

Response on receiving honorary Doctor of Laws degree

Senator Hiram L. Fong Papers

Public Relations, Speeches, statements, and messages, Box PR28, Folder 51

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Response of U. S. Senator Hiram L. Fong (R., Hawaii)
On Receiving Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree
St. John's University Convocation
Jamaica, New York
Monday, December 15, 1975 -- 8:15 P.M.

President Cahill, Trustees, Faculty, Staff, and Students of St. John's
University, Distinguished Honorees and Guests, Friends:

To the Board of Trustees, I want to express my very
deep appreciation for bestowing upon me the degree of Doctor of
Laws, an honor I shall cherish and treasure all the rest of my life.

I am doubly honored to be in the company of such distin-
guished other honorees -- Judge Donaldson, Mr. Bach, Mr. Ryan,
and Justice Pino -- and to know that we have illustrious predeces-
sors such as the late President of the Republic of China Chiang
Kai-shek.

I must confess, however, that I am somewhat embarrassed
to accept the high degree of Doctor of Laws without having attended
classes, without having studied, or without having taken any exami-
nations -- especially as I know how hard St. John's University stu-
dents must work for their degrees. To those who have completed
their courses, I offer my warmest congratulations. And to those
who are still pursuing their studies, I offer my encouragement and
sympathy.

If it is any comfort to you, United States Senators are literally swamped by "homework," with thousands upon thousands of letters, bills, amendments, reports and other publications to read and analyze. Our "classes" are committee hearings and bill-drafting sessions. Our "examinations" occur every six years, when the voters decide whether to give us a passing grade or fail us.

Having observed the vastly increased workload of the Congress over the past 16 years of my tenure, I have concluded that Congress is too prone to enact laws -- 650 in the last Congress -- and the Executive Branch likewise is too prone to issue rules and regulations -- 55,000 pages so far this year -- all on top of the already voluminous Federal, State and local laws and regulations.

Excessive government is in real danger of stifling individual initiative, of confiscating too much of the fruits of labor -- 37 cents of every dollar earned now goes to support government -- and even of eroding the precious freedoms which are the hallmark of America.

We are uncomfortably close to strangling private enterprise, which now not only provides jobs for 83 per cent of America's workers, but also produces the wherewithal to pay government

workers, military personnel, and almost all the other costs of government. If we discourage private enterprise, who will provide the 14 to 15 million jobs that must be created in the next ten years for new entrants like St. John's students into the work force.

Over-legislating by Congress has been accompanied by over-spending, and the Federal budget is almost uncontrollable. Without enacting a single new program, unless Congress puts on the brakes, Federal spending will rise to \$423 billion next year -- a \$53 billion increase in one year! Next year our national debt will be \$600 billion, an increase of \$100 billion in just one year! Every year but one, for the last 15, the Federal Government has spent far more than its income, and the current budget deficit will exceed \$70 billion! We Americans have long been paying the price for such fiscal profligacy in inflation, high taxes, and recession!

Aggravating the situation is the energy crisis that began with the Arab oil embargo. Two years have elapsed, but to this very day Congress has not enacted a comprehensive energy policy law. We still do not have a national energy conservation program worthy of the name, although we have only a 10-year supply of

natural gas and a 20-year supply of oil. We import more oil today than we did before, and we paid foreign oil suppliers \$25 billion this year, representing a loss of 700,000 jobs for American workers.

Despite all the furore over military costs, the fact is defense spending has declined over the past decade from 41 per cent of total Federal outlays to 24 per cent. This is the lowest percentage since 1950, when we were woefully unprepared for the Korean War. With the Soviets outspending us by an estimated 30 per cent, many fear America may soon become second-rate, a perilous status indeed.

Meantime as defense spending rose 65 per cent over the past decade, Federal education, manpower and social service outlays rose 380 per cent; income security 343 per cent; and health 1,187 per cent.

Congress so liberalized social programs in reckless disregard of costs that now the Social Security Trust Fund is facing both short-run and long-term deficits; welfare and food stamp costs are soaring, abuses are rampant, and the truly needy are not being helped to the extent they deserve; unemployment is encouraging hundreds of thousands of Americans to remain idle rather than to be productive, eroding the very work ethic which brought our Nation the highest standard of living in the world.

Looking beyond our own shores, we find that, since the end of World War I, more than 30 nations and more than 1.2 billion people have lost their freedom -- nearly 31 million in Southeast Asia just this year. And 71 million more in Thailand and South Korea live in constant danger.

In the vast Asia-Pacific area, where more than one-half the world's population live and where our trade now exceeds our trade with Europe, America has a tremendous stake. You at St. John's have recognized this by establishing your Center for Asian Studies. President Ford recognized this by his recent journey to the Far East and his Pacific Doctrine of "peace toward all -- hostility toward none."

Elsewhere, we find the Middle East is still a tinderbox; Angola's civil war threatens detente; our NATO alliance is shaken by events in Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Italy, and Portugal, and the United Nations is becoming more and more biased and politicized.

In view of all this, on the eve of our Bicentennial year, how can we ensure America will continue to endure with peace and progress for another 200 years and more.

First of all firsts, let us make sure our defenses are always adequate to the need. Let us maintain alliances with those who, like us, will stand up for freedom.

Let us exercise Yankee ingenuity in meeting the challenges ahead and demonstrate more self-reliance, self-abnegation, and self-discipline. Let's not expect government to solve all our problems.

You who are educators and students at St. John's -- like your counterparts at other fine universities throughout America -- can play a crucial role in determining our Nation's future.

For you can call upon the accumulated wisdom of all the centuries and all the civilizations before us, Oriental as well as Occidental. You can analyze the ideas of the most renowned philosophers, intellects, and leaders, and you can distill what is best and most appropriate for guidance and inspiration. You can pursue the search for truth and light and knowledge. You can help perpetuate the validities of the past and the concepts and institutions that have done most for human progress, human dignity, and the human spirit.

With these noble and necessary endeavors, you will contribute immeasurably to building the character and shaping the destiny of our Nation and to developing our most precious resources, the minds and hearts of our people.

Many years ago, Daniel Webster expressed this thought very beautifully when he said:

"If we work upon marble, it will perish.

"If we work upon brass, time will efface it.

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"But if we work upon men's immortal minds, if we impress on them high principles, the just fear of God and love for their fellow man, we engrave on those tablets something which no time can efface and which will brighten and brighten to all eternity."

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Thank you and Aloha.

St. John's University
Jamaica, N.Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CITATION
for
DOCTOR OF LAWS
SENATOR HIRAM L. FONG

Sixteen years ago in 1959, when the senatorial elections took place in the State of Hawaii, Hiram Leong Fong was elected to the United States Senate as the first American of Asian ancestry. His profoundly dedicated service not only to the people of his own constituency but also to the general welfare of his fellow man in all areas of life won him re-elections to the same prestigious office both in 1964 and 1970. Born in the Kalihi District of Honolulu in 1907, Hiram Leong Fong was the seventh of eleven children of Mr. and Mrs. Lum Fong, who were both immigrants from Kwangtung Province, China. His boyhood was obviously not without struggle as he picked algarroba beans for sale as cattle feed and caddied a nine-hole round of golf for twenty-five cents. A graduate of both Kalihi-Waena Grammar School and McKinley High School, he earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Hawaii. Eventually he received his Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from Harvard Law School in 1935, and immediately thereafter entered into public service. His long and distinctive career began by serving three years as Deputy Attorney for the city and county of Honolulu. The following fourteen years witnessed service in the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, including four years as Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives and six years as Speaker. A wide range of legal knowledge and experience combined with his total dedication to public affairs well equipped him to serve admirably in the United States Senate from 1959 to the present. Senator Fong emerged from World War II as a Major in the U.S. Army Air Corps and is now a retired Colonel in the Air Force Reserve. His dominant concern in so much of his work has been directed to fostering international understanding and human brotherhood. He spares no effort in providing our own Center of Asian Studies with manifest interest and sustained support. St. John's University derives great pleasure in paying tribute to this esteemed statesman and gentleman of noted accomplishments by conferring upon Hiram Leong Fong, *honoris causa*, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

December 15, 1975

Very Rev. Joseph T. Cahill, C.M.
President

Saint John's University

The Trustees of Saint John's University, New York
on the recommendation of the Faculty of the
Colleges of Liberal Arts and Sciences
have conferred upon

Hiram Leong Hong

the degree of

Doctor of Laws

(honoris causa)

together with all honors, rights and privileges pertaining thereto, in
recognition of the fulfillment of the requirements for this degree.

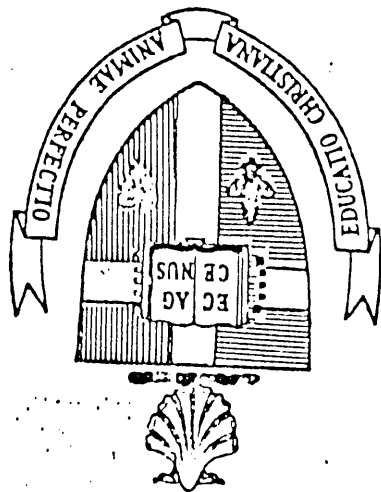
In Witness Whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and
affixed the Seal of the University, at New York in the State of New York
this fifteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and seventy-five.


