

# Washington, D.C.: Public Relations: Press Releases: 1972

Senator Daniel K. Inouye Papers

Administrative Files, Washington, D.C., Public Relations, Press Releases, Box AD40, Folder 13

<https://hdl.handle.net/10524/70439>

---

Items in eVols are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved, unless otherwise indicated.

*UHM Library Digital Collections Disclaimer and Copyright Information*

January 13, 1972

SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE ----FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Senator Daniel K. Inouye will chair public hearings of the Senate Merchant Marine Subcommittee on his Hawaii Public Interest Protection Act in Honolulu at the Ilikai Hotel next Tuesday through Thursday, January 18-20.

The hearings, to which the public is invited, are the first Congress has held on the unique problems which confront Hawaii as a result of the State's dependence on surface shipping. Senator Inouye's bill, if enacted, would provide for the continuing transportation of goods to and from Hawaii with ships and personnel other than those involved in a strike or a lockout.

Senator Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) of the Merchant Marine Subcommittee, Mr. Manny Rouvelas, staff counsel for the subcommittee, and Mr. David Craton, minority counsel, will also participate in the hearings scheduled to start at 10 a.m., January 18, in the conference room of the Pacific Ballroom of the Ilikai Hotel. Subsequent day's sessions will begin at 9 a.m. with the afternoon sessions scheduled to commence at 1:30 p.m. daily.

Senator Hiram Fong is scheduled as the lead off witness followed by Dr. Shelley Mark. Dr. Tom Hitch, First Hawaiian Bank, Professor John Ferguson, Director of the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Hawaii and Malcolm McFee, Special Assistant to the Governor of American Samoa.

The afternoon session on Tuesday will feature testimony by Mayors Fasi, Kimura and Vidinha, John Weeks of Operation Black Eye, representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, Manufacturers Association and others. Wednesday morning will feature the testimony of George Koga, Chairman of the City Council, and representatives of organized labor.

Testimony from other Hawaii political business industry groups and citizens will follow Wednesday afternoon and Thursday with the hearings scheduled to wind up Thursday afternoon.

Members of the community wishing to testify at the hearings should contact Senator Inouye's Honolulu office (#538-3112) today (Friday, January 14). Every effort will be made to include additional individuals on the final day of the hearings.

These hearings will be continued in Washington in order that representatives of the Federal Administration may also testify.

February 7, 1972

DRAFT PRESS RELEASE (when and if the Senate passes the  
Administration's Dock Strike bill)

---

Senator Daniel K. Inouye today voted, "with grave reluctance", for passage of S. J. Res. 187, the Nixon Administration's Emergency Dock Strike legislation, stating that the West Coast dock strike, "has resulted in unique, direct, and most distressing damage to the health and welfare of the people of Hawaii.

"The Administration bill meets an urgent need, the immediate resumption of shipping to and from Hawaii, however, I do not believe that emergency legislation such as this is the best solution.

"I am fearful that an agreement imposed by an outside arbitrator may not be as binding as is hoped and intended by those who arbitrate the dispute. I have felt, and I still do, that the best way to resolve labor-management disputes is through collective bargaining between the disputing parties.

"For this reason, I will persevere in my efforts to enact the Hawaii Public Interest Protection Act, which I introduced last fall, designed to provide a fair and equitable means of resolving shipping disputes without disrupting the vital flow of ocean surface transportation between Hawaii and the Mainland nor preventing labor and management from achieving a negotiated settlement through collective bargaining."

#####

February 7, 1972

DRAFT CODE - A - PHONE STATEMENT

"Today, despite my deep reservations and honest doubts, I voted for passage of Senate Joint Resolution 187, the Administration's Emergency Dock Strike legislation.

"I have felt, and I still do, that the best way to resolve labor-management disputes is through collective bargaining between the disputing parties. It is part of our American philosophy that we not impose on any man the conditions under which he must work, or on management the terms of his hire. However, in the case of the West Coast dock strike and its unique, direct, and most distressing damage to the people of Hawaii, I believe it necessary to make an exception to the general rule.

"Nonetheless, I will persevere in my efforts to enact the Hawaii Public Interest Protection Act, which I introduced last fall, designed to provide a fair and equitable means of resolving shipping disputes without disrupting the vital flow of shipping between Hawaii and the Mainland nor preventing labor and management from reaching a settlement through collective bargaining."

#####

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE  
February 8, 1972

---

Mr. President:

I support the measure reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, but I must confess that I do so with grave reluctance. Throughout my adult life, and particularly and especially during my public life, first in the territorial legislature and later in the United States Congress, I have opposed measures which would impose compulsory arbitration on parties involved in a labor-management dispute.

I have felt, and I still do, that the best way to resolve labor-management disputes is through collective bargaining between the disputing parties.

I am fearful that an agreement imposed by an outside arbitrator may not be as binding as is hoped and intended by those who will arbitrate the dispute.

There are ways to frustrate agreements which are imposed from without; through slow-downs, through wildcat strikes, partial lock-outs and through a variety of devices which may be employed by both management and labor.

It is part of our American philosophy that we not impose on any man the conditions under which he must work, or on management the terms of his hire. However, in the case of the West Coast dock strike, we may have an exception to the general rule.

I wish to speak first as a citizen of Hawaii. My constituents, not parties to the dispute, are the primary victims of the failure to reach agreement.

The Hawaii members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's

Union are not involved in any direct sense. They are not involved in the jurisdictional dispute with the Teamster's Union, and they are not involved in the inter-union leadership struggle. But they are paying a part of the price shared by every other citizen of my state.

Mr. President, this West Coast dock strike is not Hawaii's strike, but Hawaii's burden has been disproportionately greater than any other state of this Union.

Because of that fact, and because of our unique situation, I introduced last November 11th, S. 2836, The Hawaii Public Interest Protection Act. With the approval of the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, hearings were held in Honolulu on January 18th, 19th, and 20th. I will soon file a special report and I now urge my colleagues to read that report and the testimony of the effects of this dispute on the State of Hawaii.

Hawaii is not, and has not been starving as a result of this shipping stoppage. While 90 percent of our food is normally shipped in from the West Coast, the people of Hawaii have, by extraordinary effort, and at exorbitant expense, been able to provide for normal needs. We may not be starving, but many have become unemployed and businesses have gone bankrupt.

In recent years, the national rate of unemployment has exceeded Hawaii's rate by some 50 percent. Today, Hawaii's unemployment rate is the highest in 17 years and above the national average.

The first 100 days of the strike cost the pineapple industry in my state some \$10,700,000. It resulted in a \$40 million reduction in retail sales on Oahu alone in the first three months of the strike. The sugar industry in Hawaii has lost some \$30 million dollars since World War II due to shipping strikes. State revenues which were scheduled to increase by more than 8 percent in the first half of the current fiscal year increased by less than half that amount and state services and employment are being cut accordingly.

Honolulu, already having the highest cost of living of any major city, has had a further sharp rise in prices. Fresh produce prices, not under the price freeze, went up more than ten percent in the first 100 days of the strike. The overall price index climbed by 2.4 percent. Lettuce, at more than a dollar a head, and tomatoes at a dollar per pound are daily reminders of our dependence on West Coast shipping and the price we are being asked to pay for a dispute not of our making and over which we have no control.

Should the strike spread, and there have been some threats of that happening, then Hawaii would be totally dependent on air. Air cargo can satisfy only some three percent of our transport needs.

As a resident of Hawaii, and as a public official representing the people of my state, I cannot just sit by and just hope that it will be resolved.

When this strike started on July 1st, I hoped that it would be resolved by Labor Day. Then, I hoped that it would be over by Thanksgiving--and then by Christmas--and then by mid-January, and finally by February. And still it continues, and no one can say with certainty that it will soon be resolved by the parties directly involved through the collective bargaining process.

I wish to speak not only as a resident of Hawaii, but as the Chairman of the Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee. There is no question that we must preserve and improve our ability to compete in the international markets. For the first time since 1893, our Nation has this past year experienced an actual trade deficit as well as a balance of payments deficit. The causes are many and I cannot detail all of them here in this brief moment, but I would like to state that one lesson we must learn. When customers who have been relying on American sources for the goods cannot get regular and uninterrupted delivery, they go elsewhere. There is no question that agricultural and industrial sales have been lost due to the current dispute. Such sales are not only lost for now, but future sales are lost as well. These losses are not just temporary. Some are permanent and many semi-permanent. The process of

regaining old customers is a long and arduous one and more than our economic health can well endure.

4 The continuing shipping stoppage does serious damage to our Nation's economic vitality. It has resulted in unique, direct, and most distressing damage to the health and welfare of the people of Hawaii.

Therefore, as an emergency measure, and despite my deep reservations and honest doubts, I support passage of this measure.

MARCH 8, 1972

DRAFT PRESS RELEASE

Senator Daniel K. Inouye today hosted a meeting with Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Richard E. Lyng, Representative Spark Matsunaga, Representative Patsy Mink, a representative from Senator Hiram Fong's office, and John Toland, Executive Director of the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, to urge the Department of Agriculture to include pineapple juice among its fruit and vegetable juice purchases for the Needy Family Program.

The Department purchased 3,825,000 cases of juice last year. These purchases included apricot, orange, peach, pear, apple and tomato juices, but no pineapple juice.

Senator Inouye strongly urged equal treatment for domestic pineapple producers by the Agriculture Department.

As there is no foreign pineapple juice on the American market, purchases by the Department would not only provide a more varied diet for many needy families, but would also benefit the Hawaii pineapple industry.

