new sugar program for 1975 and years thereafter that would apparently:

"(1) Eliminate the foreign country by country quota supply formula. It should be noted that approximately 40% of our needed supplies for East Coast consumption north of Hatteras is presently supplied by 31 foreign countries.

"(2) Eliminate payments to domestic growers.

"(3) Tie the American sugar program to a "target price" and to the fictitious so-called "world sugar market." The so-called "world sugar market" represents about 8-10% of free market sugar and yet the new program would tie both the price and supply to that so-called "free market sugar."

"Obviously the largest consumer group in the United States, the industrial users, were not consulted prior to the announcement of the new program.

"The new program is unworkable because:

" (1) It is tied to the so-called--ill-termed--world price and supply, a supply that could properly be termed "derelict sugar"--sugar without a home.

" (2) It fails to assure the largest consumer group, the industrial users--users of approximately 75% of all the sugar consumed in the United States--of sugar supplies as and when the industrial users want and need them, and I assure you that security of supply is the key to the industrial users insofar as sugar is concerned in the manufacturing of their products.

" (3) It would junk the most successful of the agricultural programs--the only agricultural program that has produced a profit to the United States Government from its inception.

" I most respectfully wish to advise the Department of Agriculture and the Executive Branch in particular that their new sugar program is doomed to failure, primarily because:

" (1) It will not guarantee the largest consuming group, the industrial users, the sugar as and when they want and need their sugar.

" (2) It will not guarantee the American consumer a cheaper price for their sugar.

" (3) It would be a refiner's nightmare.

" (4) It will eradicate the ~~country-by-country~~ quota system, a system that the foreign countries have come to rely on--31 of them--and depend on as an outlet to get U. S. dollars in order to purchase U. S. goods, the very essence for the existence and participation in the Act by the foreign participants.

" (5) The Philippine Trade Treaty is due to expire on July 1, 1974. How can the Philippines hope to compete in the United States marketplace on sugar if a first come, first served program is introduced as a substitute for a program that has been in existence for three decades plus six years?

" The Philippines is now the third largest supplier of sugar to the American consuming public. It takes six weeks for Philippines sugar to reach the Eastern seaboard market. The Philippines, as foreign suppliers under the proposed program, would be doomed as participants.

" I admonish the Administration here and now that the unveiled new sugar program, the so-called "Peter Flanigan" plan is doomed to failure in the Congress of the United States because it is unworkable; it is a sugar broker's dream; and it is a plan that will ultimately mean a phasing out in my judgement of the U. S. sugar domestic producing industry, particularly the beet producers in the years ahead.

"The United States needs a viable sugar program. It has one. If Congress tampers with it and accepts the "Peter Flanigan" plan, it will rue the day it adopted it.

"I speak not as a representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Industry. I have not consulted them, nor have they consulted me since the announcement of the new plan, but if the plan as outlined in the WALL STREET JOURNAL of Monday, November 5th, is THE plan, it is doomed to failure because I am confident that the Congress will reject it."

Introduced U.S. Senate
Tel. No. 15, 1973,
Comm. on Finance

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

Mr. President:

At the present time, the Internal Revenue Service provides an additional tax exemption for the legally blind people of the United States. Most of the States follow the lead of the IRS by providing an added exemption for the blind on state income tax as well.

Thus far, Hawaii is the only state that has provided a similar exemption for both the blind and the deaf residents of the State. I believe that it is time that the Internal Revenue Service follow the lead of the State of Hawaii by providing the same tax break for this severely handicapped portion of the citizenry of the United States.

The bill which I am introducing is not intended to provide a crutch for the deaf, nor to rob them of their pride. It is intended to encourage self-reliance and to compensate for the extra expenses which the deaf encounter in their attempt to overcome their handicap. The costs of hearing aids, the extra cost of automobile insurance which some companies charge to their deaf customers, the higher cost of education are only a few of the expenses which make it much more costly to be deaf than to have normal hearing, especially since most deaf people are underemployed, given their education and abilities.

There are approximately 450,000 profoundly deaf Americans. While this is a small portion of the total population, it is not insignificant nor should it be ignored.

This is approximately equal to the number of legally blind who are granted an additional tax exemption. Of the 470,000 blind, only 145,000 claimed the exemption in 1971. It is reasonable to believe that roughly the same proportion of deaf would use this exemption, since both blindness and deafness have a higher incidence amongst the older citizens.

Mr. President, I urge early and favorable consideration of this measure by the Senate. The precedent exists and the merit has clearly been established.

FROM: U.S. SEN. DANIEL K. INOUE
RELEASE DATE: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1973
TOPIC: HAWAII COUNTY DESIGNATED A
BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITY

WASHINGTON---The County of Hawaii has been designated as a Bicentennial Community by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission for the nation's 200th birthday in 1976, U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye announced today.

Because of the designation, the county will soon begin to fly the official bicentennial flag, use special insignias, and plan community programs to celebrate the anniversary of America's independence.

The Commission will select some 4,000 communities--large and small--across the nation to serve as Bicentennial Communities, Inouye said. Hawaii County, the first designated in the State, submitted a proposal to the Commission detailing its plans to celebrate the heritage of both Hawaii and the nation as a whole.

The Commission is scheduled to formally announce its selections tomorrow.

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RELEASE DATE: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1973
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AP
UPI
Hi TRIB

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The Commission is scheduled to formally announce its selections tomorrow.

FROM: U.S. SEN. DANIEL K. INOUE
RELEASE DATE: IMMEDIATE RELEASE--MONDAY, NOVEMBER
19, 1973
TOPIC: APPROPRIATIONS OF \$39,838,000 FOR
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR STATE OF
HAWAII DURING FISCAL 1974.

WASHINGTON---The U.S. Senate Appropriations
Committee today approved expenditure of \$39,838,000
for military construction for the State of Hawaii
during the 1974 fiscal year.

U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, a member of that
committee, announced the breakdown of funds:

U.S. Army

Schofield Barracks:
Barracks modernization--\$8,124,000;
Consolidated dining facility--
\$1,468,000.
Fort Shafter:
Medical-dental clinic--\$1,233,000.

U.S. Navy

Naval Air Station, Barber's Point:
Dispensary and dental clinic--
\$4,306,000;
Naval ammunition depot, Oahu:
security facilities--\$457,000.
Naval Station, Ford Island:
Facilities for antisubmarine warfare--
\$4,060,000.

--more--

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS, INOUYE--2

U.S. Navy (continued)

Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor:
Bachelor enlisted quarters--\$2,562,000.
Naval Communications Station, Honolulu:
Satellite communication system--
\$2,324,000.
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor:
Dining facilities--\$1,985,000.

U.S. Marine Corps

Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe--
\$5,988,000.

U.S. Air Force

Hickam Air Force Base--\$7,331,000.

The bill now goes before the full Senate for
consideration.

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be notified of the confirmation of this nomination.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

WOMEN IN COAST GUARD RESERVE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 525, H.R. 9575.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The second assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

H.R. 9575, to provide for the enlistment and commissioning of women in the Coast Guard Reserve, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, may I say that I am happy a bill of this nature, extending equality to women so far as the Coast Guard Reserve is concerned, is before the Senate today. I hope that the difficulties which women are having in being admitted to the military academies will shortly be overcome because, if we believe in equality, they should have the same rights that men have in this area, as well as in all other areas. So that this difficulty which they seem to be having at the moment, I hope will be done away with.

May I say it was my pleasure this year to nominate a young woman from Montana for the Merchant Marine Academy. If any others come along, they will be given the same consideration as their male counterparts.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, will the distinguished majority leader yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Having served in the merchant marine, I can think of nothing better in the fore-castle than to have as members of the crew a number of lady members of the merchant marine, or, as the British call it, the merchant navy. Maybe I will go back to the merchant marine if this eventuates.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That sounds pretty good. Captain.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 9575) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

SENATOR DANIEL INOUE AND WATERGATE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, Parade magazine for November 11, 1973, which, I think, reaches a circulation of between 14 and 15 million readers, con-

tains a most interesting article about Senator DANIEL INOUE. The article is entitled "Senator DANIEL INOUE: Watergate Changed His Life," and was written by Lloyd Shearer. It is worth placing in the RECORD.

It is my belief that Senator DANIEL INOUE, one of the shining lights in this Chamber, would make a very, very acceptable candidate for Vice President of the United States on the Democratic ticket.

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

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

[From Parade magazine, Nov. 11, 1973]

SENATOR DANIEL INOUE: WATERGATE CHANGED HIS LIFE
(By Lloyd Shearer)

WASHINGTON, D.C., and HONOLULU.—This past summer when the Watergate hearings reached their apogee, a group of schoolboys ran up to Sen. Ted Kennedy and Dan Inouye.

"I stepped back," explains the diminutive (5 feet, 6 inches) Democratic Senator from Hawaii, "because I knew from experience that everybody wants Ted's autograph. But this time it was different. The kids didn't want his autograph. They wanted mine. I knew then that Watergate had changed my life."

Ironically, Inouye (pronounced—in-aw-way) vehemently refused to accept a place on the Watergate committee when it was first offered to him. "I tried every way I knew to get out of the assignment."

But the Democratic leadership insisted. They wanted someone with a Mr. Clean image to investigate the Republicans' dirty tricks, and Inouye has a spotless record in politics. Until Watergate, however, national limelight escaped him.

In 1959, when he arrived in Washington, a freshman Congressman to represent the new state of Hawaii, he was introduced to the venerable and veteran Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, then 77.

"It's a very great honor for me," acknowledged Inouye, "to meet the most famous, widely recognized member of the Congress."

Speaker Sam took optical inventory of Inouye. "Don't worry," the Texan assured him. "You'll soon be the second most widely recognized member in the Congress."

Inouye, 35, raised a quizzical eye-brow. "How do you figure that, Mr. Speaker?"

Rayburn replied quickly, "We don't have too many one-armed, Japanese Congressmen here."

PROPHECY FULFILLED

Today, 14 years later, after three years in the House of Representatives and almost two terms in the Senate, Daniel Inouye, has virtually fulfilled the prophecy of Speaker Sam Rayburn, who died in 1961. He has become one of the most widely recognized members of the U.S. Senate.

Owing to his ethnic background (Japanese), the loss of his right arm (in World War II) and his membership in the Senate Watergate Committee, Senator Inouye is instantaneously recognized these days.

Prior to Watergate, he was known mostly in the Senate and within the borders of his own state where he's always been exceedingly popular. (In 1968 he was reelected by a staggering 83.3 percent of the ballots.)

"Now," he says, "it's a different ball game. When I get off the plane in San Francisco, going to or coming from Honolulu, people come up to me and shake my hand. Perfect strangers. They've seen me on TV. I've appeared on all the networks. I'm constantly called for interviews and speeches. Before

Watergate, my exposure quotient was almost zero, at least on the Mainland.

MORE MAIL, MORE WORK

"Watergate added five hours to my workday, every day. The mail load increased from 200 to 1000. The peak was something like 4000 a day.

"From a family standpoint," Inouye continues, "Watergate also made a difference. My home telephone numbers in both Washington and Hawaii are listed. My son, Dan 9, used to enjoy answering the phone. But since Watergate I grab the phone, because although most of the phone calls are courteous, there are now some that are rather hateful. I don't want Danny picking up the receiver and getting barraged by obscenities. Until Watergate I never got obscene calls."

Before Watergate, however, Inouye was never considered a possible Democratic Vice Presidential candidate; now he is. There is no mentioned Democratic Presidential hopeful—Kennedy, Mondale, or Humphrey—who does not hold Inouye in a favorable running-mate light.

A war hero, a Methodist, a minority ethnic member, a superb campaigner who has never lost a race, a politician unscathed by the slightest stain of scandal, Inouye is regarded as a political plus. At 49 he is young, vigorous, growing, an exemplary U.S. Senator. The largest campaign contribution he ever received was donated by Mary Lasker, widow of the advertising tycoon, Albert Lasker.

"It was in 1959," Inouye narrates, "right after Hawaii was accorded statehood, and I announced my candidacy for the House of Representatives. One day I received a \$5000 check from New York City from Mary Lasker. I had never met a woman named Mary Lasker.

"But there was her check and a one-line letter. It said, 'I wish you all the best.' That's all. I wrote a letter thanking her, but I never got a response. Three years later I finally met Mrs. Lasker, and I thanked her. 'Oh, don't mention it,' she said. Incidentally, she never asked me for a single favor."

WHAT I WOULD LIKE

Inouye insists, "I do not want to be Vice President of the United States. I have never in my wildest dreams seen myself in that role, and I don't see it now. What I'd like are two more terms in the Senate. Nothing more. By that time I would be 62. My son would be 22, capable of earning his own living.

"I'd like then to go back to Hawaii with my wife Margaret, perhaps teach a seminar in political science, maybe write a book on government. I've seen a lot of books on government, but I've yet to see one that would give a real insight into what goes on around here. For example, just look at how I got appointed to the Watergate Committee."

Originally, Mike Mansfield, the Senate Democratic Leader, decided that no Democrat who was a lawyer should be assigned to the Watergate Committee. Immediately that eliminated half the Democrats in the Senate. His second restriction was that no senior Senator who chaired a committee, Fulbright of Foreign Relations, Eastland of Judiciary, McClellan of Appropriations, Jackson of Interior, should be assigned, because these Senators already carried too heavy a workload. A third restriction held that if any Democratic Senator had ever aspired to the Presidency or had been mentioned seriously for it, then he, too, was disqualified.

"It finally came down to four of us," Inouye says half jokingly, "myself, Montoya, Talmadge, and Sam Ervin. And even then, Mike Mansfield had to scrap the lawyer restriction, or he couldn't have gotten anybody."

ALL FOR THE BEST

Inouye, of course, is now happy that he accepted the Watergate chore. It not only afforded him maximum TV exposure and new prestige during his start-up campaign for a third term, but, he says, "I believe what the

committee disclosed will have a lasting effect on future Presidents and their advisers. It will help reform the campaign practices of the nation."

The Senator, who spent \$60,000 in his first Senatorial race in 1962 and \$70,000 in 1968, says that he personally has learned a great deal from the Watergate hearings.

"Having been in politics since 1954," he explains, "I wasn't particularly naive about big money, but I never dreamed that so much—\$60 million of Republican funds and about \$37 million of Democratic funds—was involved in the '72 campaign.

"I was also not aware of the dirty tricks, the espionage, the arm-twisting, the shady, scummy, slimy tactics, the corruption of young men by older men who preached law and order. And this bugging of telephones! It's been shocking! And what a horrible commentary on our democracy!

"I'm sad to say," he asserts, "that many of us in the Senate just assume that our phones are tapped. I operate on that basis. You notice that the doors to my office are always open. If you come into my file room, you'll notice a whole bank of filing cabinets. They're all open. No one has to jimmy them. The only time we lock our doors is at night. In Honolulu, the same thing. My desk is set up in such a way that as soon as one opens the door they can see me. I make myself accessible, and if your discussion is unfit for my secretary's ears, I don't want to hear it.

NAMES AND AMOUNTS

"I recently had a campaign fund-raising dinner in Honolulu. I released all the names and addresses of the contributors and the amount each had contributed, and I'm going to insist upon that procedure.

"At a time when the Vice President of the United States has resigned and the President himself is under fire and the whole political system is under a dark cloud of suspicion, I believe that legislators, politicians have to reassure the people that honesty and openness and decency are still the character ingredients of the men they elected."

Daniel Inouye, the first Nisei ever elected to the U.S. Senate, feels a very special obligation to the American way of life even though he has been a victim of its prejudices.

Pre-war Hawaii, run by the descendants of the American missionaries who had stolen, connived, and intermarried into Hawaiian property, was full of bias. It was only through the intervention of Franklin D. Roosevelt that the War Department after Pearl Harbor permitted 1500 Nisei volunteers to join the U.S. Army, form the 442nd Regiment combat team and die in Italy in horrendous numbers to prove their loyalty. Eventually some 33,000 Nisei saw action in Europe.

WHAT PRICE GLORY?