Secretary



Joseph T. Cahill, Cm.
President

Paul T. Medici
Dean



The Board of Trustees and President
of
St. John's University
cordially invite you to attend

A

Convocation

The Auditorium

St. Louise de Marillac Hall

Queens Campus

Monday evening, the fifteenth of December

Nineteen hundred and seventy-five

at a quarter past eight o'clock

Very Reverend Joseph T. Cahill, L. M., President

St. John's University

Jamaica, New York 11439

P.S. v.p.

Reception to follow

Presentation of the Pidas Medal

to

The Honorable Dorothea E. Donaldson

Judge of the Court of Claims

State of New York

School of Law 1935

Presentation of the President's Medal

to

Martin A. Bach

Chief Technician for the University Science Supply

St. John's University

*Conferring of the Degree of
Doctor of Commercial Science*

Charles P. Ryan

Board of Trustees

St. John's University

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive

Charan Industries, Incorporated

*Conferring of the Degree of
Doctor of Laws*

The Honorable Frank J. Pino

Justice of the Supreme Court

State of New York

The Honorable Hiram L. Fong

United States Senator

Hawaii

The Very Reverend Joseph T. Cahill, C. M.

President, St. John's University

will preside

I () will attend the Convocation - Reception

W. () on December 15, 1975

Name _____

Address _____

Guests at the Reception will kindly be expected to
present tickets which will be mailed to them upon
receipt of their acceptance.

To Senator Fong

SEVEN SEAS

Chinese-Polynesian Restaurant



Tel: 969-7070-1

167-01-07 Union Tpk., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

YOUR HOST: NELSON MOY

Dinner to Honor

Senator Hiram Fong

at

Seven Seas Rest.

167-01-07 Union Tpk.,

Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

5:00 p.m. Dec. 15, 1975.

by

Friends of Senator Fong

volunteers, employed in programs assisted under this Act.

Section 402

Technical Assistance and Planning.—Provides technical assistance to child and family services programs.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 501

Definitions.—Defines terms used in the Act.

Section 502

Nutrition Services.—Requires that procedures be established to assure adequate nutrition services in programs under the Act, including use of Section 13 (special food service programs) of the School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act.

Section 503

Special Provisions.—Anti-discrimination provisions, including separate provisions on sex discrimination. Requires that programs meet the minimum wage. Prohibits use of funds for constructing, operating, or maintaining facilities for sectarian instruction of religious workshop.

Section 504

Special Prohibitions and Protections.—States that "Nothing in this Act shall be construed or applied in such a manner as to infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians with respect to the moral, mental, emotional, physical, or other development of their children. Nor shall any section of this Act be construed or applied in such a manner as to permit any invasion of privacy otherwise protected by law, or to abridge any legal remedies for any such invasion which are otherwise provided by law."

Section 505

Public Information.—Requires that all applications, plans, and written material pertaining thereto be made available to the public without charge.

Section 506

Repeal or Amendment of Existing Authority and Coordination.

Section 507

Acceptance of Funds.

ANGOLA

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, today the Senate will continue to debate the question of Angola. In my opinion, this is a serious situation with implications which reach far beyond Angola. In my opinion, the Soviet interference in Angola questions their commitment to détente.

Mr. President, Mr. Rowland Evans and Mr. Robert Novak have written an excellent column pointing out the dangers of Congress tying the President's hands in this situation. I ask unanimous consent that an article by Mr. Evans and Mr. Novak entitled ". . . And the U.S. Response" which appeared in the December 18, 1975, issue of the Washington Post be printed in the RECORD.

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

. . . AND THE U.S. RESPONSE

Behind the Congressional rush to tie the Ford Administration's hands on Angola lies a more ominous problem now hotly debated at highest levels: how can the United States compete against the political offensive of its rival superpower, the Soviet Union?

That political offensive is certainly not centered on rich, strategically placed Angola. The newly independent state on Africa's west coast is only one example of Moscow's offensive. The Kremlin's battle plan includes rising pressures on Yugoslavia, more complete economic domination of Eastern Europe and political-economic forays almost everywhere the world map reaches.

Angola, in the view of high administration officials, exactly defines the agonizing problem of how the U.S. should respond. As such, it reflects a superpower in decline, still recovering from the Indochina debacle and unable even to approach the speed and unity of its reaction to Soviet pressure after World War II.

The stampede to isolationism by anti-administration Democrats such as Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, a leading Presidential candidate, seems politically expedient, compounded by dangerous ignorance.

In a Nov. 28 statement, Bayh equated U.S. "involvement in the brutal civil war in Angola" with "intervention" of the Soviet Union, Cuba, Communist China and South Africa. He also equated small (up to \$50 million) U.S. aid for anti-Soviet political movements with incomparably larger U.S. involvement in the earliest stages of the Vietnam war.

In fact, the Soviets for years have financed the popular movement for the liberation of Angola (MPLA) in the absence of any U.S. involvement at all with any other Angolan faction. Washington's policy had been to support the Portuguese, whose original plan for slower Angolan independence was wrecked by the 1974 revolution in Portugal.

The Congressional rampage against President Ford's comparatively modest efforts to slow the MPLA's rise to total political power carries ominous implications for the whole world, not just the "third" or uncommitted world. It symbolizes U.S. inability to respond to Soviet challenges because of the ravages of Vietnam and ten years of internal political upheaval.

Actually, it is extraordinarily difficult to prescribe the correct U.S. reaction to the Soviet challenge in Angola, including its portentous decision to use 3,000 Cuban troops and technicians. That helps explain the decision of Nathaniel Davis, now Ambassador-designate to Switzerland, to resign as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Davis objected to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's decision to send clandestine aid through CIA channels to neighboring Zaire for use in the Civil War against the Soviet-backed MPLA. He reasoned that the Soviets were too far ahead in Angola for any other political faction to win, particularly with Peking withdrawing once Angola achieved independence.

Many U.S. officials agreed with Davis. But Kissinger and the President agonized over the world political impact of the U.S. appearing impotent to challenge Soviet penetration of one of Africa's most strategically important countries. He opted for U.S. aid, not really hoping it would change the course of the Civil War but seeking to enhance the non-communist bargaining position for a political solution.

Such subtleties are entirely lost on Sen. Bayh. He and other Democratic presidential hopefuls appear intent on cashing in on the tragic legacy of Vietnam. They show no interest in a U.S. policy to reassure a world fearful that the U.S. is fading as a super power, leaving the field to the Soviet Union.

Precisely such fears strain the Washington-Peking connection. The Communist government of China, led by power-conscious realists, is far more worried than are the Birch Bayhs of American politics about signs of U.S. decline. So, too, are realistic Communist bosses in Yugoslavia, wary of rising

Soviet pressures in anticipation of aging Marshal Tito's death; Tito has ordered a massive education program to remind all party cadres of heavy post-war Soviet pressure against Yugoslavia.

Simultaneously, Moscow is tightening its hold over Eastern Europe. According to Communist sources, the Soviets feel more freedom today than before Vietnam to demand economic concessions from Eastern Europe.

In response, the U.S. has devised no sure way to slow the Soviet global offensive or make credible efforts toward slowing it. Détente was enshrined in the theory that Moscow, like Washington, genuinely desires a mutual respite from costly and frequently bloody competition. Angola suggests Moscow has different fish to fry, a frightening fact that Birch Bayh may soon have to deal with.

SPENDING THE TAXPAYERS' DOLLARS WISELY

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. President, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Senator MUSKIE, made an important speech to the Council on National Priorities and Resources which I call to the attention of my colleagues. In his remarks, Senator MUSKIE rightly reminds us that efficient, well managed, cost effective, equitable, and responsive government must be recognized as an essential national priority. Throwing more money after pressing social problems is not the answer. Spending our moneys more wisely is. Senator MUSKIE suggests that Congress subject all Federal programs to continuous review to determine how effectively we are spending the taxpayers' dollars. The Budget Reform Act is rightly seen as only the first step in Congress exercising its historic duty to control the pursestrings of Government.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator MUSKIE's speech be printed in the RECORD, and I urge all my colleagues to read and heed his words.

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

REMARKS BY SENATOR EDMUND S. MUSKIE

After this first year, there is little doubt that congressional budget reform is a giant step forward.

We've established the precedent that Congress will see overall spending and revenue targets.

We've established that these targets mean something. Time and again on the floor of the Senate, we've demonstrated that forcefully.

And we've established the resources and process needed to bring Federal spending more into line with public spending priorities.

Obviously, we're still learning and refining the budget process. We don't start playing hardball until next year. But we can take a great deal of satisfaction in the success already accomplished.

In the conference program, I was asked to speak on the "Five Year Action Agenda" for the budget committees.

That's a tall order.

And the best way to fill it is to outline briefly the major initiatives already begun:

We're continuing to pursue forcefully a spending program that meets our number one need—jobs. We're not going to be stampeded by the Presidential spending out proposal that would meat-axe both effective and ineffective programs alike.

Next, we're using the process to determine where the Federal dollar is being spent—by function, rather than agency. This is the only way to see the total picture of Federal services—the costs, the services, who delivers the services, and who benefits.

