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Senator Daniel K. Inouye Papers

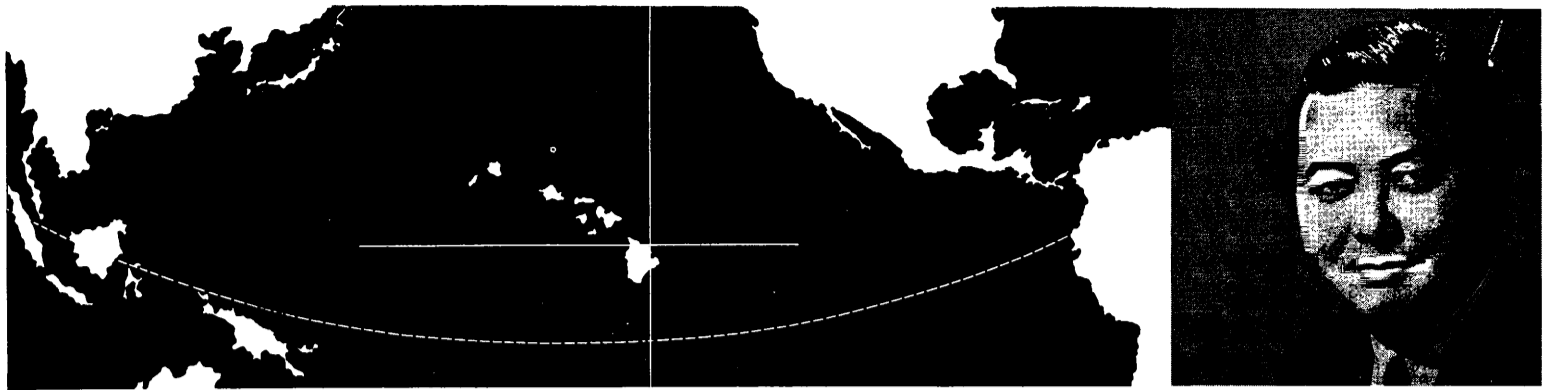
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1963



Hawaii : Pacific Crossroads

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

From

Senator Daniel K. INOUE

A PERSONAL MEMO

Favorable action by the Congress on our Hawaii Land Bill and the restoration of nearly \$650 thousand to the East-West Center budget were our greatest achievements for Hawaii this year. These were team efforts involving our Democratic delegation in Washington and Governor Burns' administration, with a big helping hand from our friends in the Senate on both sides of the aisle, and people in the executive branches of government here. Certainly no single person can take credit for these actions. But neither success came easy. Both involved a lot of hard work.

Let's take the land bill as an example. As Governor Burns so aptly put it, we entered into negotiations with the federal government as a "friendly adversary." We also departed from normal procedures to speed final action on the bill. Normally the bill would have been introduced and referred to a committee. If the chairman thought the bill made sense he would send it through the gamut of interested federal departments and agencies for comments, a procedure which takes months.

Instead we began negotiations with the Bureau of the Budget. Their experts helped us draft the bill and they were able to win quick approval from the various departments. Half the battle was won when the bill was finally introduced as an administration measure.

There was another possible avenue through which we might have approached the problem---a suit against the federal government. This was first advocated by the former Republican state administration. Later Senator Fong introduced a bill to allow the state to sue the federal government.

We think our way was the best way---reasonable negotiation. The Senate passed the bill without a single amendment. We are
(cont'd overleaf)

QUOTE-UNQUOTE

Senator Inouye criss-crossed the country in 1963, speaking out on the issues while an active member of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

Here are a few random quotations taken from his remarks during the past year:

Philadelphia, Feb. 16: "For however right or wrong labor or management may be in each instance, the fact remains that the public has little sympathy for those who are striking."

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 23: "Unpleasant as it may be, we have come to realize that the United States cannot act alone with little or no regard for the many interests which are tied to our own."

Olympia, Washington, March 2: "The common market is already a success but time is running out in the Pacific."

Olympia, Washington, March 2: "... The strength of the Democratic Party lies not only in its diverse views but its ability to unite in periods of crisis."