In 1946, Capt. Daniel Inouye was returning to Honolulu. Heavily decorated with rows of campaign ribbons, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart—small compensation for the loss of his right arm in a gallant assault against a German machine-gun bunker in Italy—Inouye walked into a San Francisco barber shop, his empty right sleeve pinned to his tunic. He asked for a haircut.

"We don't serve Japs here," the owner snapped.

Twenty-seven years later, Inouye was again to hear the "Jap" racial slur; this time from John J. Wilson, the Watergate lawyer for President Nixon's two closest advisers, Bob Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, the latter now under indictment for perjury and conspiracy. Subsequently, attorney Wilson apologized, and Inouye generously accepted the apology, attributing the "Jap-crack" to the hot climate generated by the Watergate hearings, in which the Senator had muttered under his breath, after hearing Ehrlichman's testimony, "What a liar."

Dan Inouye was born in Honolulu on Sept. 7, 1924, the son of poor Japanese immigrant parents. His mother was the orphaned daughter of a Hiroshima family whose members had signed up for contract labor on the sugar plantations of Hawaii. His father came to Hawaii from Japan with his parents at the age of 4.

Named after a Methodist minister, young Dan was raised in poverty. He attended Honolulu public schools, was graduated from McKinley High School, then named "Tokyo High," because most of its students were Japanese.

AFTER PEARL HARBOR

When Pearl Harbor erupted, Inouye was 17. At the outset of the war, all Americans of Japanese ancestry were discharged from National Guard units in Hawaii and rejected by the Selective Service system. Sometime later, President Roosevelt declared, "Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; American is not, and never was, a matter of race and ancestry." He ordered the War Department to accept a limited number of American of Japanese descent. Dan Inouye, 18, a freshman in pre-med studies at the University of Hawaii, was one of those. Sent to Italy where he won a battlefield commission as a second lieutenant "because I learned how to kill well," he was seriously wounded by a German rifle grenade at close range, spent 20 months in various Army hospitals after losing his right arm.

MEETS FUTURE WIFE

Returning to Honolulu, he abandoned hopes of becoming a surgeon and entered the U. of Hawaii as a pre-law student. There he met Margaret "Maggie" Awamura, daughter of a Honolulu jeweler who had done her undergraduate work at Hawaii and had also taken a master's degree at Columbia University.

"I met him via a phone call," Mrs. Inouye says of her first date with her husband. "He called to say hello and asked me for a date, a dinner-dance at Fort Shafter with some of his veteran friends. I said yes, and on the second date he took me out to dinner and proposed. I said yes again.

"We got married in 1949 and went off to Washington, D.C., where I worked as a secretary in the Navy Department while Dan went to George Washington University Law School. Then we returned to Honolulu where Dan practiced law and went into politics. It was a very propitious time. For years the Republican Party had dominated politics in the islands, but after the war the Democratic Party opened its arms to the returning Nisei and other underprivileged groups, and Dan ran into them." Inouye ran for the territorial House of Representatives in 1954, was elected majority leader at age 30, held the position until 1958 when he was elected to the Hawaii Senate.

A year later when Hawaii became a state he won election to the House of Representatives and then re-election to a full term in 1960. In 1962 he ran for the U.S. Senate against Benjamin Dillingham II, son of a prominent Hawaii family, and won by nearly 70 percent of the vote. In 1968 he won by an even greater margin. And in 1974 his third-term victory seems assured.

The Senator and his wife have only one child, 9-year-old son Danny, "who came late in our lives, when we both were 40," Inouye points out, "and I try to spend as much time with him as possible. We live in Bethesda, Md., and we feed tropical fish and look after squirrels, chipmunks and birds together.

ENTERTAIN LITTLE

"My wife and I don't entertain very much. In the eight years we've had our Bethesda house, we've had two receptions, both of them neighborhood receptions. I don't give parties for ambassadors or other Senators or visiting dignitaries. I need time to be alone

with my family, to collect my thoughts, to think things through."

When asked how he would describe himself politically, the Senator says he's a moderate Democrat. He regrets having supported the Vietnamese war, attributes it in large part to his friendship with Lyndon Johnson "and the conditions of the times."

He used to wear an artificial arm "when I first got out of the hospital," and asks, "Did you know that Phil Hart [Democratic Senator from Michigan] and Bob Dole [Republican Senator from Kansas] and I were all in the same veterans hospital in Battle Creek, Mich., after the war? Prosthetics weren't very well developed back then. Wearing an artificial arm in tropical Hawaii was uncomfortable and sticky and smelly. And I didn't need it to practice law, so I took it off; and I just haven't worn one since."

LEADS POLL

This past August, a survey by the Gallup Poll people revealed that all seven members of the Watergate committee were favorably regarded by a majority of Americans, with some achieving a nationwide name awareness.

In that same survey, the Gallup pollsters asked their subjects to rate the seven committee members on a 10-point attitude scale. Daniel Inouye came in first with a 84 percent favorable rating. Sam Ervin was second with 81 percent, Howard Baker third with 78.

Those statistics faithfully reflect the sensational popularity climb of Daniel Inouye in the past six months from island Senator to national celebrity.

Where he goes from here he declines to speculate. His reelection in 1974 seems a certainty. The Republicans in Hawaii may not even offer token opposition. Inouye maintains that U.S. Senator is as high an office as he cares to achieve. Certainly he has brought great honor to his native state by his Horatio Alger rise. But politics has an insidious way of infecting men with its ambition virus. And it would surprise few people if the Democratic National Convention in 1976 nominated him as its candidate for the Vice Presidency.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PRINTING ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SENATE HEARINGS ON NOMINATION OF GERALD R. FORD TO BE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

S. RES. 206

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration additional copies of its hearings on the nomination of Gerald R. Ford to be Vice President of the United States in such quantity as shall not exceed the statutory \$1,200 limitation under a simple resolution.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, the nomination has been favorably reported by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration (Mr. CANNON), on whose behalf I submit the resolution, and in his words. The statement is to be taken as though read by Senator CANNON. It is a proposal to save a part of the taxpayers' money by printing the additional copies at this time.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator CANNON's statement be printed in the RECORD.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
December 7, 1973

I am pleased to join with my colleagues, Senators McGovern, Mathias and Dole, in proposing the Comprehensive Vietnam Era Veterans Education Benefits Act of 1973. This legislation incorporates in a comprehensive form a number of previous legislative proposals designed to provide Veterans of the Vietnam War assistance and opportunities they deserve.

Although Americans disagreed over the motives, methods and purpose of American involvement in the tragic Vietnam War, there is no disagreement over our nation's responsibility to the brave young men who served in that conflict. Unfortunately, the inadequacy of our federal programs to assist veterans have kept us from fulfilling our responsibility and from providing those soldiers with the kind of support they require as they reenter society.

These men served our country valiantly in a time of national emergency. Fifty thousand of their compatriots gave their lives. Twenty-five thousand of these men gave their limbs. They all gave up the comfort of peaceful homes and years of economic and educational advancement to answer a call to duty. Now hundreds of thousands of them are denied benefits or receive benefits not at all comparable to those received by veterans of World War II and Korea because our laws have not kept pace with present realities. The legislation we introduce today will, if enacted, reaffirm our commitment to help Vietnam veterans in the traditional readjustment from military to civilian life by providing monetary and training assistance to aid veterans in acquiring employment and educational progress.

I wish to address myself to two aspects of this legislation which have been of special concern to me. In the 92nd Session of Congress, I introduced legislation designed to extend the time period within which veterans may be entitled to educational assistance after their discharge or release from active duty. The legislation being introduced today will increase from 8 to 10 years the eligibility period for use of educational benefits.

This extension will allow some equity with more recently discharged veterans to veterans who were discharged in 1964, 1965 and 1966 who are reaching the end of their 8-year delimiting period, yet who have not finished their education or training nor exhausted their total entitlement. The increase in 1970 to a \$130 monthly subsistence allowance was entirely justified, as is the increase provided in this legislation. The extension of eligibility is equally justified on the basis of equity to all of those veterans who served in Vietnam during the years of 1964 through 1973.

Many of these veterans have returned from Vietnam to family obligations which have hindered their ability to utilize their benefits. With the responsibility for providing for children, holding a job, and with the increased importance of advanced education, many veterans have had to complete their educations at a slower pace than in previous times. The law should reflect this situation and provide veterans the time to complete their education without undue pressure.

This legislation also provides for an acceleration of entitlement payments to veterans to reflect specific needs of particular educational programs. Veterans with prior education and those wishing to attend graduate programs with higher tuition requirements and compressed terms of study, often times are faced with excessive financial burdens. By accelerating the statutory entitlement period to allow a recipient to draw up to \$440 per month for only 18 months rather than limiting the 36-month entitlement period at a maximum of \$220 per month, this legislation will provide a way for a recipient to design an academic program which can maximize his or her educational attainment and minimize money worries.

The bipartisan support for the liberalization of requirements and the increase in benefits to Vietnam Veterans that are included in this bill reflect the nonpartisan spirit that has always been part of our efforts to aid the American veterans. It also reflects the realization that our present system of benefit programs for veterans is outmoded and inadequate.

Thirty-two years ago today as I heard the sirens signal the beginning of World War II I realized that my country must go to war.

I did not realize that my country would be at war in some corner of the world for most of the next three decades.

After the war, I was able as a result of the G. I. Bill to attain the education that allowed me to prepare for my present vocation. I do not believe I would be in the Senate today without having been the beneficiary of that program. The other Senators who have had the same experience as I have had, including the cosponsors of this legislation, harbor the same gratitude for the national spirit of mutual sacrifice that generated the first G. I. benefits. That spirit remains today and I am hopeful that the Congress and the President will reflect that spirit and take expeditious and favorable action on this legislation.

By honoring those men who sacrificed years of their lives and who risked death because of their sense of duty to our country, we can place a landmark on the trail from war to a truly honorable peace. May we all pray that this will be the last time that the Congress will have to consider legislation which provides benefits to war veterans, because Vietnam can be our last war.

FROM: U.S. SEN DANIEL K. INOUE

TOPIC: INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE
VIETNAM ERA VETERANS EDUCATIONAL
BENEFITS ACT OF 1973

RELEASE DATE: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1973

WASHINGTON--U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye today together with Senators Charles McC. Mathias, George McGovern and Robert Dole introduced a comprehensive veterans' benefits bill which would allow Vietnam era veterans more equitable educational, job, and monetary benefits, bringing those benefits onto a more equal basis with benefits enjoyed by veterans of previous wars.

"Because our laws have not kept pace with present realities, the current system of benefit programs for veterans is outmoded and inadequate," Inouye said. Present-day education costs, rising three times as fast as benefits, have left the modern veteran at a disadvantage compared with the World War II veteran, and thousands are denied benefits or receive benefits not comparable to those received by previous veterans, he said.

"It is particularly fitting that Congress begins consideration of this bill today--the day on which Pearl Harbor was bombed and the United States was drawn into World War II," Inouye said. "May we pray that this will be the last time that the Congress will have to consider legislation providing benefits to war veterans--Vietnam can be our last war."

Essentially, this bill will extend the eligibility period during which

veterans can collect education benefits, increase entitlements to reflect modern needs, and establish an advisory committee composed of Vietnam veterans to make veterans' programs more effective and better utilized.

Under this bill, the eligibility period would be extended from eight to ten years to permit veterans discharged in the early 1960's to use benefits on a better equal basis with recently-discharged veterans.

The bill also would boost by 13.6 per cent the subsistence allowance paid to veterans in vocational rehabilitation and education programs. This is designed to compensate for an eight per cent inflation rate since the current allowances were enacted.

This bill also requests that the Veterans Administration pay for tuition costs up to \$1,000 after the first \$400 per school year. Currently, veterans pay tuition costs out of a flat-sum subsistence allowance. Under this provision, veterans could attend high-cost educational institutions.

In addition, the bill would permit a veteran to draw his full 36-month entitlement in larger amounts over a shorter period of time if he elected to do so. This means a veteran could draw up to \$440 a month for 18 months, permitting him to complete his education or attend law or medical school with a minimum of money worries.

Other provisions include:

. removing restrictions on the work-study program to enable the Veterans Administration to employ veteran-students.

. establishment of a Vietnam Era Veterans Communication center and a veterans advisory committee to make certain that veterans would be instrumental in implementing benefits and to coordinate government and private efforts toward better program utilization.

Said Inouye during his statement on the Senate floor, "I do not believe I would be in the Senate today without having been a beneficiary of the GI Bill program. The bipartisan support for the liberalization of requirements and the increase in benefits to Vietnam veterans that are included in this bill reflect the nonpartisan spirit that has always been part of our efforts to aid the American veterans."

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Senator DANIEL K. INOUE

topic:

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WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST FOUNDATION
UNITED STATES SENATE YOUTH PROGRAM
Contact: Kathy Joseph (415) 982-8551

Karen
FOR RELEASE ON
DECEMBER 7, 1973

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Hiram L. Fong today announced the appointment of Jane Waldorf and Patricia A. Goodin as Hawaii delegates to the twelfth annual United States Senate Youth Program in Washington, D.C. The state's high school student delegates were named by Dr. Shiro Amioka, Superintendent of Education.

Jane Waldorf, 17, resides at Kaunakakai, Molokai, Hawaii and attends Molokai High School where she is Senior Class President. Her activities and interests include Society of Outstanding American High School Students, National Honor Society, Speech Festival and Science Fair Honors, 4-H Clubs and hospital volunteer work.

Patricia Goodin, 16, lives at 3145 Arizona Road, Honolulu and attends Moanalua High School where she is Student Body President. Among her many activities are District Student Council Secretary, Speech Club, State Conference Committee Vice-Chairman and Leadership Camp. She plans to work towards a degree in political science.

In addition, 100 other selected high school student body officers, two from each state and the District of Columbia, will make the trip to Washington, D.C. from February 2 to February 9, 1974 for a week's internship of the Federal Government.

Each of the 102 delegates will receive a \$1,000 college scholarship which, along with the program, is made possible by a grant from the William Randolph Hearst Foundation. No government funds are used.

2---Senate Youth Program

The operations of the Senate will be particularly stressed during the week, with the delegates spending time in the offices of their respective Senators. Briefings have also been arranged with leading cabinet members, senators, a justice of the Supreme Court and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Arrangements for the Program's twelfth anniversary are being made by the Senate Youth Advisory Committee under the co-chairmanship of Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn) and Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R-Conn). Other committee members are: Senators Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb), Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va), Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev), John Tower (R-Tex), Charles H. Percy (R-Ill), Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tenn), William D. Hathaway (D-Maine) and Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D-Del).

Ex-officio committee members are Senators Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va), Assistant Majority Leader, and Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich), Assistant Minority Leader, Randolph A. Hearst, Foundation trustee, and Ira P. Walsh, director of the program.

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OPENING STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

This morning, the Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism will open hearings on the subject of the impact of foreign investment on the United States, with particular reference today to Hawaii. Within the past year, this phenomenon has been hotly discussed throughout our nation, especially in those areas which have seen the greatest increase in investment, such as Hawaii and Alaska.

It is true that foreign investment in the United States has risen sharply during the last year. In the first half of 1973, foreign investment was running at an annual rate of \$1.5 billion, up approximately nine times from the \$160 million in 1972, and compared to the negative figure in 1971. Put into perspective, however, this net figure is substantially less than half the projected outflow of American direct investment for 1973.

The leading foreign investor in the United States is Great Britain, followed by Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and West Germany in that order. Recent attention has focused on Japan, which has been a major investor in Hawaii, Alaska, and California. Japan was the leading foreign direct investor in 1972 and follows only Great Britain in 1973. However, Japan started from a narrow base, and therefore, her accumulated total is not very large.

The dramatic increase in foreign direct investment is due to several reasons. First, the United States dollar is far cheaper now due to two devaluations. Foreign corporations have grown in organization, size, sophistication, and competitive ability, and with the large dollar resources abroad can compete on an equal basis in the United States. Second, the stock market decline has meant that American firms can be acquired at reasonable, if not cheap, prices. Third, foreign operating costs have increased at a much faster rate due to the rise in wages and inflation. In some cases, it is now cheaper to manufacture a product in the United States than to export it from a firm's home country. Fourth, foreign businessmen are concerned about the revival of protectionism in the United States and understandably wish to protect their American markets by establishing subsidiaries here.