Along that line, we're using the process to determine the economic impact of tax and regulatory policies.

And finally, we'll use the information to readjust spending priorities more in line with real needs.

Already, we've reduced Presidential budget figures for defense and foreign military aid, despite heavy lobbying that would have been more successful without the process. And in turn, we increased the figures for health care, social security and other human services.

With those major initiatives underway in the next five, I foresee a dramatic change in Federal spending patterns.

But the budget process is just one step in a broader effort that I want.

More spending for human services won't automatically mean *better* human services.

For every one in this room has seen well-intentioned, badly needed programs ruined by a Federal bureaucracy that is too expensive, too inefficient and too unresponsive.

We have seen too often a cruel hoax played on people who expect and need help, but are still waiting.

We have seen too often a system develop that benefits those *in* it more than those who *need* it.

And we are now reaping the whirlwind of public acrimony with politicians who can see no farther than the same, shop-worn, old answers that got us the mess we have now.

I noted that this was a major theme of the National Democratic Issues Convention in Louisville last month. John Gilligan, in fact, was a major spokesman for that theme.

Plainly, they voiced a theme that has rarely been so widely accepted by the American people.

For the people just don't trust government to do the simple, day-to-day tasks that need to be done. Simple tasks like processing claims, investigating complaints, mailing checks, collecting on accounts, or just being sympathetic to someone are not being done.

As Bill Moyers said recently, "I find a growing number of people who question whether anything matters, whether anything works, whether anyone listens, whether anyone cares."

And until the American people see hard evidence—real results—they won't support willingly any major new Federal programs.

Perhaps we can sneak some programs by, as we did when we passed ones without knowing or telling what would be the ultimate costs. We might be able to congratulate ourselves for our parliamentary skills.

But we'd just be going down that same path that led us to where we are now—with little public confidence that government really cares how taxes are spent.

Our intentions were good, mind you. Our intentions were to help solve deep social problems. In the process, we helped many millions of people who otherwise would not have been helped.

But now this inattention to performance is holding us back. If we really want to gain on these growing problems, we've got to make government work better.

For that reason, I will soon introduce a spending reform to find how effectively, as well as how much Federal money we spend.

Here's how it would work:

Related programs—no matter what agency has them—would come up for review every four years. And if they aren't doing their job or duplicate better-run programs, they could be put out of business.

By the end of every four years, all programs would have been reviewed.

This would apply not just to grant programs. Many already are limited by time. It would apply to virtually every department and independent agency, as well as so-called "uncontrollable" programs.

During the process, we would question the most basic assumptions about agencies and programs.

To help with that, we would subject all programs and agencies to zero-based budgeting. We would not assume that appropriations are deserved next year, just because there were appropriations made this year.

Rather, Congress could consider the impact of cutting budgets or eliminating them entirely—as well as expanding them.

The act would expand the use of the General Accounting Office, the Congressional Budget Office, and congressional committees to find programs which can be consolidated right now.

And finally, the act would require a list of all authorized programs without appropriations. Right now, scores of "dead" programs exist without staff, without money, just cluttering up the place. Most of these should be terminated immediately.

The purpose of the act, however, is not to propose a grand design for a new government structure. We know the present one is inadequate. But there's no magic organizational chart around now to solve all our problems.

The major congressional problem is that we need a review process—that builds on the budget process—that focuses where to draw organizational lines—and to keep redrawing them.

We need a process that can periodically shake up our government structure—to improve and expand programs, as well as eliminate some.

In doing this, we must discard the old assumptions and fears of the unknown—the fears that somehow we have more to lose than gain through change.

For I know that many of you are probably suspicious of any effort to review the current system. We've all got a lot of years of hard work invested in the system.

In recent years, we've seen consolidation and effectiveness become code words for deep cuts—for shutting down good programs—for neglecting people, rather than helping them.

Yet we heard the same suspicions and fears from liberals when budget reform was considered. And we now see the opportunities that good budget work has presented.

In the same way, we can add to new spending priorities, new effectiveness. We can insure that we get what we pay for.

We can begin to achieve a health program that provides decent and affordable care for everyone. The Federal health care budget is already \$40 billion. State and local governments spend billions more. In fact, as a nation, we already spend more per capita on health care than any other nation.

We just don't spend it well enough.

We can begin to achieve a welfare system that gives direct aid to people, rather than passing through a bureaucratic filter.

Too much of it goes for administrators, contractors, and other middle-men.

This year, the Federal Government will spend over \$150 billion for income security programs.

It's obvious that we don't spend it well enough.

We can begin to achieve better assistance to State and local governments. We can help reduce the oppressive paperwork that results from the over 1,000 aid programs that now exist. We need to make sure that money goes for services and not for grantsmanship.

We already spend over \$50 billion in aid to State and local governments.

We just don't spend it well enough.

Coupled with the new budget process, this spending reform would bring new opportunities to confront directly the problem of government performance.

For I see efficient government as an end in itself. Well-managed, cost-effective, equitable and responsive government is in itself a social good.

Franklin Roosevelt said 39 years ago, "a government without good management is a house built on sand."

He realized then that the less overhead—the less fragmentation—the more even distribution of services—the less paperwork and delay—the more each citizen can benefit from government.

We must recognize this problem as a national priority just as important as the problems of poverty, inequality and joblessness.

And when we talk about reordering national priorities, we must make clear that we also mean better government.

We must realize that this undramatic but imperative task must be accomplished—especially for the sake of those who depend on government.

Last month in Maine, I talked with several elderly people, whose only support comes from Social Security checks. They are now paying the price of our mismanagement. Their resources—their lifelines are fixed and dwindling.

And while we neglect the real problems, their lives are slipping away from them.

We won't help them by simple solutions or empty promises or by ignoring the mismanagement that victimizes them. We can help them only by facing up to waste, bureaucratic inertia and unresponsiveness.

It is an undramatic and not very exciting call.

But it is imperative. And it is the only way that we can again make government the great organizer of our resources.

It's up to us to make government work again. Only we can restore performance that will generate a new confidence in government.

Only then can we again tap the great moral potential of the American people for common sacrifice for the goal of dignity for all citizens.

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY HONORS HIRAM FONG

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, on Monday, December 15, St. John's University, of Jamaica, N.Y., recognized the unusual achievements of our distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from the State of Hawaii, HIRAM LEONG FONG, by awarding him an honorary degree. This 105-year-old institution of learning has joined seven other colleges and universities by conferring upon Senator FONG the degree of doctor of laws.

Senator FONG now has nine doctorates—a J. D. as the result of his studies at the Harvard University School of Law, a doctor of humane letters degree from Long Island University, 1968, and seven doctor of law degrees conferred on him by the University of Hawaii, 1953; Tufts University, 1960; Lafayette College, 1960; Lynchburg College, 1970; Lincoln University, 1971; University of Guam, 1974; and now St. John's University.

The citation for the doctor of laws degree from St. John's University notes Senator FONG's "dominant concern" in "fostering international understanding and human brotherhood." I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the

citation be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

CITATION FOR DOCTOR OF LAWS, SENATOR
HIRAM L. FONG

Sixteen years ago in 1959, when the senatorial elections took place in the State of Hawaii, Hiram Leong Fong was elected to the United States Senate as the first American of Asian ancestry. His profoundly dedicated service not only to the people of his own constituency but also to the general welfare of his fellow man in all areas of life won him re-elections to the same prestigious office both in 1964 and 1970. Born in the Kalihi District of Honolulu in 1907, Hiram Leong Fong was the seventh of eleven children of Mr. and Mrs. Lum Fong, who were both immigrants from Kwangtung Province, China. His boyhood was obviously not without struggle as he picked algarroba beans for sale as cattle feed and caddied a nine-hole round of golf for twenty-five cents. A graduate of both Kalihi-Waena Grammar School and McKinley High School, he earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Hawaii. Eventually he received his Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from Harvard Law School in 1935, and immediately thereafter entered into public service. His long and distinctive career began by serving three years as Deputy Attorney for the city and county of Honolulu. The following fourteen years witnessed service in the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, including four years as Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives and six years as Speaker. A wide range of legal knowledge and experience combined with his total dedication to public affairs well equipped him to serve admirably in the United States Senate from 1959 to the present. Senator Fong emerged from World War II as a Major in the U.S. Army Air Corps and is now a retired Colonel in the Air Force Reserve. His dominant concern in so much of his work has been directed to fostering international understanding and human brotherhood. He spares no effort in providing our own Center of Asian Studies with manifest interest and sustained support. St. John's University derives great pleasure in paying tribute to this esteemed statesman and gentleman of noted accomplishments by conferring upon Hiram Leong Fong, *honoris causa*, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

December 15, 1975.

Very Rev. JOSEPH T. CAHILL, C.M.,
President.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, the action of St. John's University at this time recalls to mind Senator Fong's long record of public service in many fields which has brought him this recognition so far from his island home.

He has been an elector for the Hall of Fame.

In 1960, he was the recipient of a national award for outstanding service to brotherhood from the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

In 1963, he was awarded a Citation for Meritorious Service by the National Association of Retired Civil Employees.

In 1970, he was the first citizen of Hawaii to receive the Horatio Alger Award for outstanding success in law, business, and public service despite humble beginnings.