Senator Inouye noted that more than 18,000 people in Hawaii are employed by the pineapple industry each summer and more than 6,000 depend upon pineapple for year round employment.

March 8, 1972

DRAFT RADIO STATEMENT FOR RADIO STATION  
KMVI

*MAUI*

Radio Station KMVI has served the people of Maui with  
dedication and distinction for 25 years, ~~today~~

In these times of instant <sup>global</sup> communication ~~around the~~  
~~globe~~, the broadcasting industry is an essential link in our  
society. Entertainment, information, news and topics of special  
community concern, ~~are all available on stations such as KMVI~~

~~It has been my experience, however, that~~ Radio Station  
KMVI, its staff and management, provides <sup>and meaningful</sup> the people of Maui  
with broadcasting of real excellence.

And I am confident that the years ahead will be filled  
with even greater achievements.

*throughout its 25  
years you  
of service,  
provided  
the finest*

TUCK

## UNIVERSAL VOTER ENROLLMENT

As the original sponsor of a Universal Voter Enrollment bill designed to expedite the enfranchisement of millions of Americans prevented from voting by archaic registration laws, the Senate's narrow defeat of the National Voter Registration Act on March 15th deeply disturbed me.

Evidence clearly demonstrates that the major barriers to voting in this nation are the cumbersome registration processes to which many Americans have been subjected.

We give the American people time off from work to vote in most jurisdictions, but not one gives them time off to register. And in state, and in individual jurisdictions within states, we find registration offices open only during the normal working hours when many working people are unable to take time off to make that trip to the registrar's office and enroll as a qualified voter.

The situation has become so bad that in 1968 more eligible Americans failed to vote than voted for any of the candidates for President.

The National Voter Registration Act would establish a nationwide system of voter registration by mail for all federal elections.

PAGE TWO

---

After a week of parliamentary maneuvers, opponents succeeded in tabling, and thus defeating, the act.

On another front, however, the Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional any law denying the ballot to anyone solely because he has not lived long enough in a state or district where he seeks to register and vote.

Although the Supreme Court decision dealt specifically with Tennessee's one year residency law, it will apply nationwide. Election officials may close registration only 30 days before election day to check for fraud and to prepare for voting. Previously, 22 States <sup>including Hawaii</sup> had one year residency requirements before an otherwise qualified person could vote. Another 21 States had six months residency requirements.

Hopefully, the Senate and House of Representatives will be able to follow up this Supreme Court decision in the near future and some form of Universal Voter Enrollment can be made available to all qualified citizens.

#####

## EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

On March 22, 1972, after 49 years of waiting, the Equal Rights Amendment eliminating all discrimination by sex finally passed the Senate by a resounding margin of 84-8.

Although the Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee turned down the House of Representatives version, the original wording was restored on the Senate floor and all subsequent efforts to dilute its intent were successfully defeated.

The prospects for ratification of the amendment by the necessary 2/3 of the nation's state legislatures appear excellent.

After years of disappointed efforts to secure passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, I am naturally tremendously pleased at its final victory.

#####

March 28, 1972

KOKEE WATER PROJECT

On behalf of Hawaii's entire Congressional delegation, on March 1, I introduced a bill to permit the State of Hawaii to apply for funds for the construction of a multi-purpose dam in the Kokee area of Kauai under the Small Reclamation Projects Act.

The proposed dam would help meet the ever increasing electric power demands on the Island of Kauai and the need to irrigate additional agricultural lands. Kauai is threatened with a serious electric power shortage in the immediate future and hydroelectric power created by the dam could be the most effective and least environmentally disruptive means of alleviating that shortage.

I have made certain that a complete study of the environmental effects on the Kokee area will be conducted prior to construction of this dam. In order for such an application for construction to be approved, the Department of the Interior must be convinced of the need for the dam and of the absence of adverse environmental effects.

The original study of the need for the Kokee Water Project was completed in 1964 and the figures contained in the report are somewhat outdated. An update of the 1964 study and the environmental impact study described above are both badly needed.

#####

F.Y.I.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28

SENATOR:

At 11:10 a.m. Malcolm Barr called and said the bill giving Guam Territorial Representation in the U.S.

Congress had passed and asked for comment from you.

He needed something before an 11:30 a.m. deadline in Guam so I took the liberty of giving him the following:

"Slightly over a year ago I introduced a bill to give Guam representation in the United States Congress by a Territorial Deputy. Guam has long deserved representation in the Congress and I am gratified by the Senate's final passage of the House of Representative's version of my original bill."

Tuck

April 10, 1972  
D R A F T

The State of Hawaii has been honored in many ways, but all who know and love Hawaii will agree that a musical salute is most appropriate.

Though we are small in numbers, small in size, and far from the North American continent, Hawaii's musical contribution has been far greater than these circumstances warrant.

Our late Queen Liliuokalani composed one of the world's best-loved songs, Aloha Oe.

Then, as today, hundreds of Hawaiian songs -- from Aloha Oe to Tiny Bubbles -- have influenced the mainstream of American music.

Hawaii is more than music, lovely beaches, and blue skies. Hawaii is really people.

There are 800,000 of us. We possess a per capita income of \$4,163, the greatest variety and mixture of races in the nation, and an educational system that has made our people among the best literate in America.

Hawaii's contribution to the nation in time of war has been immense. A larger proportion of Hawaiians have volunteered for military service than any other State. Not surprisingly, we also have suffered a higher proportion of casualties.

DRAFT  
Page Two

---

We are a proud people, proud of our diversity and our heritage,  
and proud to be Americans.

As you salute Hawaii, we would in turn like to salute those in  
our forty-nine sister States and the District of Columbia who made it  
possible for Hawaii to be one of these United States.

#####

# United States Senate

---

## MEMORANDUM

4-15-72

Eiler:

Attached is a draft of proposed joint news release on request for sugar smut funds.

Please let me know as soon as possible if Senator Inouye wishes to join in it.



Alyce Thompson - Ext.56361

DRAFT RELEASE

WASHINGTON, April 17 -- The Hawaii Congressional Delegation today joined forces in an urgent appeal to both Congress and the Administration for funds to fight a devastating fungus that recently invaded Hawaii and that could threaten the entire U.S. cane sugar industry.

In joint letters to key members of Congress and to Secretary of Agriculture Earl J. Butz, the Hawaii delegation asked that \$250,000 be provided for research in fiscal 1973 to combat the spread of sugar cane smut, which already has gained a foothold on the Island of Oahu, and to develop cane varieties which can resist the fungus.

The letters, signed by Senators Hiram L. Fong and Daniel K. Inouye and Representatives Spark M. Matsunaga and Patsy T. Mink, went to the chairmen and ranking minority members of both the Senate and House Appropriations Committees and their appropriate subcommittees which handle the Agriculture Department's budget requests, as well as to Butz.

As there is no known technology for quick eradication of the smut disease, in their letters the Hawaii delegation stressed "it is imperative for the survival of the cane sugar industry in this country that a research program be instituted now..."

U.S.D.A.'s Agricultural Research Service, in recognition of the emergency nature of the situation, already has agreed to put forth nearly \$50,000 from its contingency funds for an immediate intensification of research to combat the problem.

These contingency funds are being matched by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association. Beginning July 1, HSPA has pledged to apply another \$400,000 of its own funds to the battle for which \$250,000 in Federal funds are sought.

The sugar cane smut, scientifically known as *Ustilago scitaminea* Sydow, was originally detected in a single diseased plant on Oahu on April 7 a year ago, the first discovery of this fungus in the United States. Since then, it has been found to have infected 5,000 of some 20,000 acres of a single grower, the Oahu Sugar Company, in fields around Ewa which are closest to the Honolulu International Airport and the Barbers Point Naval Air Station.

It is suspected that the spores of the fungus may have found their way to Hawaii on the shoes and clothing of visitors, and the letters warned "It is possible that the spores could soon find their way to the other cane growing areas of Louisiana, Florida and Puerto Rico in the same way."

Some varieties of cane grown in these three areas have been shown to be susceptible to smut by tests conducted in regions of the world where the fungus exists. Thus, smut poses an economic threat to the Louisiana, Florida, and Puerto Rico, as well as to Hawaii, the letters added.

If the fungus can be confined to the Ewa area of the Oahu Sugar Company, a 5 percent reduction of that grower's crop would cost \$400,000, but a 20 percent reduction would entail a possible loss of \$1,600,000 for that firm alone.

If projected for the entire cane sugar industry in Hawaii, a 20 percent reduction in output would amount to an estimated loss of \$37 million. If a similar yield decline occurred in Louisiana and Florida, each of these two States could lose as much as \$20 million as a result.

Prior to the discovery of the smut in Hawaii, it was found in such cane growing areas as the Philippines, Indonesia, Taiwan, Mauritius, Reunion, South Africa, Rhodesia, Kenya, the Sudan, Portugal, Argentina, and Brazil. In the Sudan, where the fungus was discovered just seven years ago, the cane industry already has been severely crippled.

The HSPA, concerned that the smut might reach Hawaii, four years ago began testing and cross-fertilizing for smut-resistant

varieties in cooperative experiments with Taiwan, the Philippines and India.

The program proposed by Hawaii's four Members of Congress would be a cooperative arrangement between the HSPA and the Agriculture Department with the main objective to develop high-yielding, smut-resistant varieties, the results of which would be equally available to all domestic cane growing areas.

19  
April 18, 1972

DRAFT PRESS RELEASE

~~Handwritten signature and scribbles~~

AP  
UPZ  
Advertiser  
Star Bulletin

Senator Daniel K. Inouye today introduced an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 to regulate the quality of imported papayas by the same standards applied to Hawaiian grown papayas.