Many States have been aggressive in seeking foreign direct investment. Indeed, one reason Hawaii has attracted so much Japanese investment is the success our State achieved at the Osaka World's Fair, in arousing Japanese interest. The Federal government also plays a role in this process. The Department of Commerce currently maintains an office in Japan, which has as its main function the attraction of foreign direct investment in the United States. Moreover, there are several American corporations actively seeking foreign capital or partners.

On the other hand, there has developed a backlash to foreign investment, particularly in those states such as Hawaii and Alaska, which have relatively limited economic bases and small populations. There is currently pending in the House a bill which would limit foreign equity participation in American firms. Although this is the only restrictive legislation now pending, there are reports that other similar bills are being prepared.

In spite of the heated discussion about this subject, however, there is remarkably little evidence to support any argument for or against foreign direct investment. In the short run, foreign investment should improve the United States balance of payments, increase the number of jobs and improve the local economy. On the other hand, we do not know what the long-term effects of direct investment will be with respect to the labor market, inflation or balance of payments. In the absence of sufficient data and statistics, I believe that it would be premature to enact legislation to encourage or discourage additional foreign direct investment.

It was to fill this serious information gap that I recently introduced a bill to authorize the undertaking of a major benchmark study by the Department of Commerce on the effects of foreign direct and portfolio investment in the United States. The study is to be

completed two years after the enactment of the bill, with an interim report forwarded to the Congress one year after enactment. I believe that this bill is a reasonable first step in resolving some of the problems caused by this new investment phenomenon.

In urging a moderate first step, I do not wish to belittle the concerns of individuals who may have been adversely affected by foreign direct investment. In some cases, foreign businessmen have received poor public relations counsel or have been unfamiliar with American business practices. It would be in the best interest of foreign investors if they could resolve such problems themselves without government intervention.

The economic slowdown which faces most industrial nations may reduce the level of foreign direct investment in the United States. The effects of the international recession will be slow in manifesting themselves and, in any event, will not eliminate the need to know more about the impact of foreign investment in this country.

The information which will be developed in the two days of hearings this week will be used by the Committee on Commerce in its consideration of legislation dealing with this subject. In the days ahead, more first-hand information will be accumulated by the Committee for further review.

FROM: U.S. SEN. DANIEL K. INOUE
TOPIC: COMMERCE COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON IMPACT
OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED
STATES AND ESPECIALLY IN HAWAII
RELEASE DATE: MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1973

WASHINGTON---U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye has announced that he will conduct two-day hearings by the U.S. Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism on the impact of foreign investment in the United States with special focus on Hawaii's economy.

Inouye chairs the subcommittee.

The hearings are scheduled to be held in the main auditorium at the State Capitol in Honolulu on December 27 and 28, 1973.

"Hawaii presents a unique situation in the nation," Inouye said. "Although the total amount of foreign investment in Hawaii is not the largest of any State, there is probably a greater proportion concentrated here than in any other geographical area.

"We know very little about the impact of foreign investment in Hawaii," he said. "There are many conflicting claims, but very little to substantiate these arguments. The Congress will need more evidence

--more--

INOUE--2

before it acts to encourage further or to restrict foreign investment in the United States."

Hearings will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning.

For further information, please contact Barbara Sakamoto, the Senator's field representative for Oahu, at 946-1691.

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Simon's
SIMONDS, GANNETT, AND
WPI, D.C.

Dec 10,
1973

FROM: U.S. SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

"The proposed allocation program for middle distillate fuels as proposed by the Energy Policy Office will be catastrophic if applied to the State of Hawaii.

"The allocation program was established on the basis of energy needs of the Mainland states. The uniqueness of Hawaii was not considered.

"We depend 100 per cent on petroleum products for our energy requirements--compared to an average dependency of 41 per cent in Mainland states.

"For example, one major provision of the allocation program relates to building heating, which is a major problem on the Mainland. But in Hawaii, of the 215,882 housing units (1970), only 608 have need for heating fuel.

"A full 58 per cent of Hawaii's ^{transportation} energy requirements relate to aviation--a much larger proportion than that of Mainland states, which are also serviced by trains and extensive interstate highways.

"We are willing to carry our load with the rest of the nation. But we do not wish to suffer more than our fellow Americans."

APPROACH WILL BE THAT WE CONCUR WITH RATIONALE.
WE KNOW PEOPLE WILL SUFFER DURING THIS CURRENT CRISIS,
WE ARE WILLING TO SUFFER EQUALLY, BUT NOT MORE,
NOT LESS THAN OTHER AMERICANS.

CURRENT ALLOCATION PROGRAM WOULD BE CATASTROPHIC
FOR HAWAII IF APPLIED THERE. HAWAII HAS DIFFERENT
PROBLEMS--FOR EXAMPLE, SOME ASPECTS OF HAWAII'S
TOURISM INDUSTRY HAVE BEEN GIVEN LOW PRIORITY, WHICH
BECAUSE WE ARE 100 PERCENT DEPENDENT ON PETROLEUM
PRODUCTS FOR OUR ENERGY REQUIREMENTS, ~~WOMXMA~~
COULD MEAN UNEMPLOYMENT.

WE WILL HENCE TRY TO SELL TO THE ADMINISTRATION
THAT HAWAII IS UNIQUE--IF CURRENT PROGRAM IS APPLIED,
IT COULD BE CATASTROPHIC FOR THE STATE.

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United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

Given to:
SIMONDS, GANNETT, AND
WPI, D.C., Kym (3 (944-6100))

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DECEMBER 13, 1973, HOLIDAY MESSAGE FOR PUBLICATION IN
THE HAWAII TIMES--TWO COPIES REQUESTED BY DECEMBER 15, 1973.

The year 1973 was a year filled with extraordinary and important events--events that included Watergate, the Middle East war, and the energy emergency.

The year 1974 will be a New Year, but, as we might expect, many of the troubling ramifications and residual effects of the events of 1973 will remain with us.

The New Year will be a year of testing--the testing of whether we Americans have the resolve and the courage to make the necessary sacrifices. It may be painfully necessary, for instance, that we change our lifestyles to conserve precious energy. It will be necessary that we summon as much compassion, foresight, and understanding as possible in order to help the world overcome the problems that continue to trouble our societies.

I trust that 1974 will be a year when we redouble our efforts to fashion a better world in which to live.

I am an optimist. I am certain that, as before, our great nation will emerge from its current crises

--more--

a stronger and a better America. I feel certain that, in the end, Americans will come through as the fair-minded, dedicated, and courageous people they are, just as they have come through so many times before during the past 200 years.

May I convey my best wishes to each and every one of you for a very Merry Christmas and a most peaceful and promising New Year.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

news from

Senator DANIEL K. INOUE

topic: HONOLULU AND MAUI COUNTIES DESIGNATED AS
BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITIES

date: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1973

release date: IMMEDIATE

WASHINGTON---The City and County of Honolulu and the County of Maui have been designated as Bicentennial Communities by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission for the nation's 200th birthday in 1976, U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye announced today.

Because of the designation, the counties will soon begin to fly the official bicentennial flag, use special insignias, and plan community programs to celebrate the anniversary of America's independence.

The Commission will select some 4,000 communities--large and small--across the nation to serve as Bicentennial Communities, Inouye said. Last November, Hawaii County became the first such community in the State.

The counties submitted proposals to the Commission detailing their plans to celebrate the heritage of both Hawaii and the nation as a whole.

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The leading foreign investor in the United States is Great Britain, followed by Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and West Germany in that order. Recent attention has focused on Japan, which has been a major investor in Hawaii, Alaska, and California. Japan was the leading foreign direct investor in 1972 and follows only Great Britain in 1973. However, Japan started from a narrow base, and therefore, her accumulated total is not very large.

The dramatic increase in foreign direct investment is due to several reasons. First, the United States dollar is far cheaper now due to two devaluations. Foreign corporations have grown in organization, size, sophistication, and competitive ability, and with the large dollar resources abroad can compete on an equal basis in the United States. Second, the stock market decline has meant that American firms can be acquired at reasonable, if not cheap, prices. Third, foreign operating costs have increased at a much faster rate due to the rise in wages and inflation. In some cases, it is now cheaper to manufacture a product in the United States than to export it from a firm's home country. Fourth, foreign businessmen are concerned about the revival of protectionism in the United States and understandably wish to protect their American markets by establishing subsidiaries here.

Many States have been aggressive in seeking foreign direct investment. Indeed, one reason Hawaii has attracted so much Japanese investment is the success our State achieved at the Osaka World's Fair, in arousing Japanese interest. The Federal government also plays a role in this process. The Department of Commerce currently maintains an office in Japan, which has as its main function the attraction of foreign direct investment in the United States. Moreover, there are several American corporations actively seeking foreign capital or partners.

On the other hand, there has developed a backlash to foreign investment, particularly in those states such as Hawaii and Alaska, which have relatively limited economic bases and small populations. There is currently pending in the House a bill which would limit foreign equity participation in American firms. Although this is the only restrictive legislation now pending, there are reports that other similar bills are being prepared.

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It was to fill this serious information gap that I recently introduced a bill to authorize the undertaking of a major benchmark study by the Department of Commerce on the effects of foreign direct and portfolio investment in the United States. The study is to be

completed two years after the enactment of the bill, with an interim report forwarded to the Congress one year after enactment. I believe that this bill is a reasonable first step in resolving some of the problems caused by this new investment phenomenon.

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The information which will be developed in the two days of hearings this week will be used by the Committee on Commerce in its consideration of legislation dealing with this subject. In the days ahead, more first-hand information will be accumulated by the Committee for further review.

Floor Statement by U. S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye
December 20, 1973

Mr. President:

I am introducing today a bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Commerce to undertake a study of foreign direct and portfolio activities in the United States.

Within the last year, the subject of foreign investment in the United States has come increasingly to the attention of American policy-makers and the public. Foreign investment in the United States is actually an old phenomenon. Foreign, principally British, capital played a major role in the industrialization of the United States, and some foreign firms are so well established that many Americans think of them as native to this country.

Although foreign investment has a long and honored place in American business history, we are currently witnessing a new and important development in this area. Foreign direct investment in the United States this year will reach a record which could herald the beginning of a new and permanent trend in investment flows into our country. Whereas the United States has long been a net exporter of capital the gap between our direct investment abroad and foreign firms' expenditures here

will narrow dramatically this year. Foreign direct investment in the United States will be well over a billion dollars in 1973 versus a mere \$160 million in 1972 and a negative figure in 1971. Furthermore, net foreign purchases of American equities were running at an annual rate of nearly \$2.9 billion for the first half of 1973, a large increase over the previous year.

As of the end of 1972, the largest cumulative foreign direct investor in the United States was the United Kingdom with \$4.6 billion. Following the United Kingdom were Canada with \$3.6 billion, the Netherlands with \$2.3 billion, Switzerland with \$1.6 billion, and Germany with \$807 million. This pattern is gradually changing, however, since these figures represent accumulated investments and not current investment trends.

In 1972, the largest foreign direct investor was Japan, with \$105 million. In 1973, Japan again is a major investor, closely following the United Kingdom, which invested \$225 million through the first half. Japan is not alone, however, in increasing its direct investment in the United States, although most of the recent publicity has focused on its activities. Much of the reason for this attention is due to the fact that Japan constitutes a new and different source of funds, but its involvement in the United States is just part of the general phenomenon that we are currently witnessing.

The increase in the flow of funds is due to several factors. First, the evaluation of the dollar has made investment in the United States far more reasonable than it was before. In spite of the recent increase in the value of the dollar against other currencies, the two dollar devaluations mean significantly cheaper costs to the foreign investor.

Moreover, along with a cheaper dollar, foreign firms are able to tap large dollar holdings abroad to finance their expansion in the United States. Foreign corporations have gained in sophistication, size, and managerial abilities, so they are able to compete effectively everywhere. The fear of competing in the continental-sized American market has receded for most of these firms.

Closely allied to the devalued dollar as a cause for the new interest is the relative cheapness of acquiring an interest in an American firm. The precipitous decline of the stock markets has meant that many American corporations can be acquired at reasonable prices, possibly at a much more reasonable price than a comparable European or Japanese firm.

Fourth, the cost differential which made foreign operations cheaper has now either disappeared or narrowed substantially. Wages abroad have increased at a much faster rate than in the United States. Likewise, the inflation which both Japan and Western Europe have suffered in recent years has been worse than in the United States.

The result of these two trends plus the devaluations is that it is now cheaper in some instances to produce a product in the United States than it is to export from abroad.

Finally, foreign businessmen are mindful of the attempts by some Americans to insulate the domestic market from foreign competition. The resurgence of protectionism has raised the possibility that imports into the United States may be actively discouraged through high tariffs, quotas or non-tariff trade barriers. The establishment or acquisition of local production units for many foreign firms may be part of a defensive strategy to forstall this possibility.

The jump of foreign direct investment in the United States raises many troubling questions, however, for which very few individuals have answers. Within the past year the American public has been aroused by investments which appeared to have threatening aspects to them.

My home State of Hawaii is a good example of what has occurred. In the short space of three or fore years Japanese investors have poured between \$200 to \$300 million into Hawaii. Although this sum is not unduly large in comparison to the gross State product nor to the total assets in Hawaii, this investment has been concentrated in the tourism industry, which is Hawaii's most important industry. Japanese interest in Hawaii has also grossly inflated already high

real estate prices to the point where very few Hawaiians can afford new housing. And to aggravate this situation further, Japanese businessmen have not handled their public relations well and have aggravated several local groups.

This same situation has apparently occurred in Alaska, which like Hawaii, has a relatively limited economic base. It may also occur in other states which, for special circumstances, prove to be particularly attractive to foreign investors.

In spite of the alarming press reports and local concerns, however, it is not clear at this moment what the United States response to this phenomenon should be. For example, both Hawaii and Alaska are capital short areas which need outside capital to develop their resources. Foreign direct investment may play a positive role in providing the financing required by industries located in these two States. Along with development can come more jobs and local prosperity.

Nevertheless, the fact of the matter is that we know very little about the impact of foreign direct and foreign portfolio investment in the United States. Department of Commerce and State efforts notwithstanding, we do not know whether the net effect of foreign direct investment in the United States has been beneficial or detrimental.

Only within the last year has there been a serious effort by competent, academically-oriented economists to study the impact of

foreign direct investment in the United States. At the present time, the Council on International Economic Policy is coordinating an interagency task force to study foreign direct and foreign portfolio investment and to develop policy alternatives. On various campuses throughout the country, several academics are devoting more and more of their attention to this issue. Nevertheless, at the present time, the Congress simply does not have sufficient information on which to base decisions with regards to foreign direct investment. The CIEP interagency task force does not have the resources or time in which to come up with large amounts of new raw data and statistics. In the absence of adequate statistical information, I believe that the enactment of legislation by the Congress to restrict foreign direct investment would be premature. An erroneous decision at this time could have the effect of choking off new and badly needed funds as well as aggravating our international economic relations with our allies.

Before taking further action, the United States must have more and better information. Therefore, I am today introducing a bill to fill this information gap by authorizing and directing the Secretary of Commerce to initiate a new benchmark study on the effects of foreign direct and portfolio investment in the United States. I believe that this study will provide us with the data necessary

to formulate a coherent national policy with respect to investment.

In the absence of a national policy, we face the prospect of having a patchwork of localized responses with little or no attention to an issue which is national in scope and impact.

The bill being introduced today authorizes a two-year study with an interim report to the Congress one year after enactment. The Secretary of Commerce will have broad authority to consider various issues including those specified by the bill, which are as follows: the nature, scope, magnitude, and rate of investment; reasons for investment; financing mechanisms and their effect on our financial markets; types of investment; impact on specific geographical areas and industries affected by a disproportionately high share of foreign investment; impact of foreign investment on our national security, energy resources, balance of payments and trade, international economic position, and various significant product markets; effects on labor; Federal, State, and local laws; and finally the relationship between the activities of American firms abroad and the activities of foreign firms in the United States.