Also in 1970, the Japanese American Citizen League awarded him a citation for outstanding public service and he was awarded the Social and Rehabilitation Service Medallion for work on behalf of disabled citizens.

In 1971, he received the Golden Plate Award from the American Academy of Achievement.

In 1973, the Organization of Chinese Americans, Inc., presented him with a plaque for his outstanding services to the Nation.

In 1974, he was the recipient of the "Certificate of Award" for his "example of good citizenship" from the national society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

Also, in 1974, the Pacific Asian Studies Association awarded him its Certificate of Service for his outstanding contribution to the promotion of understanding and unity among the peoples of the Pacific Asian World.

Knowing Senator FONG as well as I do, I should like to add to this record some additional information further substantiating the reasons why he has retained the confidence of the people of Hawaii for so long.

As a lawyer, he founded the law firm of Fong, Chinese; Miho, Japanese; Choy, Korean; and Robinson, Caucasian-Hawaiian. He resigned from the firm after taking office as U.S. Senator.

He has been active in many service and civic organizations, including the Kalihi Community Improvement Club; the Army, Navy, and Civilian Young Men's Christian Associations; Downtown Improvement Club; Parent-Teachers Association; Boy Scouts; Chinese-American Club; Warriors of the Pacific; Commercial Associates; University of Hawaii Alumni Association; Harvard Club of Hawaii; Chinese Civic Club; Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii; Chinese Chamber of Commerce; and other similar groups.

He is a member of the Kau-Tom Post of the American Legion, and Post 1540 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He was designated a member of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, in March 1971. In April 1974, he was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

He was elected a delegate from Hawaii to the Republican National Conventions in Chicago, 1952, 1960; San Francisco, 1956, 1964; and Miami, 1968 and 1972. In 1964 and 1968, his name was placed in nomination as favorite son candidate from Hawaii for the office of President of the United States.

He was elected to the U.S. Senate on July 28, 1959. Sworn into office August 24, 1959, he is the first American of Asian ancestry to be elected to the U.S. Senate. The senior Senator from Hawaii has been reelected U.S. Senator on November 3, 1964, and on November 3, 1970.

In the Senate, he has continued his pattern of leadership and service. Senator Fong is a member of the following Senate committees:

Post Office and Civil Service (highest ranking Republican).

Ex-Officio Member of all Subcommittees: Civil Service Policies & Practices. Compensation and Employment Benefits. Postal Operations. Appropriations (Fourth Ranking Republican).

Subcommittees: Agriculture and Related Agencies (highest ranking Republican).

Defense (fourth ranking Republican). HUD-Independent Agencies (third ranking Republican).

Labor, Health, Education, Welfare and Related Agencies (third ranking Republican).

State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies (second ranking Republican).

Treasury, Postal Service and General Government (Ex-Officio on Post Office Items—third ranking Republican).

Judiciary (Second Ranking Republican).

Subcommittees: Antitrust and Monopoly (second ranking Republican).

Constitutional Amendments (highest ranking Republican).

Constitutional Rights (third ranking Republican).

Immigration and Naturalization (highest ranking Republican).

Juvenile Delinquency (third ranking Republican).

Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights (second ranking Republican).

Refugees and Escapees (highest ranking Republican).

Special Committee on Aging (Highest Ranking Republican).

Ex-Officio Member of all Subcommittees:

Housing for the Elderly.

Employment and Retirement Incomes.

Federal, State, and Community Services.

Consumer Interests of the Elderly.

Health of the Elderly.

Long-Term Care.

Retirement and the Individual.

He was appointed by the Vice President in January 1975 to serve on the Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate System.

He represented the United States as a delegate to the 150th anniversary celebration of Argentina's independence in 1960.

In 1961, he was appointed a member of the U.S. delegation to the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Conference; in 1965, 1967, and 1968, he was again named to this conference.

He was appointed U.S. Observer at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Meeting in Wellington, New Zealand, in November 1965.

He was appointed Official U.S. delegate to the 55th Interparliamentary Union World Conference in Tehran, Iran, in September 1966. He was appointed official U.S. delegate to the 61st Interparliamentary Union World Conference in Tokyo in 1974.

He represented the U.S. as a delegate to the Ditchley Foundation Conference in England in January 1967.

He was appointed U.S. delegate to Mexico-U.S. Interparliamentary Conference in Honolulu in April 1968.

He participated as a presidentially appointed member of the U.S. congressional delegation to the People's Republic of China in 1974. In October 1974 Senator Fong made a factfinding and inspection tour of U.S. State and Defense Department installations in Japan, Okinawa, Korea, and the Republic of China as well as the island of Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

In addition to all of this civic and political activity Senator Fong operates a banana and papaya farm and a fish pond; raises cattle, avocados, lichees, macadamia nuts, and mangoes.

All these achievements, I am certain, are in a large way due to his good fortune

in being married for the past many years to the lovely, charming Ellyn Lo Fong, a graduate of the University of Hawaii with a bachelor of education degree and a former school teacher.

He is the happy father of four children: Hiram, Jr., who served as a captain with the U.S. Army in Vietnam, 1967-68, and is presently a practicing attorney in Honolulu and a member of the Hawaii State House of Representatives; Rodney L., a graduate of California-Western University Law School in San Diego, Calif., and a member of the bar of the State of Hawaii, and now manager, Kaalaea Farms, Kaalaea, Hawaii; Merie-Ellen—Mrs. William Mitchell—a 1970 graduate of Goucher College in Towson, Md., with a master's degree from Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; and Marvin-Allan, a 1970 graduate of Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va., formerly at Finance Realty Co., Ltd., Honolulu, and now attending California-Western University Law School. Senator and Mrs. Fong are the proud grandparents of three grandchildren, Jennifer, daughter of Janet and Hiram Fong, Jr.; Chelsea, daughter of Pasty and Rodney L. Fong; and Emily, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Mitchell. And, any day or any moment, Sandra and Marvin Fong expect their first child. They have returned to Hawaii to await his or her birth. I am sure I can speak for my colleagues in wishing for them a healthy, happy child to carry on the proud Fong tradition.

D.C. TEACHER SHIFTS STIR HARDLY A RIPPLE

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. President, an article in Tuesday's Washington Star points out some of the continuing difficulties that the D.C. public schools are having in implementing federally mandated teacher transfers under the title I program. I believe that this article will be of interest to my colleagues and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Star, Dec. 16, 1975]
D.C. TEACHER SHIFTS STIR HARDLY A RIPPLE
(By Lorenzo Middleton)

After four years of confusion and controversy over federally mandated mid-year teacher shifts in the D.C. schools, this year's transfers have been accomplished with barely a ripple, officials said yesterday.

About 60 full-time elementary and junior high school teachers and staff workers have been transferred this year for the "equalization" and "comparability" of pupil spending among the schools.

In addition, more than 100 part-time teachers have been shifted in a two-week move completed yesterday.

The transfers this year involved far fewer staff changes and classroom disruptions than in the past four years, said Mildred Cooper, chief of the Office of Planning Research and Evaluation. "We tried to be as least disruptive as possible."

Most of the schools contacted by The Star agreed that the changes went smoother this year than in the past, but a teacher from Richardson Elementary in Far Northeast complained that her school was stripped of all but one of its special education teachers by the transfers.

"All we have left is a music teacher," said Linda Feldman, a first-grade teacher who complained of the loss of full-time language arts and reading teachers and part-time physical education, math, instrumental music and art teachers at the school. Last year, she said, the school lost its science and foreign language teachers as well as two classroom teachers.

Cooper pointed out that enrollment at Richardson has dropped by more than 100 students since last month, and that principals decide whether to keep classroom teachers or special teachers when transfers are called for.

Cooper said this year's teacher losses at Richardson, which receives Title I federal aid, were caused by "comparability" changes mandated by law. She said the law requires yearly shifts in instructional personnel to insure that Title I schools do not receive less local funding than do non-Title I schools.

About 46 elementary and junior high schools gained or lost teachers this year under the comparability regulation.

BUREAUCRACY CAN BE A DRIP

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, Ponce de Leon would surely have been outraged by an article which appeared in the Washington Post on December 17, 1975. The magnificent bronze fountain, that currently makes its home in the back yard terrace of the Shoreham-Americana Hotel may be denied posterity, without even so much as a splash.

The London Bridge has been moved to Arizona. A hotel wants to make a tennis court out of a handsome old fountain, filled with a wellspring of memories. In this day and age, it is a sad commentary that no one would even raise an eyebrow at the suggestion that the Alamo be moved to Chicago.

Surely there is a home for this fountain somewhere in the Nation's Capital. Although offers have been made, the National Park Service seems to be drowning in its own environmental impact studies. By displacing a fountain of our youth, the excessiveness of Government in this instance is crystal clear. We must not allow the preservation of this treasured symbol of antiquity to go down the drain.

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

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

A FOUNTAIN, ANYONE?