Senator Inouye stated, "this legislation offers equity and security to all papaya growers by imposing the same marketing restrictions on foreign producers as on domestic producers and assures American consumers of consistently high-quality fruit."

In an effort to assure a stable market and to provide the consumer with high-quality fruit, the Secretary of Agriculture on May 15, 1971, and the Papaya Administrative Committee on August 20, 1971, adopted regulations standardizing the market quality of papayas. The Agricultural Adjustment Act now protects a wide range of agricultural commodities in just this manner.

The presently small but rapidly expanding importation of unregulated foreign papayas undermines the market for higher-quality Hawaiian papayas and adversely affects the consumer who has the right to expect and to receive consistently top-grade produce.

DRAFT PRESS RELEASE  
Page Two

---

Papayas have become an important segment of the Hawaiian agricultural economy. More than 180 papaya growers and their employees are dependent upon this \$2.7 million industry, which has been able to increase production from 12 million pounds in 1960 to an anticipated 27 million pounds in 1972. Much of this growth has been a direct result of the expansion of the markets on the mainland and abroad, where consumption has jumped from 1 million pounds in 1960 to an estimated 13 million pounds this year and an anticipated 55 million pounds by 1985.

#####

20,  
April ~~19~~ 1972

DRAFT PRESS RELEASE

The Senate today adopted an amendment proposed by Senator Daniel K. Inouye to the Rural Development Act, qualifying lessees of Hawaiian Home Lands for Farmers Home Administration (FHA) loans.

Senator Inouye's amendment requires the Secretary of Agriculture to accept a guarantee by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands of the State of Hawaii as security for a rural housing loan on land leased by the Department.

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act has specifically prohibited farmers who lease their land from the Hawaiian Home Lands Department from giving liens on the property to secure loans.

The State of Hawaii has been willing to guarantee FHA loans made to such farmers, but the FHA has refused to accept the State's guarantee. Over 1,000 Hawaiian homestead families ~~have been~~ have been unable to obtain much-needed FHA loans because of this technicality.

#####

April 20, 1972

PRESS RELEASE FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

Today, the Senate adopted an amendment proposed by Senator Daniel K. Inouye and cosponsored by Senator Hiram Fong, to the Rural Development Act qualifying lessees of Hawaiian Home Lands for Farmers Home Administration (FHA) loans.

Senator Inouye's amendment requires the Secretary of Agriculture to accept a guarantee by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands of the State of Hawaii as security for a rural housing loan on land leased by the Department.

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act has specifically prohibited farmers who lease their land from the Hawaiian Home Lands Department from giving liens on the property to secure loans.

The State of Hawaii has been willing to guarantee FHA loans made to such farmers, but the FHA has refused to accept the State's guarantee. Over 1,000 Hawaiian homestead families have been unable to obtain much-needed FHA loans because of this technicality.

#####

[ File copy for aloko and File  
-- do remove from file]

Press release was sent over telecopier  
to Noreen -- 2 p.m. Washington time.  
She was told to have Matt deliver to  
AP, UPI, Star-Bulletin & Advertiser.  
---Release was also telecopied to the  
Hawaii Tribune Herald  
same date and time. jmpl

NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE  
May 22, 1972

---

Senator Daniel K. Inouye today presented testimony to  
the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior  
and Insular Affairs Committee on behalf of legislation to designate  
Puukohola Heiau a National Historic Site and to authorize a study  
to determine whether to establish a unit of the National Park  
System at the site of Honokohau National Historic Landmark.

"Passage of this legislation would preserve a vital part  
of Hawaii's rich historical and cultural tradition and permit  
residents as well as visitors to share and enjoy both sites on the  
Island of Hawaii," stated Senator Inouye.

"At the Puukohola site King Kamehameha the Great, founder  
of the Kingdom of Hawaii, built the famous Puukohola Heiau, a  
sacred temple dedicated with human sacrifices to his war god  
Ku-kailimoku, and two nearby heiaus prominent in Hawaiian legends  
and history.

"Within the Honokohau National Historical Landmark area  
are a number of archeological sites including heiaus, toboggan slides,  
burial tombs, agricultural pens, and three fishponds.

Press Release  
Page Two

---

"The Honokohau area recently has become a major focal point of concern by the people of Hawaii for the preservation of their unique heritage. Plans for recreational and urban development along the shoreline of Kaloko Pond precipitated this concern.

"The passage of legislation now before the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee authorizing a study of the Honokohau site would not commit the Federal government or Congress to any specific course of action, but would expedite action that might otherwise be delayed."

Senator Inouye concluded, "passage of the bill creating Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site involves minimal costs because the present owners of the site, the State of Hawaii and the Queen's Medical Center, are donating the land. Development costs for restoration and visitor facilities over a five-year period are estimated to be \$1,040,600. In expectation of 250,000 annual visitors authorization of such an expenditure seems more than justified."

#####

Hawaii Hoekii  
Hawaii Times  
Advertiser  
Star-Bulletin  
AP  
UPIZ

~~DRAFT~~ PRESS RELEASE - JUNE 13, 1972

---

Senator Daniel K. Inouye's Senate Bill 3493 to grant credit towards social security benefits for the time spent by Japanese-Americans during World War II in detention camps was included as an amendment to H. R. 1, the Social Security Amendments of 1972, in the Senate Finance Committee on June 12.

Senator Inouye introduced his bill, "in order to provide these citizens with some compensation for their involuntary internment. The estimated lost earnings as a result of internment would be added to regular earnings before and after internment for the purpose of computing Social Security benefits."

Senator Inouye has introduced similar legislation, now before the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, proposing the same compensation for federal employees interned during World War II.

TN/jmo

PK (8-2)

SENT OVER TELECOPIER TO  
ENDA -- June 21, 1972 -- To be  
delivered to Star-Bulletin by Matt.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE  
June 21, 1972

The fiscal crisis afflicting our state and local governments requires Federal help. The Federal government has assisted state and local governments for years and the increased demands on their fiscal resources makes additional and more effective Federal assistance imperative.

Although revenue sharing is not a new concept, the willingness of the Federal government to provide general assistance instead of limiting financial support to specific programs and projects is new.

As long as revenue sharing does not penalize states such as Hawaii who have attempted to meet their financial responsibilities with progressive tax policies. I believe it is a concept whose time has come. If it can encourage all state and local government to rationalize their budgets and encourage them to make their own taxes more equitable it can help to resolve many of the massive problems -- social, economic and environmental -- that gnaw at our society today.

PK (8-2)

SENT OVER TELECOPIER TO  
ENDA -- June 21, 1972 -- To be  
delivered to Star-Bulletin by Matt.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE  
June 21, 1972

The fiscal crisis afflicting our state and local governments requires Federal help. The Federal government has assisted state and local governments for years and the increased demands on their fiscal resources makes additional and more effective Federal assistance imperative.

Although revenue sharing is not a new concept, the willingness of the Federal government to provide general assistance instead of limiting financial support to specific programs and projects is new.

As long as revenue sharing does not penalize states such as Hawaii who have attempted to meet their financial responsibilities with progressive tax policies. I believe it is a concept whose time has come. If it can encourage all state and local government to rationalize their budgets and encourage them to make their own taxes more equitable it can help to resolve many of the massive problems -- social, economic and environmental -- that gnaw at our society today.

PK (8-2)

SENT OVER TELECOPIER TO  
ENDA -- June 21, 1972 -- To be  
delivered to Star-Bulletin by Matt.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE  
June 21, 1972

The fiscal crisis afflicting our state and local governments requires Federal help. The Federal government has assisted state and local governments for years and the increased demands on their fiscal resources makes additional and more effective Federal assistance imperative.

Although revenue sharing is not a new concept, the willingness of the Federal government to provide general assistance instead of limiting financial support to specific programs and projects is new.

As long as revenue sharing does not penalize states such as Hawaii who have attempted to meet their financial responsibilities with progressive tax policies. I believe it is a concept whose time has come. If it can encourage all state and local government to rationalize their budgets and encourage them to make their own taxes more equitable it can help to resolve many of the massive problems -- social, economic and environmental -- that gnaw at our society today.

PK (8-2)

SENT OVER TELECOPIER TO  
ENDA -- June 21, 1972 -- To be  
delivered to Star-Bulletin by Matt.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUYE  
June 21, 1972

The fiscal crisis afflicting our state and local governments requires Federal help. The Federal government has assisted state and local governments for years and the increased demands on their fiscal resources makes additional and more effective Federal assistance imperative.

Although revenue sharing is not a new concept, the willingness of the Federal government to provide general assistance instead of limiting financial support to specific programs and projects is new.

As long as revenue sharing does not penalize states such as Hawaii who have attempted to meet their financial responsibilities with progressive tax policies. I believe it is a concept whose time has come. If it can encourage all state and local government to rationalize their budgets and encourage them to make their own taxes more equitable it can help to resolve many of the massive problems -- social, economic and environmental -- that gnaw at our society today.

OK.

JOINT PRESS RELEASE

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Resolutions congratulating Waipahu, Hawaii, on its 75th anniversary celebration, were introduced today by the four members of the Hawaii Congressional delegation.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XAX~~

A resolution was introduced jointly by Representatives Patsy <sup>T.</sup>Mink and Spark <sup>M.</sup>Matsunaga, and a Senate resolution was introduced jointly by Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Hiram L. Fong.

The resolutions ~~note~~ note that Waipahu ~~grew~~ began as a ~~plantation~~ plantation town around a sugar mill founded in 1897, and is now celebrating its "Diamond Jubilee" ~~with~~ as a ~~bustling community~~ bustling community of businesses, homes, and public-spirited citizens.