Furthermore, the Secretary is directed to consult with other government agencies which have special expertise in their areas and with representatives of labor, and industry, with scientists,

academic specialists, and consumer organizations and other groups or individuals which can contribute meaningfully to the study. He is further authorized to utilize private consultants - authority I would urge him to use to avoid criticisms of departmental policies and biases.

I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues that over the Christmas recess, the Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism, of which I am Chairman, will be conducting field hearings in Honolulu on the subject of the impact of foreign investment in the United States, with particular reference to Hawaii. I hope that other members of the Congress who are interested in this subject will feel free to contribute their thoughts for the record and in anticipation of further hearings on the subject.

Mr. President, I believe that the legislation being introduced today is a constructive and reasonable response to a development whose contours are yet unclear. It is conceivable and probable that the economic slowdown which faces the free world as a result of the energy crisis will sharply reduce the inflow of funds. If this stagnation in capital transactions occurs, this will actually be an ideal time in which to study the problem. This statement is necessarily short but covers my present thoughts on this subject. I shall be speaking out from time to time about this issue at greater length.

I urge the Congress to act expeditiously on this bill in order to have the study under way at the earliest possible date.

news from

Senator DANIEL K. INOUYE

topic: Introduction of bill by U. S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) to direct Secretary of Commerce to undertake a large-scale benchmark study on effects of foreign investment in the United States.

date:

release date: THURSDAY, December 20, 1973

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hi.) today introduced a bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to undertake a large-scale benchmark study on the effects of foreign investment in the United States.

The legislation would authorize a comprehensive study with a final report to the Congress two years after enactment and an interim report one year after enactment. One million dollars annually would be authorized for fiscal 1974 and 1975.

In his remarks to the Senate, Senator Inouye called increasing foreign direct investment a development "whose contours are yet unclear". He stressed that the United States Government does not at the present moment have sufficient information on which to base a coherent national policy with respect to foreign direct investment. Serious study of this issue has only begun, he noted, and no Federal agency yet has been given the authority or resources to pursue the project.

"There is," he said, "a desperate need for further data and analysis or we risk cutting off badly needed funds and alienating our allies. The enactment of restrictive legislation at the present time without evidence to substantiate the adverse effects of foreign direct investment in the United States would be premature."

Senator Inouye, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism, also noted that he will be holding field hearings in Hawaii during the Congressional recess on the impact of foreign direct investment in the United States. Hawaii has received between \$200 and \$300 million dollars of Japanese investment within the last three or four years, one of the highest concentrations of foreign direct investment anywhere in the United States. The hearings are set for December 27 and 28, beginning at 9 a.m., in Honolulu at the Main Auditorium, State Capitol.

For further information, contact Eric Lee, Commerce Committee,
(202) 225-5115.

news from

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news from

Senator DANIEL K. INOUE

topic: Remarks by United States Senator Daniel K. Inouye at U. S. Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism Hearings relative to Foreign Investment in the United States and particularly Hawaii.

date:

release date: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1973

HONOLULU--U. S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Chairman of the U. S. Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism, today made the following opening remarks at hearings held by the Subcommittee on the impact of foreign investment in the United States, with special focus on Hawaii's economy:

"This morning the Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism will open hearings on the subject of the impact of foreign investment on the United States, with particular reference today to Hawaii. Within the past year, this phenomenon has been hotly discussed throughout our nation, especially in those areas which have seen the greatest increase in investment, such as Hawaii and Alaska.

"It is true that foreign investment in the United States has risen sharply during the last year. In the first half of 1973, foreign investment was running at an annual rate of \$1.5 billion, up approximately nine times from the \$160 million in 1972, and compared to the negative figure in 1971. Put into perspective, however, this net figure is substantially less than one-half of the projected outflow of American direct investment for 1973.

"The leading foreign investor in the United States is Great Britain, followed by Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and West Germany, in that order. Recent attention has focused on Japan, which has been a major investor in Hawaii, Alaska, and California. Japan was the leading foreign direct investor in 1972 and follows only Great Britain in 1973. However, Japan started from a narrow base, and therefore, her accumulated total is not very large.

"The dramatic increase in foreign direct investment can be attributed to several reasons. First, the U. S. dollar is far cheaper now due to two devaluations. Foreign corporations have grown in organization, size, sophistication, and competitive ability, and with the large dollar resources abroad, can compete on an equal basis in the United States. Second, the stock market decline has meant that American firms can be acquired at reasonable, if not cheap, prices. Third, foreign operating costs have increased at a much faster rate due to the rise in wages and inflation. In some cases, it is now cheaper to manufacture a product in the United States than to export it from a firm's home country. Fourth, foreign businessmen are concerned about the revival of protectionism in the United States and understandably wish to protect their American markets by establishing subsidiaries here.

"Many States have been aggressive in seeking foreign direct investment. Indeed, one reason Hawaii has attracted so much Japanese investment is the success our State achieved at the Osaka World's Fair in arousing Japanese

INOUYE--3

interest. The Federal government also plays a role in this process. The Department of Commerce currently maintains an office in Japan which has as its main function the attraction of foreign direct investment to the United States. Moreover, there are several American corporations actively seeking foreign capital or partners.

"On the other hand, there has developed a backlash to foreign investment, particularly in those States--such as Hawaii and Alaska--which have relatively limited economic bases and small populations. There is currently pending in the House a bill which would limit foreign equity participation in American firms. Although this is the only restrictive legislation now pending, there are reports that other similar bills are being prepared.

"In spite of the heated discussion about this subject, however, there is remarkably little evidence to support any argument for or against foreign direct investment. In the short run, foreign investment should improve the United States' balance of payments, increase the number of jobs, and improve the local economy. On the other hand, we do not know what the long-term effects of direct investment will be with respect to the labor market, inflation, or balance of payments. In the absence of sufficient data and statistics, I believe that it would be premature to enact legislation to encourage or to discourage additional foreign direct investment.

--more--

INOUYE--4

"It was to fill this serious information gap that I recently introduced a bill to authorize the undertaking of a major benchmark study by the Department of Commerce on the effects of foreign direct and portfolio investment in the United States. The study is to be completed two years after the enactment of the bill, with an interim report forwarded to the Congress one year after enactment. I believe that this bill is a reasonable first step in resolving some of the problems caused by this new investment phenomenon.

"In urging a moderate first step, I do not wish to belittle the concerns of individuals who may have been adversely affected by foreign direct investment. In some cases, foreign businessmen have received poor public relations counsel or have been unfamiliar with American business practices. It would be in the best interest of foreign investors if they could resolve such problems themselves without government intervention.

"The economic slowdown which faces most industrial nations may reduce the level of foreign direct investment in the United States. The effects of the international recession will be slow in manifesting themselves, and in any event, will not eliminate the need to know more about the impact of foreign investment in this country.

"The information which will be developed during the two days of hearings this week will be used by the Committee on Commerce in its consideration of legislation dealing with this subject. In the days ahead, more firsthand information will be accumulated by the Committee for further review."

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

1/19/73

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM GSA, December 18, 1972

Elsie Ashooh, code 183, 4072

GSA will be notifying the State and local authorities that a portion of the Kapalama Military Reservation in Oahu, Hawaii, has been declared surplus to federal needs. State and local governmental units and eligible non-profit institutions will be given the opportunity to make application to acquire the property for public use. The Property consists of 2.84 acres of land and a small boat mooring slip located about three miles west of downtown Honolulu. The only legal access is the water. However, the State of Hawaii owns the adjacent land. It is understood that GSA expects interest from Hawaii on this.

vqbf

*Called
Don Horio.*

12-18

YK.

January 22, 1973

STATEMENT BY SENATOR INOUE--On death of Lyndon B. Johnson

The death of Lyndon Baines Johnson marks the passing of a great and good man, and the loss of a personal friend. While even he was not able to shape all of history's forces to his indomitable will, he has left a rich legacy indeed. The steps which our nation took under his prodding leadership to permit all of our people to walk upright in full participation and citizenship, truly marked a second proclamation of emancipation. Although the road to his envisioned great society proved a very long and difficult one, it must be said of him that Lyndon Johnson had the courage to embark upon it--and he did not look back.

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Edva. For 1/27/73
distribution
Advertiser
STAR-BULLETIN
AP and UPI

JANUARY 27, 1973

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE ON THE SIGNING
OF THE VIETNAM PEACE TREATY

I join all Americans in hailing today's signing of the peace agreement to bring an end to the Vietnam War. While the fighting and dying has not yet stopped, I share the near universal hope that the agreement which has been signed may prove the basis for a very real and lasting peace, an end not just to American participation, but to the war itself.

While the agreement may not prove a guarantor of permanent peace throughout Southeast Asia, at least it gives a chance for peace and it marks the termination of direct American involvement in the fighting and killing. For that we must all be grateful. The agreement also significantly provides for the early return of our prisoners of war and an accounting of our missing-in-action. This is joyful news for their families who have suffered so much and we share their joy and relief. The generous debt of gratitude which we owe these brave men is one which is owed also to all who served their country in this most unpopular war in our nation's history.

Finally, I hope that the document signed today in Paris may mark the dawn of a new day of peace and good will not only with other nations and peoples but within our own country. The passion and strife which has marked America's involvement in this war has torn apart the political and social fabric of our nation.

The Vietnam War has had many casualties--many who were not on the field of battle.

May we as a people learn from this experience.

May we avoid any repetition.

May we forego any temptation to engage in fault finding and recrimination.

In the long history of this conflict we have emerged from almost universal support to general disapproval of its conduct as our goals

January 27, 1973

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE ON THE SIGNING
OF THE VIETNAM PEACE TREATY

Page 2

proved elusive and the costs mounted. Few, if any, can claim either prescience or constancy in their own position on American participation and conduct of this war. So as we bring it to an end let us also bind up the wounds which have been inflicted here at home. There is guilt enough for all to share, and despite our fears for a fragile peace, there is also hope enough in today's document for common acclaim.

NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUYE
WASHINGTON DATELINE --- January 30, 1973

Senator Daniel K. Inouye expressed outrage today at the action taken by the Administration in cutting off funds for continued fisheries research for Hawaii and in refusing to fund the skipjack tuna research efforts of the recently authorized Pacific Islands Development Commission.

"I can understand the need to reduce government expenditures on some programs which are a constant drain on the taxpayers," said Inouye, "but here we are refusing to invest in programs that mean jobs, income and food in the years ahead. I just don't understand Administration logic."

The announced reduction will result in the loss of 21 positions and in laying up both fisheries research vessels here in Hawaii, the Gilbert and the Townsend Cromwell. It is understood that NOAA, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, is seeking to dispose of the Gilbert. Last years cutback had already resulted in operating both with a single crew.

While the Administration is understood to be funding the Marine Mammals, Ocean Dumping and Coastal Zone programs at lower than authorized levels, this is being done at the expense of the fisheries research effort. It is understood that today's action will reduce NOAA expenditures in Hawaii for Fiscal Year 1974 by \$396,000 as well as deferring for the foreseeable future any action by the Pacific Islands Development Commission to expand economic opportunities in the Central and Western Pacific through the development of the skipjack tuna resources of the area.

SENT OVER TELECOPIER FOR DISTRIBUTION
TO: ADVERTISER, BULLETIN, AP & UPI
Also sent to GARDEN ISLAND & MAUI NEWS

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*Sent teletypewriter
today to Edna*

WASHINGTON DATELINE

February 6, 1973

NEWS FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

The office of Senator Daniel K. Inouye announced today that the Department of the Army was awarding a \$15,654,728 contract to E. E. Black Company, Ltd., Honolulu, for the construction of a 15 story hotel at Fort DeRussy.

The hotel will also have a 2 story wing containing an NCO Open Mess, Officers Open Mess and an Exchange Sales Store. The project includes a utilities system, entrance road, sidewalk, landscaping and parking areas.

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Sent over telecopier to Noreen to give
to Matt to deliver to AP, UPI, Advertiser
and Star-Bulletin

WASHINGTON DATELINE

February 15, 1973

NEWS FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

The office of Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) announced today that the Office of Child Development of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has awarded a Head Start grant in the amount of \$1,196,912 to the Honolulu Community Actions Programs.

This grant will provide pre-school training for 640 children from low-income families on a part-day basis for the coming year.

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News from
Senator Daniel K. Inouye
of Hawaii

WASHINGTON DATELINE
February 22, 1973

Senator Daniel K. Inouye today released a letter to Secretary Earl L. Butz, requesting a thorough and complete review by the United States Department of Agriculture of alternatives to pineapple for Molokai.

In his letter to the Secretary, Senator Inouye requested a complete review of the situation on Molokai by the Agricultural Research Service of "alternative uses which may prove most productive of income and jobs for the landholders and employees currently involved in pineapple."

Senator Inouye also requested a thorough breakdown of any assistance which may be available to the residents of Molokai under the newly enacted Rural Development Act or other programs administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Writing in his capacity as a member of the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator Inouye cited the loss of 629 permanent jobs and some 800 part-time jobs in the pineapple industry. Senator Inouye emphasized in his letter that "the planned suspension by Dole and Del Monte creates serious problems for the entire population of Molokai." The impact is particularly severe for those working for the corporations and those who had leased their lands to the corporations," he said.

Senator Inouye noted further that, "on top of these closings we have the announced intention of the President to end most of the Federally funded poverty programs currently in operation on Molokai" as further evidence of the need for action by the Department of Agriculture on his request.

- SENT OVER TELECOPIER TO Edna to have Matt deliver
to UPI, AP, ADVERTISER, STAR-BULLETIN and also
sent to Jimmy Murakami at Maui Publishing and also
Telecopied to HAWAII TRIBUNE, 2/23/73--JMPL

Also mailed to VIP list.

NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUYE

WASHINGTON DATELINE

February 22, 1973

Senator Daniel K. Inouye today requested a full study by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress of possible rights by persons of native Hawaiian ancestry to reclaim lands being released by the Federal Government.

Noting the mounting interest in this matter on the part of many Hawaiians in view of the recent action by the Congress on native land claims in Alaska, Senator Inouye requested a complete review, in the light of that experience. He requested that the study spell out the differences and similarities between the Alaska and Hawaii situation.

Senator Inouye stated the purpose of his requested study was to provide assistance in any possible future effort to reclaim government-held lands for persons of Hawaiian ancestry based on the Alaska precedent.

"The Alaskan claim settlement has proven a long and arduous task" Senator Inouye cautioned. "I don't want to arouse hopes of early action, but I do want to assure the people of Hawaii that their rights are being fully protected and that they are being treated equally to other citizens of our country with relationship to any residual land rights which they may possess."



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CALLED, MATT AND TELECOPIED TO THEM.

Also telecopied to Hawaii Tribune Herald...

and mailed to VIP and Hawaii Press Lists

JMPL



News from
Senator Daniel K. Inouye
of Hawaii

WASHINGTON DATELINE
NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
February 28, 1973

Senator Daniel K. Inouye today proposed an amendment to the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 that would permit Federal Highway Trust funds to be available for use in the establishment of an inter-island ferry system in Hawaii.

In a letter to Senator Jennings Randolph, Chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, which is presently considering the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973, Senator Inouye said, "For several years the State of Hawaii has been considering means of financing an inter-island ferry system. Air travel is the only available passenger service between the islands at present, and it is beyond the reach of many of our citizens because of the relatively high cost."

"A ferry system would speed the economic development of the underpopulated islands of Hawaii, Kauai, Lanai, Maui and Molokai because this low cost transportation would tap the Oahu market which includes some 80 percent of our population," the Senator continued.

Senator Inouye requested that the ferry amendment be included in the legislation now before the Public Works Committee. He stated that it is presently his intention to bring the proposed amendment to the Senate floor for a vote, should the Committee not include the Inouye language in the final bill.