Some months ago this newspaper printed the picture of a handsome fountain that can spurt water 75 feet high and surround the jet with a round waterfall, 40 feet in diameter. The bronze fountain is now in the back yard of the Shoreham-Americana Hotel, which wants to replace it with a tennis court and is willing to donate it to anyone who wants it. Rosslyn wanted it. The citizens of Rosslyn and Arlington's Bicentennial Commission thought the fountain would look mighty fine on the traffic circle in front of Rosslyn as you come off Key Bridge. The Bicentennial Commission thought it could raise anywhere from \$150,000 to \$175,000 to have the fountain moved and installed. We looked forward to seeing it across Key Bridge. That monolithic clump of highrises needs a little touch of something and a big fountain, we thought, would be just right.

But the National Capital Park of the National Park Service, United States Depart-

ment of the Interior, thought otherwise. A fountain, explained Messrs. Richard L. Stanton and Edward Peetz of the Park Service, would be difficult to maintain. Maintenance, at any event, would cost money (about \$11,000 a year) and money is in short supply these days. What is more, fountains splash water and if the wind is right (or wrong, as the case may be) some of the water might splash on the windshields of passing automobiles and detract the drivers inside. And who knows, anyway, how long that traffic circle would remain, with all the talk of building bigger and better freeways. Also, any fountain would require the approval of the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts and the preparation of an environmental impact statement under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Now, if the good people of Rosslyn would consider some daffodils, the Park Service said, they might be able to dig some up.

That seems to leave the Shoreham with a fountain it doesn't want. It is, as we said, a lovely fountain. And it's free for the asking, and the taking away, and the upkeep costs.

OKLAHOMA SENATORIAL ELECTION CONTEST

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, it has been brought to my attention that the ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules and Administration made a statement in the Senate on Tuesday, December 16, with regard to the Oklahoma senatorial election contest. This was followed by a statement and submission of materials on Wednesday, December 17, by the junior Senator from Oklahoma, Senator BARTLETT.

As the Senate well knows by this time, on Monday, December 15, 1975, the Committee on Rules and Administration, by a vote of 5 to 3, determined to report to the Senate its inability to determine the outcome of the Oklahoma senatorial election in view of the multiple violations of Oklahoma statutes in Tulsa County on November 5, 1974. The committee is requesting that the Senate take this matter under consideration and, if it cannot reach a determination as to who won the Senate seat, declare that a vacancy exists so that a new election may be held under Oklahoma law.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the motion agreed to within the Rules Committee be printed at this point in my remarks.

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

RULES COMMITTEE MOTION

The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate of the United States hereby finds and declares:

That Article 1, Section 5, of the Constitution of the United States establishes the Senate of the United States as the Judge of Elections of its own Members;

That the Committee on Rules and Administration, in the exercise of such Constitutional responsibility, and pursuant to direction of the Senate of the United States, has reviewed the contested election of November 5, 1974, for the office of United States Senator from the State of Oklahoma, has received and reviewed the results of an investigation by its staff, and has held hearings at which all interested parties were provided an opportunity to be heard;

That the evidence before the Committee conclusively demonstrates that at the said

ITINERARY OF THE SENATOR'S TRIP TO NEW YORK
November 15, 1975

3:00 p. m. Leaving National Airport by Eastern Airline shuttle
Arriving at New York La Guardia Airport at 3:55 p. m.

The Senator will be met by Mrs. Josephine Fong and other friends. Dorothy and T. L. will also be at the airport.

5:00 p. m. Dinner at Seven Seas Restaurant at 167th Street and Union Turnpike (Tel. 212-969-7070), to be hosted by the members of Fong family and other friends. The Restaurant is near St. John's University.

8:15 p. m. Convocation at St. John's University, Grand Central and Utopia Parkways, Jamaica, New York (Tel. 212-969-8000). Persons to contact are President Cahill, Vice President Paul Sih, Father Newman.

The convocation is to last not more than an hour and will be followed by a reception.

Since the shuttle ends at 9 o'clock, Dorothy has offered to drive the Senator back at her car right after the reception.

T. L.

Dec. 10, 1975

Dorothy will be leaving for New York during the weekend and will be staying at Mayfair House, 65th St. and Park Ave. (Tel. 212-288-0800)

T. L. will go by train on Monday morning and can be reached at the office of Mr. C. Y. Chung (Tel. 212-Lexington 2-3923).

Chris
P.S. I think probably the best thing would be for me to phone out there to be on the lookout for the Senator for the 3:00 flight. He must arrive by 2:15 I am told.

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

T. L.:

The Eastern Airline Shuttle policy of a seat, regardless, still applies and their preferred procedure is that passengers go directly to the boarding gate (Eastern Airlines Shuttle Service) at National and fill out the boarding pass.

The flight one-way fare is \$34.37, and the passengers are to pay for it on board the aircraft.

If luggage is being taken, it should be brought with passenger to the Boarding Gate where it is then boarded as the passenger boards.

Tickets & Reservations can be made but I was advised this only complicates their system and would only mean a longer waiting period, etc.

The tickets cannot be issued at CATO and would mean more paperwork for the Senator and Mr. Yip at the airport as they are not required.

Rita

11/10

10:30

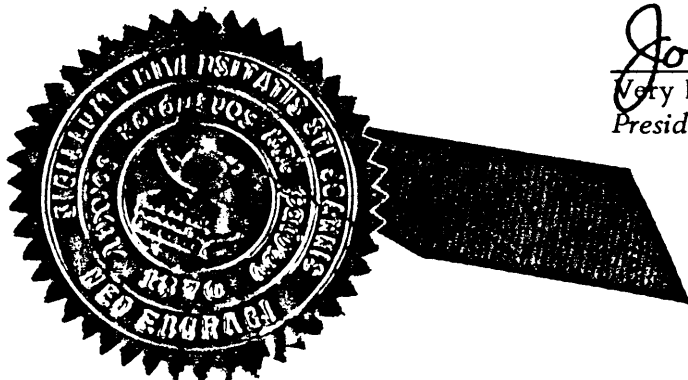
St. John's University
Jamaica, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CITATION
for
DOCTOR OF LAWS
SENATOR HIRAM L. FONG

Sixteen years ago in 1959, when the senatorial elections took place in the State of Hawaii, Hiram Leong Fong was elected to the United States Senate as the first American of Asian ancestry. His profoundly dedicated service not only to the people of his own constituency but also to the general welfare of his fellow man in all areas of life won him re-elections to the same prestigious office both in 1964 and 1970. Born in the Kalihi District of Honolulu in 1907, Hiram Leong Fong was the seventh of eleven children of Mr. and Mrs. Lum Fong, who were both immigrants from Kwangtung Province, China. His boyhood was obviously not without struggle as he picked algarroba beans for sale as cattle feed and caddied a nine-hole round of golf for twenty-five cents. A graduate of both Kalihi-Waena Grammar School and McKinley High School, he earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Hawaii. Eventually he received his Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from Harvard Law School in 1935, and immediately thereafter entered into public service. His long and distinctive career began by serving three years as Deputy Attorney for the city and county of Honolulu. The following fourteen years witnessed service in the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, including four years as Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives and six years as Speaker. A wide range of legal knowledge and experience combined with his total dedication to public affairs well equipped him to serve admirably in the United States Senate from 1959 to the present. Senator Fong emerged from World War II as a Major in the U.S. Army Air Corps and is now a retired Colonel in the Air Force Reserve. His dominant concern in so much of his work has been directed to fostering international understanding and human brotherhood. He spares no effort in providing our own Center of Asian Studies with manifest interest and sustained support. St. John's University derives great pleasure in paying tribute to this esteemed statesman and gentleman of noted accomplishments by conferring upon Hiram Leong Fong, *honoris causa*, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

December 15, 1975



Joseph T. Cahill, C.M.
Very Rev. Joseph T. Cahill, C.M.
President

U

COPY

December 18, 1975

Very Rev. Joseph T. Cahill, C.M.
President
St. John's University
Grand Central & Utopia Parkways
Jamaica, New York 11439

Dear Father Cahill:

May I once again thank you and the Trustees of St. John's University for conferring upon me the cherished degree of Doctor of Laws at last Monday's Convocation. It is a high honor, indeed, for me to be an alumnus of your fine educational institution.

As I treasure the degree over the years, I shall endeavor to live up to the high standards of St. John's University.

I was most impressed with the Convocation, and enjoyed immensely the reception which followed.

Under separate cover, I am sending you a small souvenir as a remembrance.