They recall "the picturesque setting of the old sugar mill of the 1900's with its towering smokestack, the smell of molasses and the vista of sugar cane fields, the rickety clatter of a sugar <sup>e'</sup> can railroad train tugging crop-laden cars, the activity of horses, mules, and pack animals, and the laughter of browned, barefooted children walking over dusty roads to rural school houses . . ."

Although Waipahu ~~is~~ has become the hub of Leeward Oahu, the resolutions say, its citizens are anxious to preserve for their town the flavor and charm of an old plantation community.

The resolutions offer the congratulations of Congress to the city of Waipahu and its residents on the occasion of

2

its Diamond Jubilee, and extend the good wishes of the people of the United States that Waipahu will ~~grow~~ continue to grow and prosper.

by DKI  
6/22/72  
MATT DELIVERED  
[When approved/deliver to Advertiser, Star-Bulletin, AP & UPI]

**██████████** PRESS RELEASE -- June 21, 1972

Senator Daniel K. Inouye's bill to establish a system to regulate the travel agency business and to require the registration of travel agents, S. 2577, was reported out of the Commerce Committee on Tuesday, June 20, 1972.

Awaiting action by the Senate, Senator Inouye's bill would create a Bureau of Travel Agents Registration headed by a Director of Travel Agents Registration within the Department of Transportation to review the qualifications of individuals desiring to engage in the travel agency business.

Senator Inouye stated, "the Director and his Board would be empowered to issue a registration certificate to those agents who met certain minimum requirements. No agent would be permitted to operate a travel agency business without first receiving a certificate.

"The Director would have the additional power to promulgate such regulations as are necessary to carry out the purposes under this title. By extending this regulatory authority to the Director, the bill provides him with far-reaching powers to halt the abuses some agents inflict on themselves and their profession by shoddy administration and risky financial practices.

"The proposed legislation will also serve to protect the public and legitimate travel agents from an increasing number of -- for want of a better term -- 'fly by night operators' such as those primarily responsible for the recent charter strandings of students and other charter travelers in Europe and other inconveniences to the travelling public," Senator

Economic Salon

3/4/72

TUCK: Do you wish this for your files

somewhere. I attached a copy

to the green, and copy along with  
letter..... Jo Ann

RECEIVED BY [illegible]  
DATE [illegible] TIME [illegible]

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

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

GPO : 1971 O - 442-316

63-108

Following President Nixon's journey to Peking, there has been a great deal of discussion and speculation about United States trade with the People's Republic of China. Yet, many Americans are woefully unprepared for trade with a government that is secretive and tough-minded and that will adhere to strict state priorities.

Business in the U. S. , as in every other nation where the capitalist system predominates, is conducted between private firms with a minimum of government involvement. However, in China there are no stock markets or corporations. All economic negotiations are handled instead by government ministries.

There is much we can learn from the experience of foreign businessmen who have traded with the Chinese. Invariably they mention the deliberate, sometimes torturous, pace of negotiations and the great attention paid to details. Moreover, American executives will find that most of their initiatives will be fruitless unless Peking genuinely desires their merchandise.

It is wishful thinking to expect too much from the re-establishment of Sino-American trade. We will not sell many Cadillacs to the people of the People's Republic. Instead, we shall probably

Page Two

sell wheat, chemicals, fertilizers, heavy machinery, transportation equipment and advanced industrial processes to them.

Evaluating the potential of the Chinese market, we must remember that the gross national product of the People's Republic of China is only \$80 billion and that per capita income is an estimated \$125 per annum. We must scale our expectations accordingly.

In 1970, China exported approximately \$2.1 billion and imported \$1.9 billion in contrast to U.S. exports of \$42.7 billion and imports of \$40 billion. Clearly, as a potential trade partner, China does not begin to compare with Japan nor even with several other Asian nations.

Further, it is questionable whether the People's Republic of China will be able to sell much to America. The main Chinese exports are food and agricultural products, hog bristles, feathers, metals, curios, textiles, and arts and crafts. We may want increased imports of certain foodstuffs and metals, but there is little else we cannot obtain easily elsewhere.

As a general rule, trade relations between countries contain an element of diplomacy. This is particularly true of non-market economies, such as China, in which trade is considered a bargaining

Page Three

tool and an adjunct to politics. We must be aware that Peking could turn off the trade spigot at any time for political reasons. Therefore, much as we look forward to increased commerce with China, our businessmen should watch carefully for the pitfalls of international politics and not harbor any illusions about vast and easy profits just waiting to be earned.

However important the new thaw in Sino-American relations, we cannot isolate the President's meetings with Premier Chou and Chairman Mao from other developments in that part of the world. We must consider the connection between these events and the activities of the Soviet Union and Japan, in particular, throughout the Far East. These considerations are just as important -- if not more important -- than the revival of commercial relations with China.

I applauded the President's initiative to Peking, because stability in Asia and the Pacific requires some degree of mutual understanding between the United States, Japan, China and the Soviet Union. This can only be achieved and maintained by constant consultations among all parties.

However, I must confess some concern about the way Mr. Kissinger and President Nixon handled their overture to the People's

Page Four

Republic of China.

First, I believe an unwritten diplomatic rule requires a nation to advise its allies and friends of a major change of policy if that change could cause distress or embarrassment. Instead, the governments of Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, etc., first learned of our momentous change of policy only minutes before President Nixon addressed the nation on July 15, 1971.

In the midst of Japanese negotiations with the Republic of China (Taiwan) to expand trade and, at our behest, their cautious handling of the People's Republic, and in the midst of strong Filipino statements against Peking -- to cite only two examples -- the President dropped his diplomatic bombshell without warning.

The mixed reaction this surprise announcement evoked indicates that its handling may have been a major diplomatic error. I can only hope that the positive results of the President's trip will yield benefits commensurate with the damage done to our relations with a number of our Asian allies.

Second, though the President indicated that no strings were attached to the Peking visit, in the eyes of many influential Asians there was a string -- indeed, a rope. The eagerness with which

Page Five

the Administration grasped the opportunity to visit the People's Republic of China unfortunately recalled instances in Chinese history, well known to her neighbors, when the "barbarians" travelled to Peking to pay homage to Imperial China.

Americans regard the decision as a magnanimous gesture by our nation and by our President to demonstrate his willingness to go to China in the service of peace. Nevertheless, we lost face with many Asians. The arrangements may be more than justified if we succeed in ending the atmosphere of cold war hatreds that poisoned the Far East for a quarter century, but if the meeting had been scheduled in New Delhi, Singapore or Rangoon, it would have been perceived as a great diplomatic victory for both America and China without giving precedence as host to Peking.

Let me close with a final thought on the new Sino-American detente. It is no secret that the Chinese and the Russians remain on extremely unfriendly terms. Border skirmishes continue and an estimated one million troops on each side of the border face each other across the chilly waters of the Amur River and desert wastes of Sinkiang Province.

Page Six

When President Nixon visited Peking, his trip was greeted in Moscow with Siberian silence. If this hostility to Sino-American rapprochements continues, we may encounter obstacles and problems in our relations with the Soviet Union and her Eastern European allies.

If the restoration of modest relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China results in a generation of peace and progress in Asia and the Pacific, then the risk will have been fully worthwhile. History demonstrates that trading nations naturally hesitate to shoot at each other. Hopefully, with the normalization of relations between our two countries we can take a step toward a future of communication and commerce, however troubled, instead of military confrontation.

WASHINGTON DATELINE  
August 16, 1972  
NEWS FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

---

Senator Daniel K. Inouye today met with AID officials for a full briefing on the Philippine flood disaster in his new capacity as Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Meeting with Maurice J. Williams, Deputy Administrator of AID and coordinator of all U.S. relief and reconstruction assistance to the Philippines, Dr. Jarold Kieffer, Assistant Administrator for Humanitarian Assistance and Population and Cleo Shook, Director of the Korea, Philippine Desk, Senator Inouye received an in-depth briefing on the extent of the damage and U.S. and international efforts to be of help.

While the full extent of the disaster is still to be determined, Senator Inouye described the damage as truly tragic and urged that American help be generous and timely.

"We have a special relationship with the people of the Philippines. They are deserving of our special consideration in this hour of desperate need," said

Page Two

Senator Inouye. "President Marcos has indicated by his actions the willingness of the Philippine Government to tighten its belt and exert maximum effort to reconstruct the flood ravaged area.

"Some eight other countries are providing assistance. I support the concept of multi-lateral aid but I believe that we should also recognize the unique relationship which we have with the Philippines and act accordingly," stated Senator Inouye.

The United States has allocated some \$32.4 million to date of which \$24 million is in the form of food, consisting primarily of rice. The United States has committed 125,000 tons out of an estimated 550,000 ton shortage, most of which is a result of the recent flooding.

#####

FROM THE OFFICE OF U. S. SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE  
PRESS RELEASE- SEPTEMBER 12, 1972

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, (D-Hawaii) announced passage of his amendment to the Revenue Sharing Act (H. R. 14370) increasing federal payments to Hawaii and Alaska by an amount equal to the cost of living allowance in effect for those two states.

"This will mean some \$3,405,000 more per year to the State and local governments of Hawaii at the present time," stated Inouye. "It recognizes that the cost of government in Hawaii, just as is true of the cost of other services, is higher."

"Knowing of the real fiscal bind which effects our State, I am indeed most pleased."