#####

WASHINGTON DATELINE
February 28, 1973
NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, (D-Hawaii) today announced the award of a grant in the amount of \$218,000 to the University of Hawaii for the University Year for Action Program. The University program is the second largest UYA program in the country.

This program will allow 90 student volunteers to work full-time for a year in low-income communities and receive academic credit for their work. 50 of these volunteers will tutor 125 elementary pupils and 125 junior and senior high school students in the Waianae area. The remaining 40 volunteers will teach English to 500 children who are recent immigrants from the Philippines.

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and telecopied
Called Matt/for UPI, Advertiser, Star-
Bulletin. I called AP myself to check to
see if they had gotten grant. ~~Also called
Hawaii Tribune and telecopied to them~~
Also called University of Hawaii paper
and read them release. jmpl

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JOINT RELEASE FROM HAWAII CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
March 1, 1973

The Hawaii Congressional Delegation today announced acceptance in principle by the Pacific Maritime Association of their recommended common expiration date on all labor contracts affecting the West Coast-Hawaii trade. Such action had been urged by the delegation in a telegram to the Executive Board of the PMA which met yesterday.

"This marks the first of what we hope will be a number of actions to reduce the vulnerability of the Hawaii trade to frequent shipping interruptions," the delegation commented. "We are most pleased with this initial response."

PMA

In a telegram to the delegation Edmund J. Flynn, /President said "the Pacific Maritime Association does support this principle of a uniform expiration date for all future labor contracts in the West Coast Maritime and Longshore industries as suggested in your telegram. "Staggered expiration dates could result in successive shipping interruptions." "We are as anxious as the people of Hawaii to alleviate the number and frequency of these interruptions."

Noting that at least eight different groups of employees hold contracts with PMA the four Hawaii Congressmen had emphasized the lack of security for the people of Hawaii which resulted from the lack of common contract expiration dates. Any one of those labor groups could stop the flow of shipping creating successive disruptions as happened last year when the Masters, Mates and Pilots went on strike within months after the end of the ILWU stoppage.

"While a uniform expiration date won't guarantee continuous service it would give a guarantee of such service throughout the contract period," it was noted.

The Congressional delegation now intends to seek support from the labor unions involved in an effort to provide greater continuity to the Hawaii trade.

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Hawaii Cong. Delegation Joint Release

MATT
Blaw Tribune
John Finazzo - SB
Garden Id.
Main News

March 1, 1973

DRAFT PRESS RELEASE

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^{a uniform expiration date} "While ~~this~~ won't guarantee continuous service it ~~will~~ ^{will} give a guarantee of such service ^{throughout the contract} for up to a ~~three year~~ period," it was noted.

^{Congressional intent is to} The delegation ~~will~~ ^{now} seek support from the labor unions involved in an effort to provide greater continuity to the Hawaii trade.

Hawaii Tribune
AP, UPI, Adv., S.B.
Telecopied
Sent VIP ~~copy~~
Hawaii Press

WASHINGTON DATELINE
NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
March 2, 1973

Senator Daniel K. Inouye today announced that his amendment which would permit Federal Highway Trust funds to be available for use in the establishment of an interstate ferry system in Hawaii has been incorporated in the language of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973.

The Senate Public Works Committee, which completed its consideration of highway legislation on March 1, 1973, accepted the Inouye language in its final report on the bill. The legislation will be voted on by the full Senate within the next few weeks.

Senator Inouye said, "I am pleased that this amendment has been accepted by the Public Works Committee. If the Congress and the President can agree to this amendment, it will go a long way to help in providing a balanced transportation system for the entire State of Hawaii."

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United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Miss 426-8123

Martin - FAA -

\$2,955,989

Construct embankment
between Runways
and Const. Unbark
between Taxiway
Construct wildlife
habitat in Pearl Harbor
Const. Navy recreational
facilities in Barber Point
and Pearl Harbor area

Jabal Law Dept
aid to Transp
Airport
Development

Please pay at
Son: Foster -
Aupnt

Please today

WASHINGTON DATELINE
NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
March 13, 1973

Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) today announced the award of a \$2,955,989 Aid to Airports Development grant to the State Department of Transportation, from the Federal Aviation Agency.

This grant will be used for the construction of embankments between runways and of embankments between taxiways at the Honolulu International Airport. The grant will also be used for construction of a wildlife habitat in Pearl Harbor. Included in this grant are funds for the construction of Navy recreational facilities in the Barbers Point and Pearl Harbor areas.

#####

Televised to Matt
AP, UPI, STAR B.
Hon. Ado.

WASHINGTON DATELINE
NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
March 14, 1973

Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) ^{supported} ~~opposed~~ today ~~on the Senate floor in~~
~~support of~~ an amendment to the Federal-Aid Highway Act that will allow \$4
million in federal Highway Trust funds to be expended in 1974 for the Honolulu
Rapid Transit System. The amendment which was introduced by Senator
Edmund Muskie of Maine passed the Senate by a 49 to 44 vote.

Senator Inouye stated "commuters from Honolulu are concerned that the
unabated proliferation of highway construction will bring increased air and
noise pollution, large land takings, scattered growth patterns and limited aid in
solving rush hour traffic problems. A fixed rail rapid transit system will pro-
vide the people of Honolulu efficient, fast and convenient transit service."

He continued "It is my hope that with the passage of this legislation, our
nation's Governors and Mayors will be given one more tool to deal with our
growing transportation problems." The amendment provides that \$850 million
per year in federal Urban System Highway Trust funds will be available at the
option of state and local officials for use on rail, bus and highway systems.

Under a special provision included in the Federal-Aid Highway Act which
was introduced by Senator Inouye, Highway Trust funds will also be available
for the development of an inter-island ferry system.

The Act as amended will provide Hawaii a total of \$43.5 million in Highway
Trust funds in 1974 for use on interstate, rural and urban highways and bus,
rail and ferry systems.

March 14, 1973
RELEASE
Page Two

Senator Inouye concluded "With the \$4 million in Highway Trust funds which can now be utilized on Honolulu's proposed fixed rail rapid transit design and the monies available for use in an inter-island ferry project, Hawaii will be better able to undertake the initial work that is essential to the future success of a balanced transportation system."

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Called Telexcopied
to Hawaii Tribune
Herald
3-15-73
jngl

WASHINGTON DATELINE
March 15, 1973
NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) today announced that the U. S. Departments of the Interior and Agriculture plan to operate Youth Conservation Corps camps for eight weeks this summer, starting in late June. An estimated thirty (30) residential positions will be available on a coeducational basis at the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii.

Eligibility requirements include the age limitation (15-18), interest in conservation of the nation's natural environment, no history of serious criminal or anti-social behavior, and possession of work permits in states where required.

Applicants are, in general, expected to be in good physical condition, although opportunities for the handicapped will be available in some of the camps.

DATELINE WASHINGTON
NEWS FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
March 16, 1973

The office of Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) today announced an \$87,800 demonstration grant, from the United States Urban Mass Transit Administration to the City and County of Honolulu for the preparation of a design for a county-wide integrated transit system.

The federal grant has been awarded to Honolulu for the planning of an integrated transportation system which will include various modes of travel including private automobiles, buses and mass rapid transit.

The plans are to include a city-wide fare structure and collection system including suggestions for implementing a free fare experiment. Designs for coordinated transit routes, schedules and a system-wide public transportation information system are also to be developed.

This grant has been awarded to the City and County of Honolulu in recognition of the progress the City and State have made to date in developing transit plans, according to Senator Inouye's office.

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MARCH 16, 1973

WASHINGTON DATELINE
NEWS FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

The office of Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) today announced that the General Services Administration (GSA) will be assigning to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare a portion of the Kapalama Military Reservation in Honolulu, consisting of two and eight tenths acres of partially submerged land.

The property will be conveyed to the University of Hawaii for use in connection with the Oceanographic Facility to be located on adjacent State-owned land.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
(Joint Release With Department of Agriculture)

For Release Thursday, March 15, 1973

DEPARTMENTS ANNOUNCE PLANS TO OPERATE 102 YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS DURING 1973 SUMMER SEASON

Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz and Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today announced plans to operate 102 Youth Conservation Corps camps for eight weeks this summer, starting in late June.

The two departments plan to employ this summer about 3,500 young men and women aged 15 through 18, from all economic, ethnic and social backgrounds. Congress has appropriated \$3.5 million for this, the third year of the Youth Conservation Corps program authorized by Public Law 91-378 as amended by Public Law 92-597.

As in previous years, half of the corps members will be employed in national forests operated by the Department of Agriculture. The other half will be under the direction of the Department of the Interior on lands of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the National Park Service, and the Office of Territories.

Recruiting areas will be designated for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. School districts and community youth organizations will do the actual recruiting.

Participants for most YCC camps will be limited to youth who live within the boundaries of a school district or the area served by the community youth organization selected to recruit and process applicants for that camp. Secretaries Butz and Morton pointed out that this process of selecting corps members as near as possible to their places of residence helps to minimize transportation costs.

The secretaries stressed that the YCC program is designed to fill the following basic needs: (1) accomplish needed conservation work on public lands; (2) provide gainful employment for young citizens from all walks of life; and (3) develop an understanding and appreciation in participating youths of the Nation's natural environment and heritage.

Youths participating in the eight weeks program this summer will, as in previous years, be paid a fixed sum of approximately \$300 for the season plus the value of food and lodging.

There will be residential and nonresidential camps for participating corps members and most will be operated on a co-educational basis. Last year, 41 percent of the participants were young women--an increase over the previous year of 4.5 percent.

Capacity of residential camps varies from 24 to 50 corps members each with facilities ranging from tents and rough bunkhouses to large barracks-type buildings. Nonresidential camps will permit local youths to work and learn in the day and return home at night.

Apart from geographical criteria, eligibility requirements include the age limitation (15 thru 18), interest in conservation of the nation's natural environment, no history of serious criminal or anti-social behavior, and possession of work permits in states where required. Applicants are, in general, expected to be in good physical condition, although opportunities for the handicapped will be available in some of the camps.

Last summer, the YCC program employed 3,495 young men and women in 98 camps located in 48 States (all but Connecticut and Rhode Island, which have no land under Interior or Agriculture jurisdiction), the District of Columbia, and American Samoa. Only 4 percent of these youths failed to complete the program, according to detailed evaluation data gathered in accordance with requirements of the Youth Conservation Corps act for transmittal to Congress, and a gratifying 98.6 percent of the youths stated they felt the program was worthwhile.

Both secretaries expressed their pleasure with the success of the YCC program. In hearings before the House Select Subcommittee on Labor, there was high praise from YCC staff personnel, the National Wildlife Federation, the University of Michigan, which evaluated the program, and the enrollees themselves.

Following is a list, by state, of each of the residential and non-residential YCC projects for the 1973 season, with name and address of each federal administrative unit, and the estimated number of young men and women to be employed at each camp:

National Forest in Florida (USDA/Forest Service) Box 1050, Tallahassee,
Florida 32302 - Residential/24/F

GEORGIA

Chattahoochee National Forest (USDA/Forest Service) P. O. Box 1437,
Gainesville, Georgia 30501 - Non-Residential/24/Coed

HAWAII

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (USDI/National Park Service) Hawaii
Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii 96718 - Residential/30/Coed

IDAHO

Boise National Forest (USDA/Forest Service) 1075 Park Boulevard, Boise,
Idaho 83706 - Residential/30/Coed

Kaniksu National Forest (USDA/Forest Service), Sand Point, Idaho 83864 -
Residential/24/Coed

ILLINOIS

Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (USDI/Bureau of Sport Fisheries
& Wildlife) Route 2, Carterville, Illinois 62918 - Residential/40/Coed

Shawnee National Forest (USDA/Forest Service) 317 East Poplar,
Harrisburg, Illinois 62946 - Residential/32/Coed

INDIANA

Hoosier National Forest (USDA/Forest Service) 1615 J Street, Bedford,
Indiana 47421 - Residential/17/Coed

IOWA

De Soto National Wildlife Refuge (USDI/Bureau of Sport Fisheries &
Wildlife), Route 1 B, Missouri Valley, Iowa 51555 - Non-Residential/15/Coed

KANSAS

Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays, Kansas, (USDI/Bureau of
Reclamation) c/o YCC-BUREC, P. O. Box 11568, Salt Lake City, Utah
84111 - Residential/30/Coed

KENTUCKY

Daniel Boone National Forest (USDA/Forest Service) 27 Carol Road,
Winchester, Kentucky 40391 - Non-Residential/24/Coed

1973

DIRECTORY

U. S. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS PROGRAM

ALABAMA

Alabama National Forest (USDA/Forest Service), 502 Washington Avenue,
P. O. Box 40, Montgomery, Alabama 36101 - Residential/48/M

Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge (USDI/Bureau of Sport Fisheries &
Wildlife), Box 1643, Decatur, Alabama 35601 - Non-Residential/20/Coed

ALASKA

Chugach National Forest (USDA/Forest Service) Suite 205, 121 W. Fireweed Lane,
Anchorage, Alaska 99503 - Residential/24/Coed

Fairbanks District Office (USDI/Bureau of Land Management) P. O.
Box 1150, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 - Residential/20/Coed

ARKANSAS

Quachita National Forest (USDA/Forest Service) Box 1270, Federal
Building, Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas 71901 - Residential/24/M

Ozark National Forest (USDA/Forest Service), Box 340, Russellville,
Arkansas 72801 - Residential/21/Coed

ARIZONA

Coconino National Forest (USDA/Forest Service) 114 N. San Francisco
St., P. O. Box 1268, Flagstaff, Arizona 86002 - Non-Residential/32/Coed

Grand Canyon National Park (USDI/National Park Service) Box 129,
Grand Canyon, Arizona 86023 - Residential/24/Coed

Nazlini Boarding School (USDI/Bureau of Indian Affairs) Chinle Agency,
Chinle, Arizona 86503 - Residential/24/Coed

CALIFORNIA

Coleman-Tehama Colusa National Fish Hatchery (USDI/Bureau of Sport
Fisheries & Wildlife), Colman National Fish Hatchery, Route 1, Box
2105, Anderson, California 96007 - Non-Residential/20/Coed

Cleveland National Forest (USDA/Forest Service) 3211 Fifth Avenue,
San Diego, California 92103 - Residential/32/F

Army Liaison
Sharon OX, 72417

SENT TO EDNA OVER TELECOPIER
FOR HER TO CALL AP, UPI,
STAR BULLETIN & ADVERTISER
JMPL

DATELINE WASHINGTON
NEWS FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
April 18, 1973

The Office of Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) today announced that the Department of the Army is awarding a contract to the Teval Corporation, Honolulu, Hawaii in the amount of \$4,113,454, for the construction of two 360 man dormitories at Hickam Air Force Base.

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PRESS STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
April 18, 1973

11/10/77 BW

Sent to AR
CUP
Hawaii Tribune
Herald
Done Alcott

I am pleased with the new spirit of cooperation promised by the President in the Watergate matter. The purposes of our Committee's investigation will be well served by an early and full airing of all facets of ~~any~~ ^{the} efforts to subvert the political process ~~and~~ ^{and} to cover up for those involved. It is essential that we get to the bottom of this whole affair at an early date if we are to restore the faith of the American people in our political institutions and fulfill the mandate of our Committee.

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Hawaii Tribune
Herald

AP - Honolulu,

UPI - Honolulu,

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and Advertising
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WASHINGTON DATELINE

April 27, 1973

NEWS FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

SENATOR INOUE RETURNS TO INSPECT QUAKE DAMAGE

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, in an effort to personally assess the damage done by the tragic earthquake on the Island of Hawaii, will arrive in Hilo from Washington at 4:30 p.m. Saturday.

Senator Inouye said, "I was deeply distressed to learn about the earthquake. It now appears that more than a dozen citizens were injured, and more than \$2 million damage has been done." "I want to personally discuss the situations with Mayor Kimura and other public officials in order to see what federal assistance is needed to help the people in the disaster area," he stated prior to departure.