With warm personal regards and fondest aloha, I am

Sincerely,

Hiram L. Fong

HLF:rpb

Dear Rev. Cahill (see memo 12.10.75)

december 17, 1975

Very Rev. Joseph T. Cahill, C.M.
President
St. John's University
Grand Central & Utopia Parkways
Jamaica, New York 11439

Dear Rev. Cahill:

*L.O. is
bestowed
on me
(Confessing)*

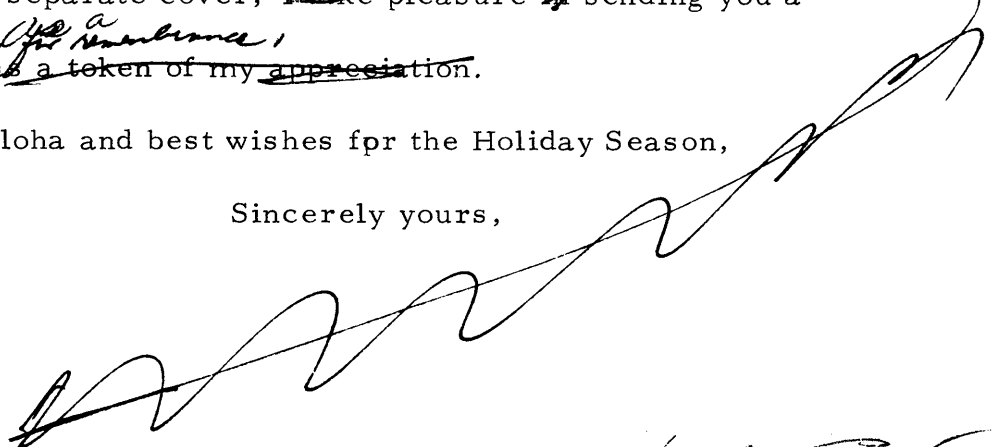
May I again thank you and the Trustees of St. John's
Permit me to express to you my profound appreciation
~~my high regard for the degree of honor conferred~~
for the honor you conferred upon me by making me an alumnus
~~of your University. The convocation was imposing and the~~
reception enjoyable. I shall always treasure ~~this memorable~~
it is still so clear to me

~~day.~~ *I was most inspired with my new University*
The Convocation and the night which followed

Under separate cover, I take pleasure in sending you a
small souvenir for remembrance
souvenir as a token of my appreciation.

With aloha and best wishes for the Holiday Season,

Sincerely yours,



T.L.

*so on in 1975
No ~~use~~ down
so on in 1975
#7 1975*

COPY

December 18, 1975

Dr. Paul K. T. Sih, Vice President
The Center of Asian Studies
St. John's University
Grand Central and Utopia Parkways
Jamaica, New York 11439

Dear Dr. Sih:

May I thank you for your very diligent efforts in enabling me to receive the Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from St. John's University. The degree is indeed a great honor, and I shall always treasure it.

I was most impressed with your Asian Culture Center Building. It is a magnificent and very unique and outstanding edifice on an American campus.

I was pleased to meet your most charming and gracious wife, and I hope you will convey my regards to her.

The proceedings of the Convocation, the citation, and other details are being inserted in the Congressional Record, and I shall send you 50 copies shortly.

Under separate cover, I am sending you a U. S. Senate tray as a token of my appreciation.

With aloha and best wishes for the Holiday Season to you and yours, I am

Sincerely,

Hiram L. Fong

HLF:rp

december 17, 1975

Dr. Paul K. T. Sih, Vice President
The Center of Asian Studies
St. John's University
Grand Central and Utopia Parkways
Jamaica, New York 11439

Dear Dr. Sih:

~~I wish to thank you for making the necessary arrangements~~
~~which enabled me to receive the honorary degree from your~~
~~University. The convocation was imposing and the reception~~
~~enjoyable. I shall always treasure this memorable day.~~
May I say *your diligent efforts in*
making *St. John's*
The degree is indeed a great honor and I shall always treasure it.

~~It was my pleasure to have Mrs. Sih who is charming~~
~~and able. Under separate cover, Mrs. Fong and I are sending~~
~~to Mrs. Sih and yourself a souvenir as a token of my appreciation.~~
It was my pleasure to have met your most charming and gracious wife and
Please convey my regards to her -
and able. Under separate cover, Mrs. Fong and I are sending you
a bronze tray

The proceedings of the convocation, the citation and other
details are being inserted in the Congressional Record. *only* I shall
~~will~~ send you 50 copies.

With aloha and best wishes for the Holiday Season,

Sincerely yours,

*I was most impressed with your Asian
Cultural Center Building. It is a magnificent edifice
and very unique and outstanding for an American campus.*

COPY

December 18, 1975

Mrs. Josephine Hong
186-26 Avon Road
Jamaica, New York 11432

Dear Josephine:

Thank you, very much, for the wonderful welcome and dinner party on Monday evening. It was good to see so many people -- cousins, old friends, and newly made friends.

I enjoyed it thoroughly, and your thoughtfulness in initiating it and the great amount of work you must have done to get it going are greatly appreciated. You are certainly a human dynamo!

Under separate cover, I am sending to you a souvenir as a token of my appreciation.

With aloha and best wishes for the Holiday Season, I am

Sincerely,

Hiram L. Fong

HLF:rtb

December 17, 1975

Mrs. Josephine Hong
186-26 Avon Road
Jamaica, New York 11432

Dear Josephine:

I wish to thank ~~you~~ ^{you very much for the wonderful welcoming} for arranging the dinner party on

Cousins of the party

Monday evening, to welcome me. It was a ^{great to see so many of} wonderful party ^{people,} with congenial company and delicious food. I enjoyed it

*you are
certainly a
humor
person*

thoroughly, and your thoughtfulness ^{i'm initiating it at the great honor of you} is greatly appreciated. ^{you must be}

Please extend my appreciation to those who were present.

Will you please ~~give me the name and address of the person~~ who made the introduction for the Fong Family Association and the Chung Shan Association. I am thinking of writing to them a separate letter.

*to get it
you are*

Under separate cover, I am sending to you a souvenir as a token of my appreciation.

With aloha and best wishes for the Holiday Season,

Sincerely yours,

T.L.

To Senator Fong

SEVEN SEAS

Chinese-Polynesian Restaurant



Tel: 969-7070-1

167-01-07 Union Tpk., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

YOUR HOST: NELSON MOY

Dinner to Honor
Senator Hiram Fong

at

Seven Seas Rest.

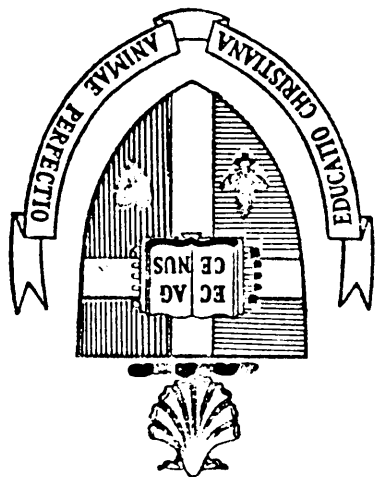
167-01-07 Union Tpk.,

Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

5:00 p.m. Dec. 15, 1973.

by

Friends of Senator Fong



The Board of Trustees and President

of

St. John's University

cordially invite you to attend

A

Convocation

The Auditorium

St. Louise de Marillac Hall

Queens Campus

Monday evening, the fifteenth of December

Nineteen hundred and seventy-five

at a quarter past eight o'clock

Very Reverend Joseph T. Cahill, C. M., President

St. John's University

Jamaica, New York 11439

P. S. v. p.

Reception to follow

Presentation of the Pietas Medal

to

The Honorable Dorothea E. Donaldson

Judge of the Court of Claims

State of New York

School of Law 1935

Presentation of the President's Medal

to

Martin A. Bach

Chief Technician for the University Science Supply

St. John's University

*Conferring of the Degree of
Doctor of Commercial Science*

Charles P. Ryan

Board of Trustees

St. John's University

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive

Charan Industries, Incorporated

*Conferring of the Degree of
Doctor of Laws*

The Honorable Frank J. Pino

Justice of the Supreme Court

State of New York

The Honorable Airam L. Fong

United States Senator

Hawaii

The Very Reverend Joseph T. Cahill, C. M.

President, St. John's University

will preside

I () will attend the Convocation - Reception

We () on December 15, 1975

Name _____

Address _____

Guests at the Reception will kindly be expected to
present tickets which will be mailed to them upon
receipt of their acceptance.

P
R
O
G
R
A
M

St. John's University
GRAND CENTRAL AND UTOPIA PARKWAYS
JAMAICA, NEW YORK 11439

PAUL K. T. SIH
VICE PRESIDENT FOR
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND EDUCATION
AND
DIRECTOR OF THE CENTER OF ASIAN STUDIES

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 212
969-8000

December 1, 1975

Mr. T. L. Tsui
Office of Senator Fong
2121 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

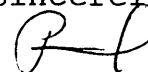
Dear T.L.:

Thank you for your letter of November 25. The Senator's photo has been duly received. I shall add Dr. and Mrs. Liu and Mr. and Mrs. Hong to the list of guests. I understand that Mrs. Josephine Hong will arrange a dinner party in honor of Senator Fong on December 15 at 5:00 p.m. at the Seven Seas Restaurant. It is located at 167 Street and Union Turnpike which is very close to the campus. Josephine has been advised that the dinner must finish by 7:00 p.m. so that there will be ample time for the convocation.

The Senator may stay either at the Sheraton-LaGuardia Inn near LaGuardia Airport or at the International Hotel near Kennedy Airport. It all depends upon which airport he will use for his flight back to Hawaii the following morning. You may make a choice for him. Enclosed is a map for your information.

I am looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you and Mrs. Tsui before long.