The amendment provides an increase of 15 per cent in the case of Hawaii and 25 per cent for Alaska in the "primary" grants account. Under the Inouye amendment passed by the Senate, Hawaii would receive \$26,105,000 in "primary" grants and an additional \$3,700,000 in "supplementary" grants. The House passed version of Revenue Sharing provides \$25,900,000 for the State of Hawaii and contains no "supplementary" funds.

Tuck -  
Send this out to  
the VIP list. I had  
it sent by teletype  
to the media last night.  
Tom double space  
EK

September 18, 1972

DRAFT PRESS RELEASE

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, today hailed the action of the Senate-House Conference in retaining the Inouye Amendment to the Revenue Sharing Act. His amendment, adopted by the Senate last week, would tie the federal payments to Hawaii and Alaska to the cost of living factor utilized in computing pay for federal employees in those two states.

"I consider it extremely important and significant that this principle has been retained in what appears likely to become a permanent and perhaps increasing form of federal support for state and local governments," said Senator Inouye. "Adoption of my amendment will reduce the burden of state and local taxes in Hawaii--among the highest in any state--by almost \$20 million over the next five years if the present ratio of living costs continues," he noted. "I know this is good news to everyone in Hawaii."

Under the agreement reached by the conferees on the Revenue Sharing Act, Hawaii would receive an estimated \$26.3 million in primary grants the first year and \$28.9 million in such grants for each of the next four years. In addition, Hawaii would receive its share of the \$2.5 billion dollar supplemental provision providing 75% funding for social services which was tacked on to the Senate version of Revenue Sharing.

#####

Article for Honolulu Advertiser  
May, 1972

Is it possible to preserve and maintain our State's natural beauty and human warmth, yet still provide all our citizens with economic opportunities and security?

To find solutions to this double challenge facing Hawaii as we approach the year 2000 will require conscious and careful planning. More to the point, we must re-examine the plans we now rely on because I believe they are not adequate to meet the challenge.

Our present plans depend too much upon an expansion of the tourist industry. Perhaps Hawaii already has reached its maximum potential as a tourist destination area and any additional in-rush of visitors will accomplish more harm than good. To continue tourism's valuable contribution to our economy, it must be controlled.

Studying another prime tourist destination, Bermuda, might prove enlightening for all Hawaiians concerned with the future of tourism in our State. Bermuda not only controls the number of hotel rooms by law, but also legally limits the number and size of automobiles on the island -- only one per household.

By measures such as these Bermuda assures itself a steady, constant stream of satisfied tourists. Bermuda also preserves itself and spares its people from the worst excesses of unplanned and ultimately counter-productive expansion of the tourist industry.

Controls of this sort are not readily accepted in a society where every land-owner wants to put his land to its most profitable use. However, any thoughtful citizen must look down the road and realize that fair and comprehensive controls of our tourist industry are not only essential, but long overdue.

Another crucial factor argues against the heedless expansion of tourism beyond a carefully planned level. The Tourist Industry is labor intensive; that is, it generally employs low-skilled and low-paid labor.

Hawaii needs technologically intensive employment opportunities for residents with greater educational and work skills than tourism affords. Our geographic location should suggest some:

The potential for oceanographic activity in Hawaii has scarcely been tapped. Research into aquaculture, high-protein ocean farming, in addition to more traditional marine occupations, such as fishing, shipping, science and recreation opens almost limitless economic horizons for which Hawaii is ideally situated.

Government, business, technical, professional, educational and cultural conferences require more than the hotel rooms Hawaii abundantly possesses. Special facilities, especially for international conferences, are necessary to attract many of these organizations. (As an example, I had hoped that when the State Capitol was built, it would include -- at minimal cost -- electric wiring in the legislative chambers for simultaneous translation during international meetings and plenary sessions.) Attracting such major Pacific Basin conferences requires greater foresight than Hawaii has shown to date.

With the use of containerized cargo, it is now possible for a ship from Japan carrying goods destined for a half dozen

mainland American ports to unload all its cargo in Honolulu where that cargo can be separated by destination, combined with cargo from other sources, and shipped directly to each port. Trans-shipment can maximize ocean freight efficiency by this means instead of having each of a half dozen freighters stopping at each of a half dozen ports. Honolulu's mid-Pacific location and maritime tradition offer an opportunity to expand its free trade zone port facilities and establish itself as a major trans-shipment harbor.

The University of Hawaii should accelerate its expansion of facilities and offerings to better meet the educational needs not only of Hawaii, but of the entire Pacific Basin. As the logical center for professional, para-professional and technical schools around the Pacific, the University can act as a catalyst for the continuing educational and economic development of Asian and Oceanic nations.

All of these plus similar and related activities would provide employment for increasing numbers of highly skilled workers.

To survive and to thrive the people of Hawaii need not only to plan ahead, but to implement their plans. Hard decisions must be faced. Achieving critical objectives will often be difficult and expensive. But the cost of failing to plan and of failing to act will prove far greater.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUYE -- May 9, 1972  
---- In answer to President Nixon's speech of May 8, 1972 --

I am disappointed and disturbed by President Nixon's decision to mine Haiphong harbor and to blockade all sea and land transportation to and from North Vietnam.

The President claims the lives of 60,000 Americans in South Vietnam are jeopardized by the armies of North Vietnam. If so, he has no responsible alternative but to withdraw those Americans from danger immediately.

Instead, the President not only has left those American troops endangered, but has chosen by direct and senseless confrontation with the Soviet Union to place in jeopardy the lives of every American man, woman and child.

It is the responsibility of leadership to determine what objectives are essential and what objectives are not. World peace, a disarmament treaty with the U. S. S. R. and an end to the senseless slaughter in Indo-China are more important than the continued support of a corrupt and incompetent regime in Saigon.

If, after a decade of massive and generous assistance, the people of South Vietnam cannot or will not defend themselves, what more can the United States reasonably be asked to do for them?

During his 1968 campaign the President claimed he had a secret plan to end the war. He failed to tell the American people his plan meant four more years of carnage and destruction in Southeast Asia and the threat of conflict with the Soviet Union.

President Nixon's announced decision to interdict all shipping into the ports of North Vietnam, and to also prevent supplies from moving by rail to that country, marks a major new escalation of the Vietnam conflict. Such action was urged on President Johnson on numerous occasions but was rejected for fear that it would expand the scope of conflict when every effort should be directed toward reducing and resolving that unhappy war. The need to end the war is no less now and the arguments which persuaded President Johnson no less valid.

I am, therefore, deeply distressed that President Nixon has now unilaterally and without consulting the Congress adopted this dangerous new course. I pray that my fears may prove groundless but I believe the threat of major conflict between the major powers of the world has sharply increased. A Soviet counter move may not come immediately, and may not come at

all in Southeast Asia, but we will all be less secure for some time to come. As the nation which has defended the basic doctrine of freedom of the seas on occasions in the past it is particularly distressing that we now unilaterally take this action to circumscribe that principle.

###

# Senate

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1972

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by Hon. LAWTON CHILES, a Senator from the State of Florida.

## PRAYER

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

Almighty God, Ruler of men and nations, amid the confusion, contention, and uncertainty of our times—O Thou who changest not, abide with us. Keep our purposes certain, our directions clear, and our minds stayed on Thee.

We beseech Thee, O Lord, to strengthen and guide the President, our leaders, and the people, especially those in the Armed Forces and all those in the pursuit of peace. Have compassion upon all who suffer in body and spirit. Overrule our finite and human limitations by Thy infinite grace and love, until the shadows flee away and the brighter day dawns when all men live in the light of Thy kingdom.

In the name of the Prince of Peace, we pray. Amen.

## DESIGNATION OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. ELLENDER).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter.

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., May 9, 1972.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. LAWTON CHILES, a Senator from the State of Florida, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. CHILES thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT—ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Under authority of the order of the Senate of May 8, 1972, the Secretary of the Senate, on May 8, 1972, received the following message from the House of Representatives:

That the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution:

H.R. 13591. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to designate the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases as the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 1174. Joint resolution making an appropriation for special payments to inter-

national financial institutions for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 9769) concerning medical records, information, and data to promote and facilitate medical studies, research, education, and the performance of the obligations of medical utilization committees in the District of Columbia, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

## HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 9769) concerning medical records, information, and data to promote and facilitate medical studies, research, education, and the performance of the obligations of medical utilization committees in the District of Columbia, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

## THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, May 8, 1972, be dispensed with.

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

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

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

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

## ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION LAST EVENING

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the speech made by the President of the United States on national radio and television at 9 p.m. last night.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

### ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION

Good evening. Five weeks ago, on Easter weekend, the Communist armies of North Vietnam launched a massive invasion of South Vietnam, an invasion that was made possible by tanks, artillery, and other advanced offensive weapons supplied to Hanoi by the Soviet Union and other Communist nations.

The South Vietnamese have fought bravely to repel this brutal assault. Casualties on

both sides have been very high. Most tragically, there have been over 20,000 civilian casualties, including women and children, in the cities which the North Vietnamese have shelled in wanton disregard of human life.

As I announced in my report to the Nation 12 days ago, the role of the United States in resisting this invasion has been limited to air and naval strikes on military targets in North and South Vietnam. As I also pointed out in that report, we have responded to North Vietnam's massive military offensive by undertaking wide-ranging new peace efforts aimed at ending the war through negotiation.

On April 20th, I sent Dr. Kissinger to Moscow for four days of meetings with General Secretary Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders. I instructed him to emphasize our desire for a rapid solution to the war and our willingness to look at all possible approaches. At that time, the Soviet leaders showed an interest in bringing the war to an end on a basis just to both sides. They urged resumption of negotiations in Paris, and they indicated they would use their constructive influence.