Immediately following the earthquake on Thursday, Senator Inouye had monitored the reports on personal injury and property damage reaching him from the site. In order to better evaluate the degree of destruction and to determine what assistance is needed, he will make a detailed inspection of the damaged areas Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. During this time, Senator Inouye plans to meet with many of the citizens who suffered damage or injury during the tremor, and to consult with officials as to the relief and restoration efforts. Immediately following his inspection, Senator Inouye will fly back to Washington.

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4/30/73

Copies sent to/or called to:
UPI, Star-bulletin, Sent over telecopier
to Hawaii Tribune Herald and to Noreen
to send copies fo Maui News, Garden
Island and to call KGMB.

WASHINGTON DATELINE

April 30, 1973

NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUYE

Senator Daniel K. Inouye announced today the allocation of an additional \$465,000 to the Hawaii State Employment Office for fiscal year 1974.

This increased allocation brings total funding to \$1,917,500 and follows Senator Inouye's protests over planned cutbacks in employment services which he had communicated to Secretary of Labor, Peter Brennan.

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"With the State of Hawaii experiencing continuing employment in excess of the national average and above 5 percent, I am particularly pleased that the planned sharp reduction in funding for this purpose has been rescinded," Senator Inouye stated. "This is certainly not the time to dismantle the service which is charged with the responsibility for helping the unemployed find jobs."

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

APR 26 1973

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

Secretary Brennan has asked me to respond to your letter of March 27, 1973, concerning the FY'74 funding level for the Hawaii State Employment Service.

We share your concern that veterans, particularly Vietnam veterans, receive the best possible employment assistance through the facilities of the state employment agencies.

I am pleased to inform you that recent revisions in FY 1974 allocations to the states have provided an additional \$465,500 to the Hawaii State Employment Service giving them a total availability of \$1,917,500 for FY 1974. We are hopeful these additional resources will enable the agency to fully serve the people of Hawaii, particularly veterans.

Thank you for your interest in manpower programs.

Sincerely,

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS



News from
Senator Daniel K. Inouye
of Hawaii

May 1, 1973

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

The President's belated recognition that what has become known as the "Watergate Affair" is deserving of his attention and the replacement of his top assistants was most welcome. The resignations will help clear the air of the suspicion which has permeated much of the White House and the Justice Department in this case.

It would be tempting to look upon these latest developments as the end of the affair and to get on with the business of governing---of addressing the energies and attention of our federal officials to the many pressing problems which confront our nation at home and abroad. However, as a member of the Select Senate Committee charged with the responsibility for investigating all aspects of illegal and improper presidential campaign activities, of which Watergate is but one, I cannot accept the President's statement as an end of the matter. Without the vigilance of the press and the pressures posed by an independent examination of this whole matter by the Senate, much of what we now know would not have been revealed. Much remains to be explained.

The responsibilities of the Presidency are many and great. I hope that a lesson of this crisis will be a full appreciation by everyone that the manner in which our elected officials campaign for, and are elected to, public office, is deserving of the highest concern of those officials and the public. The very heart and soul of democratic government is at stake.

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

May 1, 1973

Dictated to Honolulu:

6:25 p. m. - To Advertiser *Jann Evinger*

6:45 p. m. - To Star Bulletin (Pierre Bowman)

Lamela

AP

*Eddie Savage UPR
533-1528*

*- not contacted
he never returns a
call — ell*

Jann Evinger

May 1, 1973

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News from
Senator Daniel K. Inouye
of Hawaii

May 3, 1973
PRESS RELEASE

Senator Daniel K. Inouye today announced that he is introducing a bill to amend the Clean Air Act and the Solid Waste Act so as to include the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the definition of "State."

"Previously," he said, "this trusteeship has been precluded from participating in the program grants for such vital activities as planning assistance, training of personnel, and the establishment of programs in the area of air pollution control and solid waste management."

"This bill is designed to correct the original oversight which effectively excluded the Trust Territory from coverage under the Act" he continued.

"As they are American lands which deserve our attention and assistance, I hope that Congress will move expeditiously to remedy this oversight by passing this legislation" concluded the Senator.



News from
Senator Daniel K. Inouye
of Hawaii

WASHINGTON DATELINE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 14, 1973

Senator Daniel K. Inouye announced today that in a reversal of an earlier decision by Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has awarded the Hawaii State Comprehensive Planning Agency an \$80,000 grant for the Windward Health Planning Project.

The Windward Health Planning Project is designed to bring health care providers and professionals together with health care consumers in an effort to coordinate comprehensive health care planning and improved delivery of health services for Windward area residents. The Project which began in January, 1972, is under the direction of George V. Moorhead. A survey of the health needs and problems of Windward residents and health care services has been conducted. Citizens health committees in five geographic areas of Windward Oahu are presently developing specific programs addressed toward meeting priority public health needs.

Senator Inouye stated: "I am gratified that Secretary Weinberger has decided to reconsider his original decision on this grant application which would have denied the citizens of Windward needed assistance in developing improved health care services and facilities. The cost of hospitals, doctors and medicine is too high in Hawaii and the rest of the country. I think the federal government has a responsibility to bring these costs under control and to help our people receive improved care at more reasonable rates. The Windward Health Planning Project is one step in bringing consumers together with doctors, nurses and other health care providers at the community level so that they can work together to keep health care costs down and to raise the quality of services."

Senator Inouye had previously written to Secretary Weinberger objecting to the Department of HEW's withholding of funds from the Windward and other health projects in the State of Hawaii.

Called

UPI

AP

Hilo Tribune

Bulletin

Advertiser

Edna -

**MEMORANDUM
OF CALL**

TO: _____

YOU WERE CALLED BY— YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization) _____

PLEASE CALL → PHONE NO. _____
CODE/EXT. _____

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE _____

RECEIVED BY _____

DATE _____

TIME _____

STANDARD FORM 63
REVISED AUGUST 1967
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

GPO : 1969-O-48-16-80841-1 882-889

63-108

PRESS RELEASE BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUYE
May 15, 1973

Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) announced today that a hearing has been set for June 6th in Washington on legislation to protect ^{the} Hawaiian trade from the effects of West Coast dock strikes.

"I anticipate we will be able to complete the testimony in one day because we already conducted lengthy hearings in Hawaii early last year," the Senator said.

Senator Inouye, who will preside over the hearings of the Senate's Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee, said the hearing will center on ~~the~~ workability of the proposed measure.

The bill would place a 160-day moratorium on any West Coast work stoppage that affects Hawaiian trade. Therefore, Inouye said he expects that labor and management groups will be the principal witnesses.

"The hearings in Hawaii last year clearly demonstrated the need for effective action to protect our state from shipping stoppages," the Senator said, noting that, unlike other states, Hawaii does not have alternate methods for shipping.

"The need is no less today than last year, but the bill we hope to enact is substantially different so I want to give affected parties a chance to be heard," Inouye said. "I am most hopeful that we will be able to gain early passage by the Senate."

PRESS RELEASE BY SENATOR INOUE CONTINUED

The measure has received the support of all four members of Hawaii's Congressional delegation, the governor and the state senate.

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News from
Senator Daniel K. Inouye
of Hawaii

WASHINGTON DATELINE
May 16, 1973

Senator Daniel K. Inouye announced today the types of federal disaster assistance that will be available to the citizens of Hilo, Hawaii from the Office of Emergency Preparedness as a result of federal recognition of Hilo as a "major disaster area."

Individuals affected by the earthquake may receive the following kinds of help:

- Temporary housing for disaster victims with up to 12 months free rental based on need;
- Temporary mortgage or rental payments (up to 1 year) for persons faced with loss of their residences because of disaster-caused financial hardship;
- Food coupons or surplus commodities to needy victims;
- Unemployment compensation and reemployment assistance to disaster victims who lose their jobs because of the disaster;
- Legal services to low-income individuals or families unable to secure such services adequate to meet their needs;
- The removal of debris and wreckage on privately owned lands and waters if determined to be in the public interest;
- Liberalized loans by the Small Business Administration and the Farmers Home Administration to homeowners, business firms, and farmers.
- The Internal Revenue Service can provide special tax treatment for disaster-created losses suffered by property owners.
- The Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, can provide for the repair or replacement of damaged public elementary and secondary schools, and for maintenance and operating costs.
- The Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Veterans Administration can make adjustments under their respective insured home loan programs. Urban renewal programs can be expedited.
- The Office of Emergency Preparedness can also make financial contributions to the State of Hawaii and the City and County of Hawaii.

Senator Inouye said "Any person wishing information concerning available assistance may contact my Hilo Field Representative, George Inouye, at 935-1471 or 935-8454. I am pleased that the federal government is able to provide the people of Hilo help in dealing with the severe hardships that this tragic earthquake has caused. The readiness of Americans to extend a helping hand in time of trouble is one of the oldest traditions of our country. This is one use of the taxpayers' money that all Americans will applaud."



News from
Senator Daniel K. Inouye
of Hawaii

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
FOR RELEASE -- 10:00 a.m., May 17, 1973

Mr. Chairman, the hearings which we begin today are the most important in my 14 years in the Congress. At stake is the very integrity of the election process. Unless we can safeguard that process from fraud, manipulation, deception and other illegal or unethical activities, one of our most precious rights--the right to vote--will be without meaning. Democracy will have been subverted.

As I see it, our mission is twofold: first, to thoroughly investigate all allegations of improper activities in the 1972 presidential election so that the full truth will be known, and second, to take steps to prevent future occurrences of such activities. Our effort should not be directed toward punishing the guilty--judicial processes with that aim are underway in at least four cities--but to initiate a nation-wide public debate on our elections and how they work or fail to work.

Like most Americans, I have been truly shocked by the revelations and allegations of this scandal, which is unparalleled in our country's history. More than a dozen officials have been fired or have resigned from government positions and two former Cabinet officials have been indicted. White House officials have tried to use the nation's two top intelligence gathering agencies--the FBI and CIA--for partisan political purposes to cover-up improper activities. Scurrilous campaign literature has been distributed in the form of phony letters and fake advertisements. Government decisions, it now appears, may have been for sale to the largest campaign contributors.

The sins of the spies and the saboteurs, the manipulators and the money-men, the burglars and buggers, must be purged from the very heart and soul of our election processes.

But I must add a word of caution. We have heard many sensational charges in the past several months and undoubtedly we will hear many more in the weeks and months ahead. It is vital that hasty judgements not be made before we have all the facts. The country will be ill-served by another period of McCarthyism. These hearings should serve to enlighten and reform. They should lay the ground work for a reaffirmation of faith in our American system.

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Code-a-phone message by DKI on Watergate
-opening STATEMENT AT HEGS. - MAY 17, 1973

MR. CHAIRMAN, THE HEARINGS WHICH WE BEGIN TODAY ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT IN MY 14 YEARS IN THE CONGRESS. AT STAKE IS THE VERY INTEGRITY OF THE OF THE ELECTION PROCES S.

OUR MISSION IS TWOFOLD: FIRST, TO THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATE ALL ALLEGATIONS OF IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN THE 1972 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SO THAT THE FULL TRUTH WILL BE KNOWN, AND SECOND, TO TAKE STEPS TO PREVENT FUTURE OCCURRENCES OF SUCH ACTIVITIES.

LIKE MOST AMERICANS, I HAVE BEEN TRULY SHOCKED BY THE REVELATIONS AND ALLEGATIONS OF THIS SCANDAL, WHICH IS UNPARALLELED IN OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY.

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STATEMENT
PAGE 2

intelligence gathering agencies--the FBI and CIA--for partisan political purposes to cover-up improper activities. Scurrilous campaign literature has been distributed in the form of phony letters and fake advertisements. Government decisions, it now appears, may have been for sale to the largest campaign contributors.

The sins of the spies and the saboteurs, the manipulators and the moneymen, the burglars and buggers, must be purged from the very heart and soul of our election processes.

But I must add a word of caution. We have heard many sensational charges in the past several months and undoubtedly we will hear many more in the weeks and months ahead. It is vital that hasty judgments not be made before we have all the facts. The country will be ill-served by another period of McCarthyism. These hearings should serve to enlighten and reform. They should lay the ground work for a reaffirmation of faith in our American system.

-- FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE --

WASHINGTON DATELINE

May 22, 1973

NEWS FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

The Office of Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) announced today that the Small Business Administration will accept applications for emergency disaster loans to homeowners, business firms and farmers from now until July 13, 1973.

The Office of Emergency Planning will be setting up an on-the-spot office in Hilo within the next week, which will disburse emergency disaster assistance and which will accept disaster loan applications.

Both direct and bank participation disaster loans will be provided to qualified individuals and business concerns to repair or replace damaged or destroyed private property. Economic injury loans are available to small firms suffering substantial economic loss as a result of the disaster. Emergency disaster loans are available at an interest rate of 5%.

#####

Sent telecopier
5/24/73

Sparks already
released in
paper - May 24th
edition

WASHINGTON DATELINE

May 24, 1973

NEWS FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

Senator Daniel K. Inouye announced today that statutory salaried federal employees in Hawaii will continue to receive a 15 percent cost of living allowance over base pay as a result of the decision of the United States Civil Service Commission.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a review of the prices of goods and services and housing expense in Hawaii. The data was analyzed by the Department of State. The United States Civil Service Commission based its decision on this data and analysis.

This 15 percent rate will remain in effect until the Commission's next annual review.

#####

115-11
WFI
AP

June 5, 1973
WASHINGTON DATELINE
NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

Senator Daniel K. Inouye announced today that he has asked the Army Corps of Engineers to delay soliciting bids for the destruction of the Waikiki Natatorium.

The Natatorium was dedicated on August 24, 1927 as a memorial to those who lost their lives in World War I. Although it is presently in a state of poor repair, the Natatorium has had a colorful history and is on the Hawaii Register of Historic structures.

Senator Inouye has asked the Corps to halt any proposed actions until an extensive study can be conducted concerning cost benefits and possible alternative actions.

#####

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY A. M. , JUNE 6, 1973

AP
WFO
Adw
S-13
3 TV Stations

The Senate Commerce Committee's Merchant Marine Subcommittee-
presided over by acting chairman U. S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye-
is scheduled to hear testimony in Washington this morning on S. 1566,
"The Hawaii and U. S. Pacific Islands Surface Commerce Act".

Here are portions of Senator Inouye's opening remarks this morning:

"S. 1566 is the result of numerous comments on earlier strike
legislation and of our continuing efforts to find a workable measure
to do the job and command the unanimous support of Hawaii's
Congressional delegation, as well as that of the other political and
economic interests in Hawaii.

"It is also faithful to several principles which I consider essential
to any solution to our problem.

"It recognizes our problem is unique. It is shared only by the other
U. S. Islands of the Pacific. Those areas are included under its
provisions.

"We may not be able to measure the cost in precise dollar amounts
which have been added to the cost of living and doing business in Hawaii
because of the recurring stoppages. Yet we know that they are
substantial. We know that these costs are eventually born by every
businessman, every worker and every consumer in Hawaii. We
know that the Federal government has once again found it
necessary to continue the 15 percent cost of living allowance for
federal employees in Hawaii.

"It recognizes the principle that we should interfere as little as
possible, consistent with our objective, with the normal economic
forces which are operative in labor-management negotiations.

"It recognizes further that any measure of interference in labor-
management disputes must be an even-handed one. Any interference
must be to the advantage of neither labor nor management.

"It recognizes that the mere and recurring threat of stoppage causes
great economic damage as merchants and other economic interests
in Hawaii seek to gird against any stoppage by expensive stockpiling
of merchandise.

Continued

"S. 1566 recognizes that any proposed solution must not only be fair and reliant on normal labor-management economic forces, but it must also be one which can be readily implemented. The proposed solution is one which has been regularly utilized on a voluntary basis to transport military supplies during previous shipping stoppages.

"Some have suggested that we seek a solution to our problem through general legislation which would apply to all transportation stoppages. I have opposed this course of action, for our problem is unique and there is no justification in my mind for placing restrictions on the right to strike or the right to bargain collectively where no clear and over-riding threat to the very economic health and survival of a people exists.