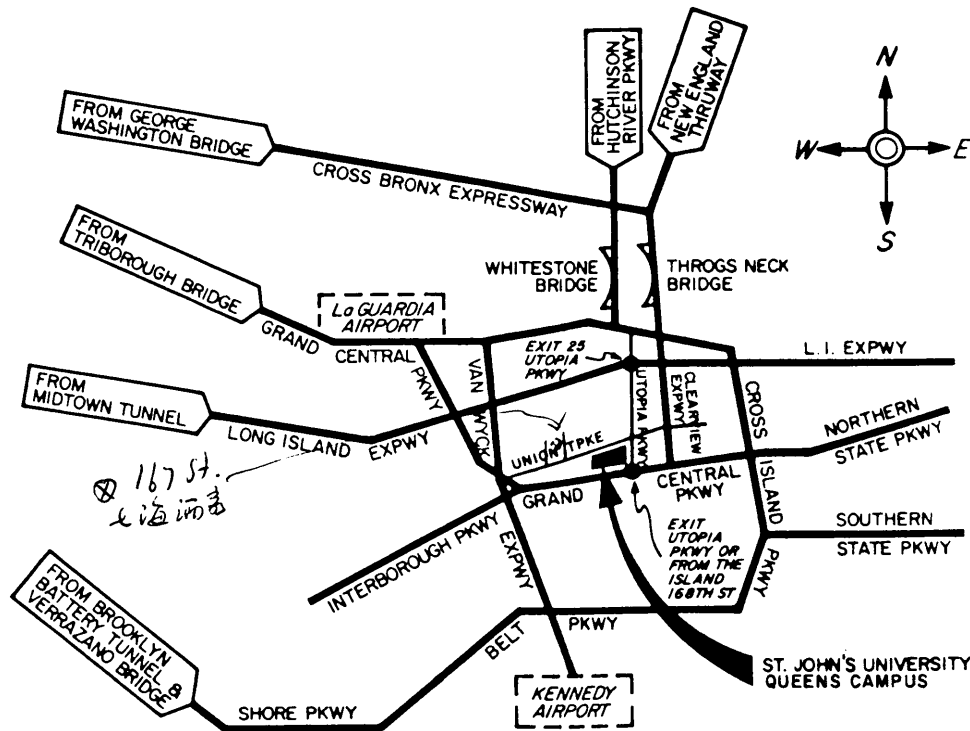
Sincerely yours,



Paul K. T. Sih

dc

DIRECTIONS TO ST. JOHN'S QUEENS CAMPUS



- L.I.R.R.** –Jamaica Station. Q-43 bus to 169th St. and Hillside Ave. Transfer to Q-17A bus for St. John's University.
 –Flushing Station. Q-17 bus to Utopia Parkway and Long Island Expressway. Transfer to Q-17A bus for St. John's University.
- B.M.T.** –Jamaica "E1" to 168th St. (last stop). Walk east one block on Jamaica Ave. to corner at May's Department Store. Q-17A bus or Q-31 bus to St. John's University.
- I.N.D.** –"E" or "F" train to Union Turnpike--Kew Gardens Station. Q-44A bus to St. John's University; or, "E" or "F" train to 169th St. Station (during "rush hours" take "E" train). Q-17A bus or Q-31 bus to St. John's University.
- I.R.T.** –Flushing Subway to Main St., Flushing. Q-17 bus to Utopia Parkway and Long Island Expressway. Transfer to Q-17A bus for St. John's University.

Automobile

BROOKLYN—Interboro Parkway to Grand Central Parkway. East on Grand Central to Utopia Parkway Exit. North on Utopia Parkway to St. John's University.

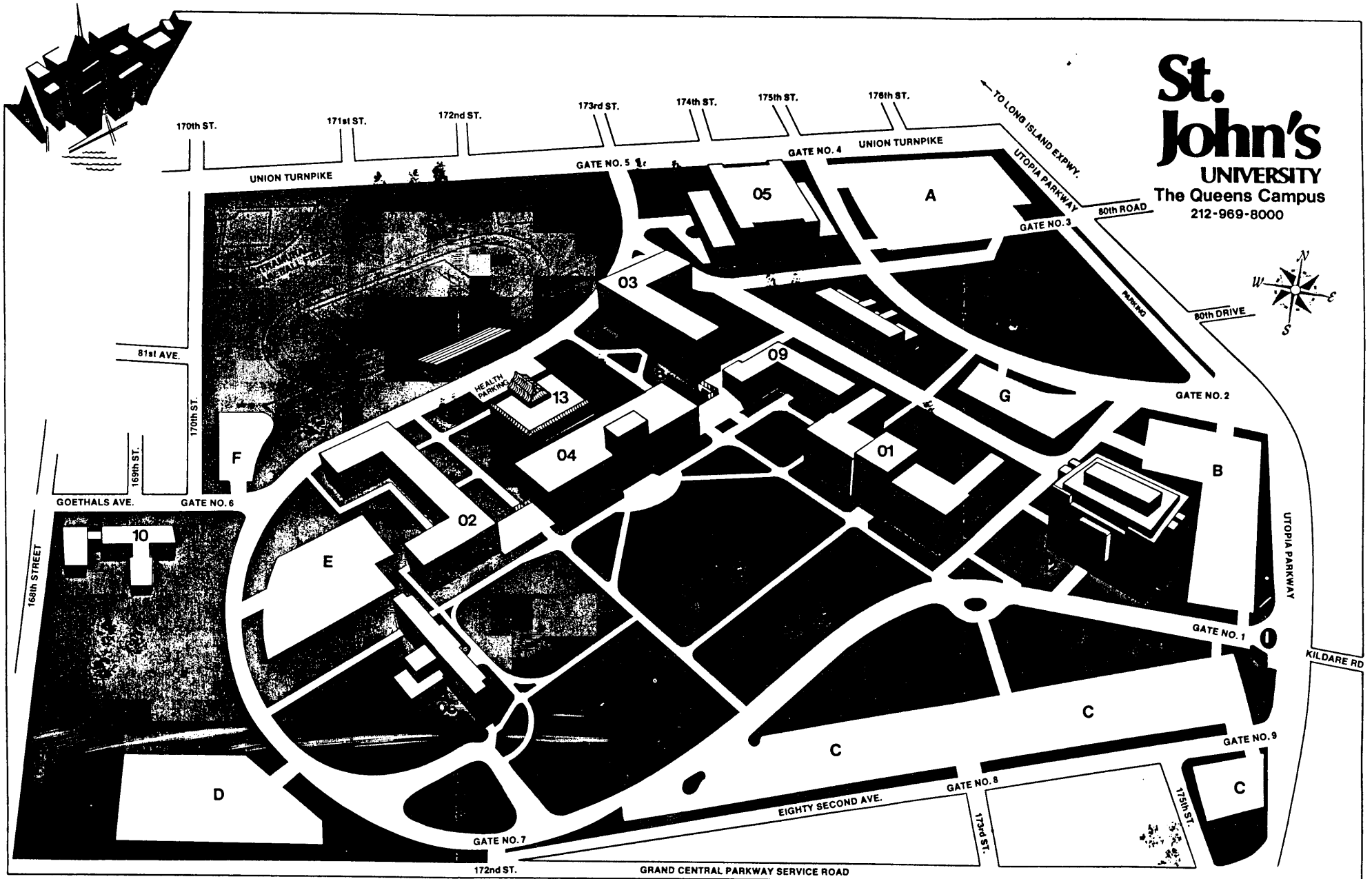
NEW YORK—Queens Midtown Tunnel to Long Island Expressway to Utopia Parkway Exit. South on Utopia Parkway to Union Turnpike. St. John's University on corner.

BRONX –Triboro or Bronx-Whitestone Bridge to Grand Central Parkway. East on Grand Central to Utopia Parkway Exit. North on Utopia to St. John's University.
 –Throgs Neck Bridge to Clearview Expressway. South on Clearview to Grand Central Parkway.

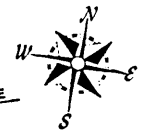
West on Grand Central and exit on 168th St., bear right and turn right at first light. Proceed one block to Goethals Ave. and turn right for St. John's University.

NASSAU and SUFFOLK

–Northern State Parkway to Grand Central Parkway (or Southern State Parkway to Cross Island Parkway. North on Cross Island to Grand Central Parkway). West on Grand Central and exit at 168th St., bear right and turn right at first light. Proceed one block to Goethals Ave., and turn right for St. John's University.
 –Long Island Expressway to Utopia Parkway Exit 25. Left at first light straight to Union Turnpike and Campus.