I authorized Dr. Kissinger to meet privately with the top North Vietnamese negotiator, Le Duc Tho, on Tuesday, May 2d, in Paris. Ambassador Porter, as you know, resumed the public peace negotiations in Paris on April 27th and again on May 4th. At those meetings, both public and private, all we heard from the enemy was bombastic rhetoric and a replaying of their demand for surrender. For example, at the May 2nd secret meeting, I authorized Dr. Kissinger to talk about every conceivable avenue toward peace. The North Vietnamese flatly refused to consider any of these approaches. They refused to offer any new approach of their own. Instead, they simply read verbatim their previous public demands.

Here is what over three years of public and private negotiations with Hanoi has come down to: The United States, with the full concurrence of our South Vietnamese allies, has offered the maximum of what any President of the United States could offer.

We have offered a de-escalation of the fighting. We have offered a cease-fire with the deadline for withdrawal of all American forces. We have offered new elections which would be internationally supervised with the communists participating both in the supervisory body and in the elections themselves.

President Thieu has offered to resign one month before the elections. We have offered an exchange of prisoners of war in a ratio of 10 North Vietnamese prisoners for every one American prisoner that they release. And Vietnam has met each of these offers with insolence and insult. They have flatly and arrogantly refused to negotiate an end to the war and bring peace. Their answer to every peace offer we have made has been to escalate the war.

In the two weeks alone since I offered to resume negotiations Hanoi has launched three new military offensives in South Vietnam. In those two weeks the risk that a communist government may be imposed on the 17 million people of South Vietnam has increased and the communist offensive has now reached the point that it gravely threatens the lives of 60,000 American troops who are still in Vietnam.

There are only two issues left for us in this war. First, in the face of a massive in-

vasion do we stand by, jeopardize the lives of 60,000 Americans, and leave the South Vietnamese to a long night of terror? This will not happen. We shall do whatever is required to safeguard American lives and American honor.

Second, in the face of complete intransigence at the conference table do we join with our enemy to install a communist government in South Vietnam? This, too, will not happen. We will not cross the line from generosity to treachery.

We now have a clear, hard choice among three courses of action: Immediate withdrawal of all American forces, continued attempts at negotiation, or decisive military action to end the war.

I know that many Americans favor the first course of action, immediate withdrawal. They believe that the way to end the war is for the United States to get out and to remove the threat to our remaining forces by simply withdrawing them.

From a political standpoint, this would be a very easy choice for me to accept. After all, I did not send over one-half a million Americans to Vietnam. I have brought 500,000 men home from Vietnam since I took office. But, abandoning our commitment in Vietnam here and now would mean turning 17 million South Vietnamese over to communist tyranny and terror. It would mean leaving hundreds of American prisoners in communist hands with no bargaining leverage to get them released.

An American defeat in Vietnam would encourage this kind of aggression all over the world, aggression in which smaller nations armed by their major allies, could be tempted to attack neighboring nations at will in the Mid-East, in Europe, and other areas. World peace would be in grave jeopardy.

The second course of action is to keep on trying to negotiate a settlement. Now this is the course we have preferred from the beginning and we shall continue to pursue it. We want to negotiate, but we have made every reasonable offer and tried every possible path for ending this war at the conference table.

The problem is, as you all know, it takes two to negotiate and now, as throughout the past four years, the North Vietnamese arrogantly refuse to negotiate anything but an imposition, and ultimately that the United States impose a Communist regime on 17 million people in South Vietnam who do not want a Communist Government.

It is plain then that what appears to be a choice among three courses of action for the United States is really no choice at all. The killing in this tragic war must stop. By simply getting out, we would only worsen the bloodshed. By relying solely on negotiations, we would give an intransigent enemy the time he needs to press his aggression on the battlefield.

There is only one way to stop the killing. That is to keep the weapons of war out of the hands of the international outlaws of North Vietnam.

Throughout the war in Vietnam, the United States has exercised a degree of restraint unprecedented in the annals of war. That was our responsibility as a great nation, a nation which is interested—and we can be proud of this as Americans—as America has always been, in peace not conquest.

However, when the enemy abandons all restraint, throws its whole army into battle in the territory of its neighbor, refuses to negotiate, we simply face a new situation.

In these circumstances, with 60,000 Americans threatened, any President who failed to act decisively would have betrayed the trust of his country and betrayed the cause of world peace.

I therefore concluded Hanoi must be denied the weapons and supplies it needs to

continue the aggression. In full coordination with the Republic of Vietnam I have ordered the following measures which are being implemented as I am speaking to you.

All entrances to North Vietnamese ports will be mined to prevent access to these ports and North Vietnamese naval operations from these ports. United States forces have been directed to take appropriate measures within the internal and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam to interdict the delivery of any supplies. Rail and all other communications will be cut off to the maximum extent possible. Air and naval strikes against military targets in North Vietnam will continue.

These actions are not directed against any other nation. Countries with ships presently in North Vietnamese ports have already been notified that their ships will have three daylight periods to leave in safety. After that time, the mines will become active and any ships attempting to leave or enter these ports will do so at their own risk.

These actions I have ordered will cease when the following conditions are met: First, all American prisoners or war must be returned.

Second, there must be an internationally supervised cease-fire throughout Indochina.

Once prisoners of war are released, once the internationally supervised cease-fire has begun, we will stop all acts of force throughout Indochina, and at that time we will proceed with a complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within four months.

Now, these terms are generous terms. They are terms which would not require surrender and humiliation on the part of anybody. They would permit the United States to withdraw with honor. They would end the killing. They would bring our POWs home. They would allow negotiations on a political settlement between the Vietnamese themselves. They would permit all the nations which have suffered in this long war—Cambodia, Laos, North Vietnam, South Vietnam—to turn at last to the urgent works of healing and of peace. They deserve immediate acceptance by North Vietnam.

It is appropriate to conclude my remarks tonight with some comments directed individually to each of the major parties involved in the continuing tragedy of the Vietnam War. First, to the leaders of Hanoi, your people have already suffered too much in your pursuit of conquest. Do not compound their agony with continued arrogance; choose instead the path of a peace that redeems your sacrifices, guarantees true independence for your country and ushers in an era of reconciliation.

To the people of South Vietnam, you shall continue to have our firm support in your resistance against aggression. It is your spirit that will determine the outcome of the battle. It is your will that will shape the future of your country.

To other nations, especially those which are allied with North Vietnam, the actions I have announced tonight are now directed against you. Their sole purpose is to protect the lives of 60,000 Americans who would be gravely endangered in the event the Communist offensive continues to roll forward and to prevent the imposition of a Communist government by brutal aggression upon 17 million people.

I particularly direct my comments tonight to the Soviet Union. We respect the Soviet Union as a great power. We recognize the right of the Soviet Union to defend its interests when they are threatened. The Soviet Union in turn must recognize our right to defend our interests.

No Soviet soldiers are threatened in Vietnam. Sixty thousand Americans are threatened. We expect you to help your allies, and you cannot expect us to do other than to con-

tinue to help our allies, but let us, and let all great powers help our allies only for the purpose of their defense, not for the purpose of launching invasions against their neighbors.

Otherwise the cause of peace, the cause in which we both have so great a stake, will be seriously jeopardized.

Our two nations have made significant progress in our negotiations in recent months. We are near major agreement on nuclear arms limitation, on trade, on a host of other issues.

Let us not slide back toward the dark shadows of a previous age. We do not ask you to sacrifice your principles, or your friends, but neither should you permit Hanoi's intransigence to blot out the prospects we together have so patiently prepared.

We, the United States, and the Soviet Union, are on the threshold of a new relationship that can serve not only the interests of our two countries, but the cause of world peace. We are prepared to continue to build this relationship. The responsibility is yours if we fail to do so.

And finally, may I say to the American people, I ask you for the same strong support you have always given your President in difficult moments. It is you most of all that the world will be watching.

I know how much you want to end this war. I know how much you want to bring our men home and I think you know from all that I have said and done these past three and one-half years how much I, too, want to end the war to bring our men home.

You want peace. I want peace. But, you also want honor and not defeat. You want a genuine peace, not a peace that is merely a prelude to another war.

At this moment, we must stand together in purpose and resolve. As so often in the past, we Americans did not choose to resort to war. It has been forced upon us by an enemy that has shown utter contempt toward every overture we have made for peace. And that is why, my fellow Americans, tonight I ask for your support of this decision, a decision which has only one purpose, not to expand the war, not to escalate the war, but to end this war and to win the kind of peace that will last.

With God's help, with your support, we will accomplish that great goal.

Thank you and good night.

#### TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

#### VIETNAM—THE AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES TO MINE HAIPHONG HARBOR

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the President's action in directing American naval forces to mine Haiphong Harbor and to interdict ships landing supplies in North Vietnam harbors is both reckless and wrong.

It is wrong for these reasons:

First. It shows this country into a direct collision course with the Soviet Union, and risks our sinking Soviet ships.

Second. In doing so, it seriously jeopardizes the strategic arms limitation talks and of the summit agreement with Russia at their most critical stage. And, of course, this could endanger the

FOR RELEASE FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- SEPTEMBER 28, 1972

*sent 9/28/72  
leigh*

With the passage of the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Bill today, Senator Inouye became the first United States Senator to manage two regular appropriations bills in a single year. The Foreign Aid Bill, much maligned and controversial, was passed today by a vote of 44 to 31.

The Senate Bill as passed appropriated \$2,823,897,000 compared to the House passed measure of \$4,195,155,000 and the Administration request of \$50,000,000 in earmarked funds for special Philippine disaster relief.