"We know that it is time that we take effective action to bring to an end this added burden. We are confident that this can be done without giving up the important rights of any group. We believe that S. 1566 is the legislative vehicle through which our goal can be achieved."

S. 1566 would permit the Governor of Hawaii, Guam or American Samoa, or the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to petition for an injunction or temporary restraining order to maintain normal shipping between Hawaii and the West Coast for 160 days after a West Coast dock strike is called.

news from

Senator DANIEL K. INOUE

topic:

date:

release date: RELEASE WEDNESDAY A. M., JUNE 6, 1973

The Senate Commerce Committee's Merchant Marine Subcommittee-
presided over by acting chairman U. S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye-
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Continued

Page 2

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUNE 11, 1973

June 11, 1973
Att. Hawaii Trib
935-6121

an additional 160 days
~~*at maximum*~~

U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye said today that the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine has reported out his bill to protect Hawaii's people from shipping strikes and lockouts on the West Coast.

During a strike or lockout, the bill (S.1566) would protect Hawaii behind ~~the~~ of full, regular shipping--giving unions and management adequate time to reach an agreement.

Sen. Inouye hopes the full Commerce Committee will consider the bill within several days.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUNE 11, 1973

June 11, 1973
2:15 pm
Sent:

Hawaii Trib
935-6621

an additional 160 days
~~of~~

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Relayed over phone
AP
UPI
ABC
S-B

~~Bull 536-7222~~

~~Attr 537-2977~~

~~UAT 533-1828~~

~~AP 533-2422~~

~~KHUA 537-3991~~

~~KCMB 946-6100~~

~~KH011 536-5972~~

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

TO: _____

YOU WERE CALLED BY—

YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization) _____

PLEASE CALL →

WILL CALL AGAIN _____ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL _____ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE _____

RECEIVED BY _____

DATE _____

TIME _____

STANDARD FORM 63
REVISED AUGUST 1967
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

☆ U. S. GPO: 1972 - 472-749

63-108

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1973 8 P.M.
(EST) FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

The U.S. Dept. of Justice has informed the office of U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye that it has awarded the State of Hawaii two grants totaling \$750,000 to help implement the Correctional Master Plan.

Hawaii's Master Plan is intended to revise the present correctional system from institutions to in-community treatment programs. According to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, \$600,000 in Federal funds are approved to complete design phases of intake service centers, four community correctional centers, and a high security correctional unit. The State government will provide another \$200,000 toward the project.

In addition, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has awarded \$150,000 to set up a program to train selected correctional personnel. The State will add another \$75,000 to the project.

The awards are effective as of July 2, 1973. Under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, the assistance administration is authorized to make discretionary grants to states and local governments to improve all elements of the criminal justice system-- police, courts and corrections.

50 —

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530



United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

Under Section 306 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is authorized to make discretionary grants to states and units of general local government. These grants are designed to make improvements to all elements of the criminal justice system - the police, courts and corrections.

Enclosed is information about a discretionary grant in your State; a public announcement will be made within the next 24 hours.

If you have any questions concerning this award, please call our Congressional Liaison Office which may be reached on Code 129, extension 3434.

Sincerely,


DONALD E. SANTARELLI
Administrator

Enclosure

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
ADMINISTRATION

DESCRIPTION OF GRANT
PROJECT SUMMARY
GRANT # 73-D-00-0016

INSTRUCTIONS: This project is supported under Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended. For further information, please contact the below named member of the LEAA Staff, or project director. Please identify by grant number.

1. STAFF CONTACT CORNELIUS M. COOPER,
Regional Administrator, LEAA - IX
1860 El Camino Real, 4th Floor
Burlingame, California 94010

2. PROJECT DIRECTOR
Dr. Irwin Tanaka, Director

3. TITLE OF PROJECT

Hawaii State Correctional Master Plan

4. NAME & ADDRESS OF GRANTEE

Hawaii State Law Enforcement and
Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency
1010 Richard Street
Kamamalu Building, Room 412
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

5. NAME & ADDRESS OF SUBGRANTEE

None

6. AMOUNT OF AWARD

\$600,000

7. PERIOD OF AWARD

July 2, 1973, through December 30, 1974

8. TOTAL PROJECT AMT.

\$600,000

9. TOTAL PROJECT PERIOD

18 Months

10. DATE OF AWARD

June 26, 1973

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

To complete the Correctional Master Plan, the pre-design and design phases must be developed and completed. In order to accomplish this task, it is anticipated that the National Clearinghouse will continue to provide the direction and serve as the primary consultant to the project.

The goal of this project is to complete the design phases of facilities contained in the Master Plan, which includes the intake service centers, four community correctional centers, and the high security correctional unit.

Hawaii's Master Plan is intended to revise the present correctional system from institutions to in-community treatment programs. The expected impact has far-reaching effects, to implement a new correctional system.

The project addresses the entire criminal justice system and is statewide in scope. The proposed project will be evaluated by the program intents and concepts contained in the five volume Master Plan.

This award in the amount of \$600,000 for this project is within the scope and specifications of Part "E" and complies with current LEAA Guidelines pursuant to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351, as amended).

INSTRUCTIONS: This project is supported under Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended. For further information, please contact the below named member of the LEAA Staff, or project director. Please identify by grant number.

1. STAFF CONTACT CORNELIUS M. COOPER, Regional Administrator, LEAA - IX 1850 El Camino Real, 4th Floor Burlingame, California 94010	2. PROJECT DIRECTOR Dr. Irwin Tanaka, Director
--	---

3. TITLE OF PROJECT
Regional Criminal Justice Training Center - Corrections Component

4. NAME & ADDRESS OF GRANTEE Hawaii State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency 1010 Richard Street Kamamau Building, Room 412 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813	5. NAME & ADDRESS OF SUBGRANTEE None
---	---

6. AMOUNT OF AWARD \$150,000	7. PERIOD OF AWARD July 2, 1973, through July 1, 1974
---------------------------------	--

8. TOTAL PROJECT AMT. \$224,970	9. TOTAL PROJECT PERIOD 12 Months	10. DATE OF AWARD June 27, 1973
------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------------

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The recently completed Correctional Master Plan was adopted by legislative approval. This necessitates the immediate development of a training program for staff preparation, either in the form of new functions or revising existing practices. The 1973 Annual Action Plan contains a proposal to establish a Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, and this project is intended to supplement this program and focus upon correctional training requirements created by the adoption of the Master Plan.

The goal of this project is to design and offer training to selected correctional personnel at all levels following the program objectives contained in the Master Plan. This objective is compatible and supports the objectives of the Regional Training Center and adds immeasurably to make the training center a viable operation.

An advisory council has been organized to formulate the operational policies of the training facility. A core staff composed of one director, a program specialist, and a secretary is expected to provide the primary resources to implement their operations.

Plans are being finalized to share an educational facility with the Department of Education to serve as the training center, to house the office, classrooms, and a resource library for purposes of program implementation.

Initially, all segments of the criminal justice system addressed in the Master Plan will be afforded staff training, which includes personnel from the entire State. The project will be evaluated by the advisory council on a continuous basis. They will be responsible for the design, operations and results of the training program. This award of \$150,000 is made in accordance with FY 1973 Guide for Discretionary Grant Programs, as authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351, as amended.)

FOR TRAINING

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1973 8 P.M.
(EST) FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

AD
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10/1/73

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In addition, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has awarded \$150,000 to set up a program to train selected correctional personnel. The State will add another \$75,000 to the project.

The awards are effective as of July 2, 1973. Under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, the assistance administration is authorized to make discretionary grants to states and local governments to improve all elements of the criminal justice system-- police, courts and corrections.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE JUNE 27, 1973, 2:15 P.M. (EST)

FROM THE OFFICE OF U.S. SEN. DANIEL K. INOUE

WASHINGTON--The U.S. Department of Commerce has informed the office of U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye that it has approved an \$18,000 grant to help the University of Hawaii conduct an 17-nation study on automation and the attitudes of industrial workers.

The 6-month program will compare worker attitudes from the United States, Western Europe, Japan and Communist countries. The results, which are expected to serve as a foundation for further studies, will be reported at a conference to be held in Vienna, Austria, later this year.

The grant from the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration was made in cooperation with the National Commission on Productivity, established to develop methods of increasing national output.

The University of Hawaii will contribute an additional \$6,000 toward the project.



THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

JUN 26 1977

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

8/16 2 2 00
RECEIVED
hand delivered

Dear Senator Inouye:

We are pleased to inform you that the Economic Development Administration has approved an \$18,000 grant to help the University of Hawaii conduct a 17-nation study on automation and the attitudes of industrial workers.

University officials said the project represents a "breakthrough" in the comparison of worker attitudes in East-West bloc countries. They expect results of the research to serve as a foundation for more extensive studies into the motivation of industrial workers.

The EDA grant was made in cooperation with the National Commission on Productivity, established to develop methods of increasing the Nation's output.

The project will include a comparison of worker attitudes from the 17 participating countries. Reports from national studies will be presented by researchers at a conference to be held in Vienna, Austria, in late summer or early fall.

Researchers participating in the project are from Russia, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Finland, Rumania, Japan, Yugoslavia, the United States of America, Austria, Denmark, France, West Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Sweden.

The University of Hawaii will provide \$6,000 to complete the \$24,000 total cost of the research program for six months.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William W. Blunt, Jr.", is written over the typed name.

William W. Blunt, Jr.
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Economic Development



THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

JUN 26 1973

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United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

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Sincerely,

(Signed) William W. Blunt, Jr.

William W. Blunt, Jr.
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Economic Development

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE (D-HAWAII) FOR USE
BY WGMS RADIO STATION ONLY, JUNE 29, 1973.

When most people think of Hawaii, they think of sunny skies, blue ocean waters, and lovely beaches.

But the Aloha State is much more. Hawaii represents a vibrant, energetic mixture of some 800,000 people. We work and struggle. We swim and sing and play. We struggle with all the problems of the '70's, pollution, poverty, population growth, inflation and unemployment. In Hawaii, different cultural groups live in mutual respect--the Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Europeans, Filipinos, and Polynesians.

To educate its people, the 50th State offers a fine public school system. Nearly 10 percent of our population is presently receiving educational benefits from the University of Hawaii and our several community colleges.

It is not common knowledge, but Hawaii's capitol, Honolulu, has the world's finest museum of Polynesian artifacts. Honolulu also has an excellent art academy, containing art not only from around the Pacific Basin, but also from the Western world.

Musically, Hawaii has kept pace. The Honolulu Symphony Orchestra has been rated by some as one of the 10 best in the nation.

STATEMENT

Page Two

Once ruled by a monarchy, Hawaii is the only state in the Union to have a royal palace. Until recently, Iolani Palace remained the seat of government--first, as a territory, then, as a state. It is currently being refurbished into a museum for royal Hawaiian history.

Hawaii also is the home of the East-West Center, a national educational institution established by the United States Congress under the administration of the University of Hawaii. Each year, about 2,000 students from the U. S. and foreign countries study together and exchange ideas. Their purpose is to foster better understanding among different peoples.

And Hawaii wishes to share with all of you our most sacred word--Aloha, To some Aloha means hello. To others it means good-bye. But to those of us who are privileged to claim Hawaii as our home--Aloha means "I love you." To all of you from all of us--Aloha.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE BY U.S. SEN. DANIEL K. INOUE
June 30, 1973

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S-B

U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye today introduced a bill to aid the ailing Hawaiian pineapple industry by raising tariffs on foreign pineapple. Rates would go up to the level charged on imports of competing processed fruits such as pears, peaches and fruit ^{crops.}~~cup.~~

"Pineapple has fallen on bad times," Inouye said in prepared remarks for the Senate. "The number of firms producing canned pineapple and pineapple juice has declined by half since 1955. And within the past year, three of the four remaining companies have announced-- in successive independent action--closing and cutbacks that will reduce Hawaii's pineapple production by one-third within the next three years."

Inouye said the recent U.S. Tariff Commission's Report on the Pineapple Industry confirmed that the protection provided domestic pineapple by tariffs was 83 per cent less in 1972 than it was in 1931.

--more--

In 1972, the pineapple industry generated about one-third of income derived from Hawaiian agriculture.

"Early legislative action is vital if the industry is to survive," Inouye said. "Foreign imports already account for approximately 36 to 40 per cent of the U.S.' consumption of pineapple. Adoption of the legislation I have introduced will achieve a measure of equity and relief for the people of my State engaged in this most vital industry."

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INOUE--2

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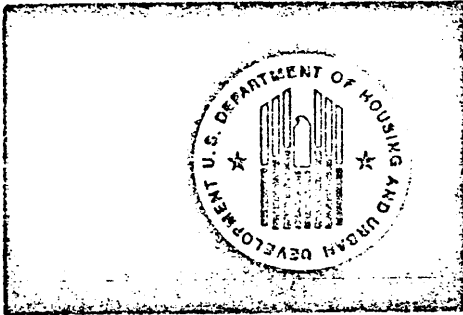
Sent 635 July 10, 1973

RECEIVED

TO : Frank Delatour, Cong. Relations, CO - Room 2126
FROM: Processing, 9.1PR - SFAO

HUD NOTIFICATION

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410**



Office of Congressional Relations
Telephone Number (202) 755-7380

FOR RELEASE
Project Number OS-HI-09-39-1005

Approval by Secretary George Romney

Type: Loan Grant Contract Reservation _____

Name of Program Open Space Land Program

Amount Obligated Today \$ 179,895.

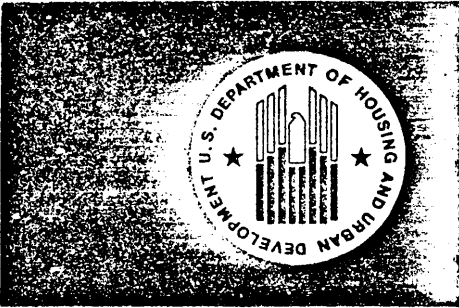
Amount Previously Obligated \$ _____ Total Amount \$ 179,895.

Recipient and Location of Project Hawaii, Kauai, Lihue

Purpose and Brief Description of Project The area under consideration is an existing football and baseball field, owned by Lihue Plantation who plans other uses for the property. County of Kauai has been leasing a portion of the park on a yearly basis. Acquisition of the park will provide the City of Lihue a much needed playground which has served as a busy neighborhood facility for years. The full development will provide both active and passive types of recreation. The existing building located on the site will be utilized for neighborhood meetings and club gathering. Isenberg Park is an existing busy neighborhood park. There is only one other park (3.28 acres) available. This park alone is inadequate to handle the demands for playground area. There is no other park and playground planned for the area which makes the acquisition and development of Isenberg Park a necessity for the community.

For Further Information:

Francis M. Ching, Mayor
County of Kauai
4396 Rice Street
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii 96766



To: Frank Delatour, Cong. Relations, C.O.
From: Processing, 9.1PR-SFAO

HUD NOTIFICATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

Office of Congressional Relations
Telephone Number (202) 755-7380

FOR RELEASE _____
Project Number WSF-HI-09-39-1010

Approval by Secretary George Romney

Type: Loan Grant Contract Reservation _____

Name of Program Water and Sewer Facilities Grant

Amount Obligated Today \$ 408,000

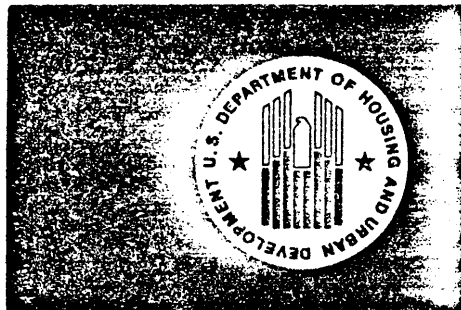
Amount Previously Obligated \$ - Total Amount \$ 408,000

Recipient and Location of Project County of Hawaii - Applicant

City of Hilo, Hawaii - Location

Purpose and Brief Description of Project The Hilo Sewerage System, Phase III, construction of a trunk sewer, will service residential developments in the Waiakea Houselot area as well as providing sewer service for the existing 3,500 residents. The service area is
~~Other Agencies/Contractors Involved~~ located in a relatively low elevation area and as a result, heavy sewage discharge into the ground via cesspools may create pollution of
~~Additional Information~~ the ground and shoreline water.