St. John's
UNIVERSITY
 The Queens Campus
 212-969-8000



BUILDINGS

01 - ST. JOHN HALL:
 Campus Security, Chaplain,
 College of Business
 Administration, Dean of
 Summer Sessions, Graduate
 Division of the College of
 Business Administration,
 Lounge, St. John's College
 of Liberal Arts and Sciences,
 St. Vincent's College

02 - ST. ALBERT HALL:
 Auditorium, Cafeteria,
 Chaplain, College of
 Pharmacy and Allied Health
 Professions, Graduate
 Division of the College of
 Pharmacy and Allied Health
 Professions, Graduate
 School of Arts and Sciences,
 Special University Programs
03 - MARILLAC HALL:
 Auditorium, Cafeteria,
 Counseling, Dean of

Students, Graduate
 Division of the School
 of Education, Higher
 Education Opportunity
 Program, Office of
 Campus Ministry,
 Placement, School of
 Education, TV Center
04 - ST. AUGUSTINE HALL:
 Library, de Andreis
 Gallery, Director of
 Libraries
05 - ALUMNI HALL:

Department of Athletics,
 Gymnasium and Athletic
 Facilities, Little Theatre,
 President's Room, Reserve
 Officers Training Corps
06 - ST. VINCENT HALL:
 Vincentian Faculty
 Residence
07 - STADIUM
**08 - OUR LADY OF
 LOURDES CHAPEL**
09 - PERBOYRE HALL:
 President's Office

Administration Offices,
 Book Store, Bursar,
 High School Relations,
 Registrar, Treasurer
10 - RESERVE CENTER
11 - UNIVERSITY CENTER:
 Chaplain, Commons, Game
 Room, Lounge, Meeting
 Rooms, Rathskeller, Student
 Organization Offices
12 - FROMKES HALL:
 School of Law,
 Law Library, Moot Court

13 - SUN YAT SEN HALL:
 Center of Asian Studies,
 Exhibition Gallery,
 Office of Director
PARKING FIELDS:
 A, B, C, D, E, F, G
GATE LOCATIONS:
GATE NO. 1: (Main Gate)
 Utopia Pkwy., Kildare Rd.
GATE NO. 2: Utopia Pkwy.,
 north of Kildare Rd.
GATE NO. 3: Utopia Pkwy.,
 Foot of 80th Rd. (Entrance

to Alumni Hall Parking)
GATE NO. 4: Union Tpke.
 at 175th St. (Closest gate
 to Alumni Hall)
GATE NO. 5: Union Tpke. at 173rd St.
GATE NO. 6: Goethals Ave.,
 east of 168th St.
GATE NO. 7: 172nd St.
 (Closest gate to 168th St.
 exit, Grand Central Pkwy.)
GATE NO. 8: 82nd Ave. at 173rd St.
GATE NO. 9: Utopia Pkwy.
 at 82nd Ave.

St. John's University

JAMAICA, NEW YORK 11439

1975 DEC -1 AM 11: 20

*Platini
cc to George
per*

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

TELEPHONE
(212) 969-8000

Alvin de V. J. M.

November 26, 1975

Hon. Hiram L. Fong
Senator, State of Hawaii
2121 New Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Fong:

Please permit me this opportunity to inform you of the details of the Convocation to be held on Monday evening, December 15, on our Queens Campus, at which you will receive an honorary degree.

The Convocation is scheduled to begin promptly at 8:15 P.M. and will be held in Marillac Hall Auditorium. Publicity photographs will be taken prior to the Convocation. We would appreciate your arriving in Room SB 17 of Marillac Hall at approximately 7:15 P.M. Reserved parking immediately outside of Marillac Hall has been arranged for your convenience.

On behalf of our Very Reverend President, Father Cahill, I would also like to extend an invitation to your family to join us in Room SB 17.

If you would, at this time, forward us a personal guest list, we will see to it that those persons on the list receive invitations to the Convocation.

If I can be of any service to you, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Martin J. Healy

Martin J. Healy
Director of Public Relations

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

St. Johns Univ.

Norman Law Kee

Eddie Hong

Josephine Hong

T. L.

yips

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Senator:

(I have never done this before)
T. L. asked me to work on a guest list for invitations to St. John's University convocation which, of course, I ve not gotten to as yet.

I will do so soon, I promise, and will include Dr. and Mrs. Liu as well as Eddie & Mae Hong, etc., and I assume this is ok with you.

Rita

I didn't mention your getting degree in letter as I felt his friend would try to call on you there...

✓ Dr. Liu

Mae + Eddie Hong

May + ^{Ann} Arthur Lee

Fran's

Charles

St. John's University
GRAND CENTRAL AND UTOPIA PARKWAYS
JAMAICA, NEW YORK 11439

Alyce
acknowledge this
letter & prepare
a response for letter
1/2

1975 NOV 20 11 9: 34

PAUL K. T. SIH
VICE PRESIDENT FOR
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND EDUCATION
AND
DIRECTOR OF THE CENTER OF ASIAN STUDIES

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 212
969-8000

November 18, 1975

The Honorable Hiram L. Fong
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Fong:

Kindly accept my congratulations for the academic honor which you have graciously agreed to accept on December 15, 1975 at St. John's University. Because of your eminent contributions to our nation and to the world, you indeed deserve this honorific recognition.

As you may know, St. John's University has constructed a new building in honor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic of China, which is the home of the Center of Asian Studies. It is built in the Oriental style and with Oriental materials, something unique in this country. It is hoped that while you are on our campus, you will visit this Hall. A set of postcards showing this building is enclosed.

Incidentally, I have just returned from Taiwan. While there, a Chung-cheng (the courtesy name of the late President Chiang Kai-shek) Cultural Foundation was set up with the support of industrial and business leaders in Taiwan. The Foundation, established by St. John's University for the single purpose of commemorating the late President Chiang, has raised \$500,000 as a sinking fund. One half of this amount, \$250,000, was raised by St. John's University, the other half has been contributed voluntarily by the industrial leaders and businessmen in Taipei. The interests derived from this Fund, which should amount to \$50,000 annually, will be used by the Center of Asian Studies for two purposes: (1) to assist worthy and needy Chinese students with scholarship awards and (2) to provide grants to graduate students, especially American students who will be doing research on China between 1920-1940's with special reference to the life and thought and achievements of the late President Chiang.

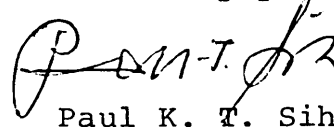
I understand that upon receipt of the honorary degree you have

consented to make a brief response. I would appreciate it very much if you would include something in your statement about the Sun Yat Sen Hall at St. John's University, which was completed in September 1973, and also the significance of the recent establishment of the Chung-Cheng Cultural Foundation in honor of the late President Chiang. President Chiang received an honorary degree from St. John's University in May 1971--the only honorary degree he ever accepted during his lifetime. We are so grateful to him for this honor.

In addition, St. John's University is one of the strongest supporters of the cause championed by the Republic of China. Anything coming from you, a great friend of the Republic of China, in need and in deed, will provide greater inspiration to the administration, faculty and the student body of this university during the convocation.

I understand that Mrs. Josephine Fong is organizing a testimonial dinner in your honor before the convocation. I shall have the honor of attending it.

Sincerely yours,


Paul K. T. Sih

dc

St. John's University
GRAND CENTRAL AND UTOPIA PARKWAYS
JAMAICA, NEW YORK 11439

PAUL K. T. SIH
VICE PRESIDENT FOR
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND EDUCATION
AND
DIRECTOR OF THE CENTER OF ASIAN STUDIES

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 212
969-8000

T.L. 112
*TL phoned
regards for Aug. date
Cong. recess.
Dr. Sih will write again.*

April 25, 1975

Mr. T. L. Tsui
United States Senate
Room 1313
Washington, D.C.

Dear T.L.:

Thank you for your letter of April 22 and the enclosures. Your kind words about my new position provide me with a greater inspiration for much work yet to be done with my limited capacity.

During the national funeral services for the late President Chiang, I had the honor to meet, for the first time, our beloved Senator Fong. It was also a good opportunity for the Very Reverend Joseph T. Cahill, C.M., President of St. John's University, to get acquainted with this great Senator from Hawaii of Chinese origin.

Father Cahill will submit his recommendation for an honorary doctoral degree to the Board of Trustees for approval sometime in May. Tentative date for special ceremonies to confer the degree will be August 21, 1975, if this is convenient to the Senator. I shall write you again to confirm this arrangement as soon as the Board of Trustees gives their approval.

My best regards to Mrs. Ruth Kuo.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Paul K. T. Sih

*Association
already scheduled
Sen. principal
recipient
Father John Newman
8:15
7:30 for photographs etc.*

*212-969-8000
Will send official
letter of invitation
upon response
10/29 or 30
in phone*

COPY

November 12, 1975

Very Rev. Joseph T. Cahill, C.M.
President
St. John's University
Jamaica, New York 11439

Dear President Cahill:

It is with a deep sense of pride and gratitude that I accept the honorary Doctor of Laws degree from St. John's University to be conferred on me at a Convocation December 15.

It will be my pleasure, also, to make a brief response on this very special occasion as you requested.

Please accept and convey to all members of the Board of Trustees my heartfelt appreciation for selecting me and particularly for the unanimity of their decision to award me this very high honor.

With warm best wishes and aloha, I am

Sincerely,

Hiram L. Fong

HLF:irpb

St. John's University

Jamaica, N.Y. 11435 NOV 10 AM 10:30

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 7, 1975

Senator Hiram L. Fong
United States Senate
Room 1313
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Fong:

The Board of Trustees of St. John's University has unanimously chosen you to receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. It is a great pleasure for me to inform you officially of this decision, and you will do us a great honor if you will accept it.

This degree will be conferred at a Convocation to be held Monday evening, December 15, 1975, at 8:15 P.M. at our Queens campus. We will also be pleased if you will make a brief response after the degree is conferred.

Will you please let me know, at your earliest convenience, if you can accept this degree.

With kindest personal wishes, I remain

Sincerely,



Very Rev. Joseph T. Cahill, C.M.
President