The Senate deferred action, however, on the administration request for \$527,000,000 in Foreign Military Credit sales for which the House had acted to appropriate \$450,000,000. Also deferred was the \$100,000,000 administration request for refugee relief assistance to Bangladesh, and the \$1,624,000,000 request for Military and Security Supporting Assistance. These items were deferred pending final resolution of Senate-House differences in the Foreign Assistance Authorization Act.

PRESS RELEASE  
OFFICE OF SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE  
October 5, 1972

Senator Daniel K. Inouye announced passage today by the United States Senate of an amendment to increase Federal payments to the States of Hawaii and Alaska for Medicaid purposes in recognition of the higher cost of living in those two states. Based on the principle contained in his recently adopted amendment to increase Revenue Sharing payments to those two states by an amount equal to the cost of living allowance paid to federal workers, today's amendment will increase the federal share of Medicaid payments to Hawaii from 50%--the present minimum--to 55.6%, for an increase of some 11 percent. To receive final adoption, the amendment must still overcome the hurdle of the conference committee as it is not presently in the House-passed version.

Senator Inouye stated that he was, "hopeful that in passing the amendment to the Revenue Sharing Act I had been able to set a precedent for other programs involving federal payments to state governments for joint programs. " "I am indeed pleased that this principle has been reaffirmed today by the United States Senate, " he said.

Also adopted by the Senate was an amendment directing the Secretary of HEW to formulate a cost of living index for the

various states and areas within a state to better enable the Department to take the cost of living into account in making its distributions and planning its programs. The cost of living factor is currently considered in the food stamp program, by OEO in some of its programs, and by FHA and HUD in some of their programs in housing.

April 5, 1972

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR

FROM: TUCK

RE: NEWSLETTER

For the past month I have done some serious thinking about the format of your Newsletters, successively mulling over my own thoughts and talking at various times to Henry, Eiler, Alice, and Cliff.

First, I believe, the main focus of the Newsletter from this time until November 1974 should be your up-coming campaign for re-election.

Second, for this purpose, the Newsletter should be easy for me to put together with minimum imposition on your time. It should start to appear as often as once a month and should focus on problems and legislation of interest to a consistently wide spectrum of Hawaii constituents. It should not require more than swift editing and approval on your part.

Looking at your Newsletters of the past several years, I believe you have shown real leadership by discussing in depth and detail many of the major issues which confront our State and our nation. These Newsletters are necessarily products of your

MEMORANDUM

Page Two

own thoughts and ideas. I can take down your concepts, write them up, and give them back to you, but I cannot ghost-write what are truly essays.

Third, from now until the end of 1974, I recommend that you consider standardizing your Newsletter format somewhat as follows:

1. Five or six short (1-3 type-written pages) statements on problems or legislation of pressing local or national interest.
2. A very brief calendar and synopsis of important bills to keep constituents posted on what is happening in Washington and a run-down of issues on which it would be timely to express their views.
3. A continuing listing and short description of legislation you have introduced.
4. 2-3-4 pictures of yourself directly related to Hawaii (meetings, constituents, awards, etc.)

Fourth, with a format akin to that described above (and attached), I can constantly collect the raw data and photographs and write the short blurbs needed to put together a tentative pack-

MEMORANDUM

Page Three

age about once a month with enough extra items in all categories to allow you to lop off what you do not want and still leave enough to keep a Newsletter turning out. It will not be the same polished product as your previous efforts in the sense that it will become more of a bulletin board of your activities intended to keep your actions constantly in front of the Hawaii electorate. I do not mean to suggest that we cannot produce a Newsletter that possesses the same technical quality as previous issues. In fact, by adopting a quasi-tabloid newspaper format it would be possible to make the Newsletter more readable to the average voter who only glances at headlines and at a few topics of special interest.

Fifth, if I may summarize: at least in regards to your Newsletters it may be time to place less emphasis on statesmanship and more on politics and reelection -- until January, 1973.

June 27, 1972

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR  
FROM: TUCK

RE: POTENTIAL NEWSLETTER TOPICS

1) The threat of a dock strike is once again front page news back home. It could be time to follow up your hearings on the Hawaii Public Interest Protection Act with information on what progress you have been able to make since January and what needs to be done if another dock strike actually occurs.

2) Tax and welfare reform are among the hottest issues in the presidential campaign and the legislative staff has commented on the number of letters from Hawaii on these subjects. I don't know what specific proposals you favor, or for that matter how specific you want to be at this time, but people appear to be increasingly interested in these subjects and no doubt will press for your views.

3) SALT Treaty, arms limitations and defense spending--These issues already have attracted widespread public attention in the wake of President Nixon's return from Moscow and Senator McGovern's defense budget proposals. The importance and long-range implications of the SALT Treaty have not yet been clarified for many people and you would be able to make a better presentation to the people of Hawaii than anyone else.

MEMO  
Page Two

4) Environmental issues--I recall your conversation with Mr. Ramler from Punahou last week about how to effectively confront and resolve some of Hawaii's major ecological problems--automobiles, over-building, population, etc. You touched upon several points in your article for the HONOLULU ADVERTISER in May and could expand those comments in newsletter form. Ecological issues in Hawaii badly need some intelligent analysis and proposals because discussion has degenerated into unproductive (counter-productive) feuding between "eco-freaks" like Tony Hodges and too many local businessmen who write off the present environmental consciousness as a passing fad.

5) Indochina and the War Powers Bill--Sometimes the reality of continuing war gets lost in the shuffle of domestic events. But it never stops and certainly will remain as one of the crucial issues during the 1972 campaign. An explanation of the War Powers Bill provides a good forum from which to explore where we go after Vietnam and, hopefully, what we have learned from mistakes of the past decade.

IS

OR /THERE A PARTICULAR TOPIC YOU WANT TO FOCUS ON?

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND HAWAII

Last fall I requested information from the Secretary of Commerce regarding the domestic communications satellite applications before the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). In my letter of September 21, 1971, I pointed out that some of the applications, but not all, included service to Hawaii.

The FCC decision would directly affect the interests of the people of our State, therefore, I solicited from the staff of the Department of Commerce information covering the following points:

1. How will inclusion of Hawaii in communications satellite service affect the State?
2. What effect will inclusion have on Hawaii as a user of international communications?
  - a. How do the rules, regulations, and statutes governing international communications affect Hawaii?

I also requested consideration of:

1. The economic effects on our State (of inclusion) as it relates to international trade and tourism.
2. The effects, if any, on Hawaii's political role in the Pacific.

The Department of Commerce responded to my inquiry with a 133 page report, "Telecommunications and the State of Hawaii", which provides essential background information for the State of

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND HAWAII

Page Two

---

Hawaii's appeal for full service and equal rate treatment in future domestic communications satellite systems.

In mid-March the FCC recognized "an important public interest factor" (Hawaii) in its ultimate decision and noted (as did the "Telecommunications and the State of Hawaii" report) the disparity between Mainland and Hawaii rates and services.

(For example, a 2500 mile station-to-station telephone call from San Francisco to Honolulu costs \$3.90 while the same 2500 mile station-to-station telephone call from San Francisco to New York costs \$1.35).

Up until the present time, Hawaii has been forced to rely on international facilities, procedures, and rates instead of those for all the Mainland states. In effect, Hawaii has not been accorded equal treatment with the rest of the United States, but has instead been treated on the same basis as foreign nations.

It costs no more to send a message from Hawaii to the Mainland via satellite than it does to send the same message from the West Coast to the East Coast. Modern technology has removed any excuse to not include Hawaii as an equal participant in our

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND HAWAII  
Page Three

---

nation's telecommunications system.

It is my intention to continue to do everything possible to ensure that any Federal Communications Commission decision, regarding the domestic communications satellite applications now before it, include Hawaii. The people of Hawaii are full citizens of the United States and should not be made to pay millions of dollars for extra rates and inequitable service because we have been categorized with foreign nations instead of the Mainland United States.

DATELINE  
WASHINGTON

A report to Hawaii from

Senator DANIEL K. INOUE

Aloha,

As the 92nd Congress draws to a close, I would like to share with you some of my activities and some of the accomplishments of the Senate during this past session.

After an always fascinating and often trying year and a half as Chairman of the District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee, I am now Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

The District of Columbia Subcommittee provided vital insights into the operation and administration of a large city. Many of the problems that confront the city government of Washington, D.C., also affect a city such as Honolulu to an increasing degree. As a result of my service on the District of Columbia Subcommittee I have a far better understanding of urban problems and possible remedies today than ever before and already have been able to put some of this knowledge to work for Hawaii.

In early August, I relinquished that position to become Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, responsible for the following programs and agencies: development loans, worldwide technical assistance, American schools and hospitals abroad, international organizations and programs, international narcotics control, Agency for International Development (AID) administrative expenses, Department of State administrative expenses, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, military assistance program, population and humanitarian assistance, ACTION International Programs (Peace Corps), International Financial Institutions (Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and International Development Association), Export-Import Bank of the United States, refugee relief assistance and supporting assistance.

As Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, I journeyed to the Republic of the Philippines during the week of August 27, 1972 to September 1, 1972, to survey first hand the flood damage to Central Luzon caused by more than a month of continuous rain this summer and to make the fullest and most accurate possible recommendations for American aid.

United States' relief funds are among the responsibilities of the Subcommittee and I am pleased to report that the full Appropriations Committee of the Senate has authorized and earmarked the additional \$50 million of emergency aid to the Philippines requested in my report to the Committee prepared immediately upon my return to Washington. I shall continue to watch developments in that country with interest and work closely with our government to assure that American aid is used to the direct benefit of the Philippine people.