For Further Information: Edward Harada, Chief Engineer
Dept. of Public Works
25 Aupuni Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720



To: Frank Delatour, Cong. Relations
From: Processing, Reports & Control, SFAO, 9.1PR

HUD NOTIFICATION

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410**

Office of Congressional Relations
Telephone Number (202) 755-7380

FOR RELEASE _____
Project Number WSF-HI-09-39-1007

Approval by Secretary George Romney

Type: Loan Grant Contract Reservation _____

Name of Program Water and Sewer Facilities Grant

Amount Obligated Today \$ 345,400

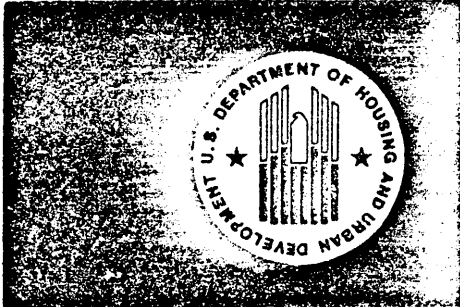
Amount Previously Obligated \$ - Total Amount \$ 345,400

Recipient and Location of Project Dept. of Water Supply, Co. of Hawaii Project will
serve Honokaa, Paauilo - Kukaiau and Puukapu Homesteads

Purpose and Brief Description of Project The replacement of inadequate and corroded transmission
line from Waimea Village along the Mamalahoa Highway to the vicinity of Puu Pulehu
Reservoir, will allow treated water to be conveyed from the Waimea Treatment Plant to
~~Other Agencies/Contractors Involved~~ the Puukapu Homestead and beyond to Hamakua. It will
provide the nearby communities with adequate water for domestic, health and fire
~~Additional Information~~ protection purposes. The completion of this transmission line will
enable the Dept. of Water to meet the existing and future requirements for both
the area to be served and the overall Hamakua Water System.

For Further Information:

Akira Fujimoto, Manager
Dept. of Water Supply, County of Hawaii
P.O. BOX 1820
Hilo, Hawaii 96720



To: Frank Delatour, Congressional Relations, CO Rm. 2126
From: Processing, SFAD

HUD NOTIFICATION

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410**

Office of Congressional Relations
Telephone Number (202) 755-7380

FOR RELEASE _____
Project Number WSF-HI-00-39-1004

Approval by Secretary George Romney

Type: Loan Grant Contract Reservation _____

Name of Program Water and Sewer Facilities Grant Program

Amount Obligated Today \$ 149,000

Amount Previously Obligated \$ _____ Total Amount \$ 149,000

Recipient and Location of Project Recipient: County of Kauai

Location: Waimea Town, Hawaii

Purpose and Brief Description of Project Construction of a new sewage collection system essential for the health and economic well-being and the future growth of the community

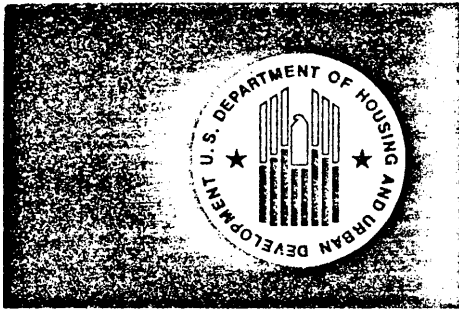
Sewer facilities are immediately needed to abate shoreline pollution caused by a

~~Other Agencies/Contractors Involved~~ raw sewage effluent outfall from the existing elementary and high schools, community dispensary and public swimming pool. Sewer facilities

~~Additional Information~~ also needed for new elementary school, expansion of Veterans Hospital and new proposed housing.

For Further Information:

Hon. Francis M. F. Ching
County of Kauai
P O Box 111
Lihue, Kauai 96766



HUD NOTIFICATION

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410**

Office of Congressional Relations
Telephone Number (202) 755-7380

FOR RELEASE _____
Project Number HPR-HI-09-39-
1000

Approval by Secretary George Romney

Type: Loan Grant Contract Reservation _____

Name of Program Historic Preservation Grant

Amount Obligated Today \$ 100,000

Amount Previously Obligated \$ 200,000 Total Amount \$ 300,000

Recipient and Location of Project State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural
Resources, Honolulu, Hawaii

Purpose and Brief Description of Project This is Phase IV of restoration to the Iolani Palace
Complex. This restoration is a joint effort by the State of Hawaii and HUD to
restore the royal palace of the former Monarchs of the Hawaiians as it appeared

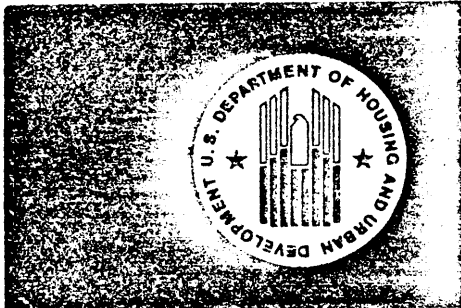
~~Other Agencies/Contractors Involved~~ during the years of final Monarchy 1882-1893.

This project will provide a center of cultural enrichment and passive recreation.

Additional Information _____

For Further Information:

Mr. Sunao Kido, Chairman
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809



To: Frank Delatour, Cong. Rel., CO, Rm. 2126

HUD NOTIFICATION

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410**

Office of Congressional Relations
Telephone Number (202) 755-7380

FOR RELEASE _____
Project Number Hawaii-HPC-1

Approval by Secretary George Romney

Type: Loan Grant Contract Reservation _____

Name of Program Historic Preservation Grant

Amount Obligated Today \$ 1,273

Amount Previously Obligated \$ 100,700 Total Amount \$ 101,973

Recipient and Location of Project County of Maui, Wailuku, Hawaii

Purpose and Brief Description of Project Additional relocation funds for the Hale Aloha
Church Building Project

~~Other Agency/Contractor/Exhibitor~~

~~Additional Information~~

For Further Information:

Honorable Elmer F. Cravalho
Mayor of County of Maui
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1973, 6 P.M. (EST)
FROM THE OFFICE OF U.S. SEN. DANIEL K. INOUE

U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye today announced the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has awarded five grants totaling \$1.2 million for use in Hawaii.

The grants include:

\$179,895 under the Open Space Land Program for acquisition of Isenberg Park in Lihue, Kauai. In making the announcement, HUD described the park project as an existing football and baseball field leased by Kauai County and owned by Lihue Plantation, which plans other use for the land. "The acquisition of this park will provide Lihue with a much-needed playground which already has been serving for years as a busy neighborhood facility," said Inouye. "There is currently only one other park available, and it is inadequate to satisfy the area's recreation demands."

\$408,000 to Hawaii County for construction of Phase III of the Hilo Sewerage System. The trunk sewer will service residential developments in the Waiakea Houselot area as well as provide sewerage service for 3,500 other residents in the area.

--more--

INOUYE--2

\$345,400 to replace the pipeline from Waimea Village, Hawaii, to Puu Pulehu Reservoir. The new transmission line will carry treated water from Waimea Treatment Plant to Puukapu Homestead and Hamakua. It also will provide nearby communities with water for domestic, health and fire protection purposes.

\$149,000 to the County of Kauai to construct a new sewage collection system for Waimea. "The new system will not only abate current shoreline pollution caused by raw sewage outfall, but it is essential for the economic well-being and future growth of this community," Inouye said. The sewer also is needed for a new elementary school, expansion of the Veterans Hospital and proposed housing development.

\$100,000 to the State Dept. of Land and Natural Resources to implement Phase IV of the Iolani Palace Complex restoration project, a joint State-HUD effort. "Iolani Palace is an important part of Hawaii's rich history," Inouye said. "The project, when completed, will contribute to the culture and recreation of our Islands." The \$100,000 is in addition to \$200,000 previously awarded.

--more--

INOUYE--3

\$1,273 to the County of Kauai to provide additional relocation funds for the Hale Aloha Church Building Project. This is in addition to \$100,700 HUD already has allocated the project.

--30--

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1973, 4 P.M. (EST)
FROM THE OFFICE OF U.S. SEN. DANIEL K. INOUE

WASHINGTON---The National Aeronautics and Space
Administration today informed the office of U.S. Sen.
Daniel K. Inouye that it has awarded the University
of Hawaii a \$300,000 grant for research in
planetary astronomy.

The award, which supplements an existing grant,
also will be used for operation of the Mauna Kea
Observatory.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 18, 1973

93-109
1st Session

FROM THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism, today announced that hearings scheduled for Committee consideration of S. 1774 and S. 1483, designed to improve the U.S. export performance and balance of payments, have been indefinitely postponed. The postponed hearings were scheduled for July 20, 23, and 27, 1973.

In announcing the postponement, Senator Inouye noted, "We scheduled these hearings on an Administration bill and the Committee proposal as early as possible to insure prompt Senate consideration. The inability of the Administration to produce adequate witnesses and spokesmen is both disturbing and puzzling."

He further stated, "When the Administration nominees are confirmed, a condition is usually attached to that confirmation. Nominees know, and always assure the respective Senate committees, that confirmation is subject to their willingness to appear and testify before the committees of Congress upon reasonable request."

Inouye held out the hope for later hearings, commenting, "We are reasonable men. We are willing to hold these hearings at some later date. But if the Administration is truly concerned about the balance of payments deficit and our status as an exporting nation, then I would think that these officials would be willing to give of their time to assist the Committee in its deliberations on this important legislation." He further noted that the attitude of the Administration has become more agreeable within recent days and that he was hopeful that mutually agreeable dates could be set later.

Senator Inouye said the Committee will continue with its work on other export expansion legislation and invited private citizens who expressed an interest in the bills to submit their written statements to the Committee.

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

Sent 7:00 PM
Telex
United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

1112
401
Adv.
S-3

July 23, 1973

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to request that during the current United States-Japan trade negotiations serious consideration be given to the possibility of increasing the available market for various American commodities which are presently limited by restrictive Japanese import quotas and duties.

Specifically, I am extremely concerned about the future of the Pineapple Industry in Hawaii. Pineapple has fallen on bad times. The number of firms producing canned pineapple and pineapple juice has declined by half since 1955 and within the past year three of the four remaining companies have announced, by successive independent actions, closing and cutbacks that will reduce Hawaii's pineapple production by one-third within the next three years.

The recent 1973 U. S. Tariff Commission's Report on the Pineapple Industry indicated that the present United States' duty ranging from 3.3% to 6.6% represents an ad valorem equivalent of the duty (or incidence of protection) of 83% less in 1972 than in 1931. Further, it should be noted that today, foreign imports account for 36% to 40% of the U. S. consumption of pineapple. And at the same time, the current Japanese import duty on American canned pineapples is 55% ad valorem.

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

Page Two

July 23, 1973

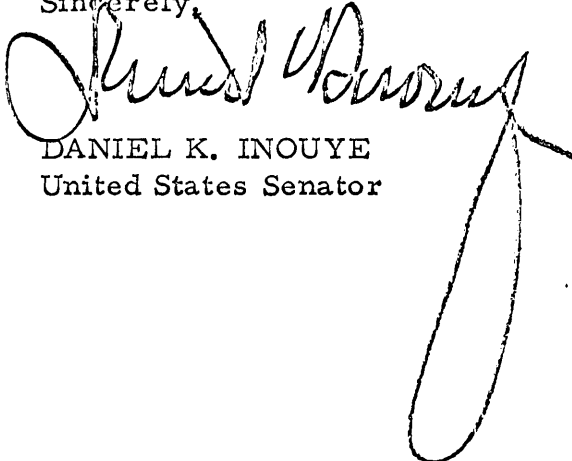
Attached, you will find a table indicating the magnitude of the current U. S. exports of pineapples to Japan and to several other selected countries for comparison. I have also enclosed a breakdown of the present sources of Japanese pineapple imports.

While I am pleased to note there has been a steady increase in U. S. exports to Japan, total Japanese imports of pineapples have declined and the U. S. aggregate represents only some 3% of Japanese imports including those from the Ryukyus Islands.

It is my sincere hope that as a result of your current negotiations, the rate of this important trend could be dramatically increased. At a time when the Japanese government is urgently seeking an increase in our soybean exports to that country, I believe that it would be highly appropriate to use this opportunity to urge a reduction in those barriers which limit the export of food commodities also in short supply in that nation, but in surplus here in the United States. I believe pineapple fully qualifies for such representation.

I would sincerely appreciate your personal consideration of this proposal and look forward to hearing from you on this matter.

Sincerely,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

ENCLOSURES

DKI:jmpl

J A P A N

Imports and Per Capita Consumption of Canned Pineapple

IMPORTS OF CANNED PINEAPPLE

<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>-----Thousands of Kilograms-----</u>				
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Ryukyus Islands (Duty free)	36,443	46,783	31,587	32,174	8,537
Australia	--	3	2	--	--
Ceylon	--	--	4	--	--
China, Red	54	78	70	82	203
Malaysia/Singapore	982	1,540	1,602	1,624	2,793
Philippines	4,258	4,632	4,976	5,704	6,190
South Africa	--	10	--	--	--
Taiwan	9,837	10,431	10,661	12,522	12,528
Thailand	96	965	983	846	1,647
United States	<u>130</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>627</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>1,163</u>
Total Imports	<u>51,800</u>	<u>64,548</u>	<u>50,512</u>	<u>53,334</u>	<u>33,061</u>
<u>POUNDS PER CAPITA</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>.7</u>

Source: Trade of Japan
(Compiled by PGAH 7/16/73)

U.S. Exports of Canned Pineapple

Country of Destination	June-May Marketing Year		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	- - - - Equivalent 45-pound cases - - - -		
West Germany	634,746	406,316	496,355
France	225,610	235,862	204,802
Canada	124,357	160,855	231,105
Netherlands	139,966	114,116	121,477
United Kingdom	72,055	99,537	66,055
Japan	31,766	17,687	94,206
Other	499,516	276,327	332,935
Total	1,728,016	1,310,700	1,546,935

PRESS RELEASE

SEN. OWN BILL

JULY 31, 1973

S. 1566

Telegraphed to:

July 25, 1973

Edna for AP
UPI
ANU

Honorable Warren G. Magnuson, Chairman
Committee on Commerce
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Gannett, D.C. for S.B.
Hil. Trib

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have been informally advised that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has requested that my Bill, S. 1566, the Hawaii Public Interest Protection Act, be referred to it for further consideration.

As you are well aware, other duties prevent my attendance at the Committee executive session. Although I have not been present at the last few meetings, my staff and the Committee staff have been advised to inform me when the bill will be discussed. I am prepared to postpone every activity to be present to discuss the legislation with the members of the Committee. However, before such action be taken, I would like to take this opportunity to urge that the request not be favorably considered or, if it is, that the referral be limited to a short period not to exceed a month.

There are many cogent reasons for my request. First, the Commerce Committee clearly has jurisdiction over the bill, because it does involve maritime commerce. A referral would set a precedent for referring other legislation in which labor is tangentially involved. Second, there have been ample hearings, during which organized labor had a full opportunity to testify. Further hearings and delay would serve no useful purpose and would, in fact, increase the prospect of damage to the State and people of Hawaii. Finally, it is clear that labor has organized a powerful, bitter campaign against the bill and is seeking the referral only to kill it. I would hope that the members of the Committee at least have an opportunity to vote on the merits of the legislation, which is so clearly a matter of Commerce Committee concern.

Honorable Warren G. Magnuson -2-

July 25, 1973

I am deeply concerned about the threat to this bill. If it is to be defeated, I would hope, at least, that it be defeated after a debate on the merits of the bill rather than on narrow procedural grounds, which do not take into account the legitimate interests of my State. Therefore, I urge you in the strongest possible terms to refuse the referral request until action has been completed by the Commerce Committee.

Sincerely,

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:mlj

bcc: Each member of Commerce Committee