The final rush of the legislative session — the burying ground of major legislation — often obscures important bills enacted earlier in the session. In particular, the Senate passed the Campaign Financing, Higher Education and Water Pollution bills during the first session of the 92nd Congress in 1971.

— The provisions of the new Federal Election Campaign Act (Campaign Financing) limit the amount candidates for federal office can spend on media advertising to no more than 10 cents for each person of voting age in an election district, or \$50,000, whichever is larger; prohibit any business organization which is negotiating or performing a government contract from contributing to a candidate; require every political committee spending or receiving \$1,000 or more a year to report four times a year the name, address, occupation and place of business of

each person lending, giving or receiving more than \$100, and the date of each gift; and subject convicted violators, including candidates, to penalties of up to \$5,000 and 5 years in jail.

Although it fails to fill every loophole, the new Campaign Act contains important improvements over the old Corrupt Campaign Practices Act. Hopefully, even stronger and more precise campaign financing laws can be enacted in the next Congress to clear up the confusion surrounding certain aspects of the new law and to plug remaining loopholes for the corruption of our political system through the present campaign financing system continues to present a major challenge to democratic government.

— The uproar over the busing of school children has overshadowed the substantial positive provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1971. Aid to schools and colleges and work-study and loan programs for needy students have been extended for four years through fiscal 1975. A new program of basic educational opportunity grants entitles any student in good standing at an institution of higher learning to a grant of \$1,400 minus the amount his family could reasonably be expected to contribute toward his educational expenses. The bill also establishes an Education Division within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) under an assistant secretary for education.

— Despite repeated threats of a veto by President Nixon, the Senate and House agreed upon massive and stringent water pollution controls. The Senate passed its version of the bill by a vote of 86-0 last year; the House version passed in March. The final version approved by both Houses of Congress establishes a two-phase program to clean up the nation's water supply in the coming decade.

By July 1, 1977, all industries discharging wastes into U.S. waters are required to apply the "best practical" treatment to their discharges and by July 1, 1983, they will be required to install the "best available" treatment devices.

The water pollution bill grants \$18 billion in federal funds to build and improve municipal sewage plants over the next three years. The Federal Government will pay for 75 percent of the cost and the State and local governments the remaining 25 percent.

An additional \$6.4 billion reimburses municipalities for plants already built in anticipation of federal aid and also finances research, demonstration projects, low interest loans to small businesses for pollution abatement equipment and the removal of toxic pollutants in sludge on river bottoms.

— Early in the second session of the 92nd Congress, on March 22, 1972, the Senate passed the Equal Rights Amendment guaranteeing equal rights for men and women by a vote of 84-8. The first Equal Rights Amendment was proposed in Congress in 1923, only three years after ratification of the constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote. Twice in the 1950s the Senate approved a similar amendment; in 1970 and 1971 the House approved it. This year, for the first time, both Houses of Congress approved the amendment by the necessary two-thirds vote. The Hawaii State Legislature became the first to ratify this amendment which requires such action by three-fourths of the nation's state legislatures for final adoption.

— The Senate by a vote of 80-1 passed a \$9.16 billion omnibus housing and community development bill — the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1972 — on March 2, 1972.

The omnibus bill consolidates some 50 existing housing programs into 8, expands low-income housing programs, authorizes \$5.9 billion in new federal block grants to local governments to support community development activities, overhauls the FHA mortgage insurance program and authorizes \$800 million in operating subsidies for deficit-ridden urban mass transit systems.

— Congress completed action on the Drug Abuse Prevention Act creating an office to coordinate Federal drug programs and authorizing more than \$1 billion through fiscal 1975 to carry out the new office's activities and to provide research funds and state grants.

— On March 24, 1972, the President signed into law the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, equipping the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) with enforcement powers to oversee the prevention and correction of job discrimination. The act authorizes the EEOC to take cases which cannot be settled through conciliation to federal district courts for a finding of discrimination; if discrimination exists, the court issues an order directing an employer to remedy his past actions. Previously, the EEOC was given power only to conciliate job discrimination cases.

— Despite President Nixon's open opposition, the House and Senate passed and the President grudgingly signed into law, a bill granting a 20 percent across the board increase in Social Security payments. At the same time, Congress authorized an automatic increase in Social Security benefits whenever the cost-of-living rose more than 3 percent in a given year.

— By a vote of 68-16 on April 13, 1972, the Senate passed the War Powers bill defining the powers of Congress and the President in decisions involving the armed forces of the United States. Passage of the bill marked the first time either House of Congress has undertaken to codify the war powers left vague by the Constitution. It also marked the furthest step taken by those of us in the Senate determined to restore a balance between the legislative and executive branches of Constitutional powers involving war and peace which have been increasingly usurped by successive Presidents since World War II.

The Senate bill limits the President's authority to make emergency use of the armed forces without specific Congressional approval to 30 days of hostilities. It aims to prevent a situation, such as Vietnam, where our Presidents have committed U.S. troops to combat for eight years without a Congressional declaration of war.

Unfortunately, Senate and House versions of the War Powers bill are so different that passage of a final bill with signature by the President probably will not occur in this Congress. Further attempts to achieve the objectives of the bill will certainly be pursued in Congress and I am at present urging serious consideration to calling a Constitutional Convention to clarify the conflicting war powers of the Congress and the President as Commander-in-Chief.

— The Senate on July 20, 1972, passed the bill to raise the minimum wage to \$2.00 per hour immediately and to \$2.20 per hour in two years. Provisions of the bill extend minimum wage coverage to 6.5 million additional workers, including federal, state and local government employees and domestic household workers. A bill supported by President Nixon limiting the minimum wage increase to \$2.00 and restricting the extension of coverage to additional workers passed the House. The legislation has been tied up in the final days of the session by the Administration's attempt to install a lower wage scale for teenage workers.

— On August 3, 1972, by an overwhelming 88-2 vote, the Senate approved ratification of a treaty with the Soviet Union limiting the number of anti-ballistic missile systems deployed by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. After extended debate, the Senate also approved by a vote of 88-2 a five year Soviet-American armaments agreement. The Agreements passed by the Senate authorize an interim freeze on the number of nuclear weapons in both nations. A new round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) begins this month in Geneva.

— By a 64-20 vote on September 12, 1972, the Senate passed the Revenue Sharing bill establishing a five year program to share \$30 billion in federal revenues with state and local governments. The final version of the Revenue Sharing Act includes my amendment increasing federal payments to Hawaii and Alaska by an amount equal to the cost-of-living allowance in effect for both States.

Adoption of the amendment recognizes that the cost of government in Hawaii, just like the cost of other goods and services, is increased by our state's distance from the mainland. My amendment reduces the burden of state and local taxes in Hawaii and establishes an important principle of equity. This principle was recently adopted and applied to federal medicaid payments in the Senate passed version of H.R. 1, the welfare reform bill.

— The Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act of 1972 passed the Senate by a vote of 60-18 on September 19, 1972. The bill establishes a new office of land use policy administration within the Department of the Interior to administer the federal grants program. The legislation authorizes the federal government to help the states develop their own programs of land use planning for areas of critical environmental concern. While the House has not acted on this measure, early action on land use and planning legislation by the 93rd Congress is essential.

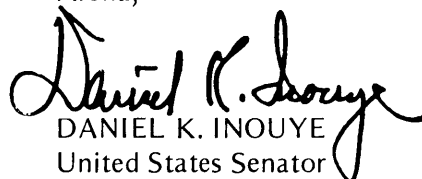
— A massive overhaul of the nation's Social Security and welfare system passed the Senate by a vote of 68-5 on October 6, 1972. Provisions of the Senate bill increase widows' benefits from 82½ percent of the husband's entitlement to 100 percent; permit Social Security retirees to earn \$3,000 a year instead of the present \$1,680 without any loss of benefits; give Medicare benefits to Social Security disability retirees; guarantee a monthly federal welfare payment of \$195 to every needy aged couple without other income; grant a \$2 billion two year bonus to the states in federal matching payments for welfare; and authorize \$400 million for a two to four year test of various welfare reform proposals.

Despite the very real accomplishments of the Senate during the course of the 92nd Congress, I believe a great deal remains to be done:

- Welfare reform and tax reform are still unresolved issues of tremendous consequence at a time when welfare costs and administrative chaos and past and pending budget deficits of tens of billions of dollars threaten to hopelessly distort the American economy.
- The war in Southeast Asia continues to bleed this nation's men, money and moral conscience. If the war continues, the majority of Congress must finally act to legislate its end. Further, legislative or constitutional means to redress the gross imbalance of war powers that brought about the tragedy of Vietnam, must be found.
- Less complex and more effective campaign financing provisions should be added to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1972.
- The child care centers approved by Congress and vetoed by President Nixon should be approved again and, if necessary, the President's veto over-ridden.
- A consumer protection agency empowered to enforce standards of product quality, killed this session, should be revived and implemented.
- Perhaps as important as anything else, the Senate and House of Representatives must show themselves able to improve their own out-dated and inadequate operations. Technologies and procedures adopted long ago, not only by private business, but also by other government agencies, are ignored by Congress. The Senate has only one computer — to handle paychecks. Basic information retrieval and communication systems available years ago could multiply the speed and effectiveness of Congressional activities many times over. Unless Congress takes positive action to set its own Houses in order, I find it difficult to conceive how we can expect to solve our nation's crucial problems.

I look forward to serving Hawaii in the 93rd Congress commencing in January, 1973, and hope you will share your concerns and ideas for action with me in the months ahead.

Aloha,

  
DANIEL K. INOUE  
United States Senator