New York City, May 5: "Two-thirds of the world's 2.7 billion people are still without the most rudimentary health services such as clear water, plumbing, sewage, vaccination, etc."

Chicago, June 24: "In the America of today, unions cannot afford the circulation of an image pock-marked by the pits of racial exclusion and inclusion."

Washington, Aug. 6: "There has been a great deal of debate about whether or not this bill (Public Accommodations) is constitutional. Far too little has been said about whether it is right."

U.S. Senate Floor, Sept. 17: "Mr. President, I support the ratification of this limited Test Ban Treaty, without reservations or amendments."
(cont'd overleaf)

A Personal Memo (cont'd)

now looking forward to the speedy return of Sand Island to the state--an island with great economic potential--as well as hundreds of acres of other lands. The bill also eliminates the deadline which the 1959 Statehood Act had imposed next year, a deadline which once passed, would have forever barred us from obtaining any more ceded lands from the federal government.

Among our many friends in the Senate who were especially helpful in supporting the restoration of East-West Center funds were Democratic Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Majority Leader; Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas; Senator Alan Bible of Nevada and Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia. Republican Senators Margaret Chase Smith of Maine and Clifford P. Case of New Jersey also deserve mention.

All of these people are members of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Perhaps I should praise the entire committee for I understand the restoration was approved without a dissenting vote.

I want to make brief mention of an Education Bill.

The University of Hawaii's laboratory (teacher training) schools--as well as similar schools throughout the nation----- will be eligible for the first time to qualify for certain programs and aid funds under the Vocational Educational Improvement Act as the result of a bill I introduced which was incorporated into the act.

During the 1964-68 period, Hawaii will receive more than \$2 million for vocational education under the terms of the bill. Guam will receive more than a quarter million dollars and American Samoa nearly \$100,000 in the same period.

The two most important pieces of legislation before the 88th Congress---civil rights and the tax cut---have not been passed. I am confident that they will be passed early in 1964, however, and will do everything I can to speed them to the desk of the President for his signature. Only when these bills become law can we say of the 88th Congress ----well done.

Happy New Year,

MEET THE STAFF

Miss Dale Wilhelm, a former Maui girl, is the latest addition to Senator Inouye's Washington staff. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bertrom Wilhelm of Haiku, Dale, 20, is a Maui High School graduate. She completed her secretarial training at the College of Commerce in Honolulu and was formerly employed by the law firm of Hong & Iwai.

Quote-Unquote (cont'd)

Portland, Oregon, November 9: "The final tenet of the ultraconservative, that of reacting to frustration and competition by resort to military power, is also a habit born of history."

Washington, Dec. 12: "Dollar for dollar, the East-West Center...has better served the cause of relations between the peoples of these United States and the peoples of the Pacific Basin and Asian nations than many other institutions and projects."

PENTAGON SAVINGS

When President Johnson sounded a note of frugality and austerity soon after he took office, attention soon focused on the Pentagon. And in that military headquarters is a man who is an expert at cutting costs--Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

Any housewife who has ever been asked by her husband to cut the family budget could well be envious of the results achieved by the Secretary of Defense.

In a report to President Kennedy earlier this year, Secretary McNamara recalled that only a year ago he expected to be able to save \$750 million during fiscal year 1963. Actually he saved \$1 billion.

And last year, in estimating annual savings as a result of improvements in operating efficiency, the Secretary predicted that by 1967, annual savings should run about \$3 billion a year. But now, based on the record to date, he says annual savings will run to nearly \$4 billion.

Nor have these savings been attained at a sacrifice of national security: tactical nuclear forces deployed in Western Europe are up 60 per cent. The number of combat ready army divisions are up nearly 50 per cent. Airlift capability has been increased by 60 per cent. Ship construction and conversion to modernize the fleet is up 100 per cent.

How does he do it?

Senator Inouye, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, explained that under the new policies the Department of Defense is careful about what it orders. It buys only what it needs and has reduced excess inventories. Example: With better management control, the Navy reduced the stocks of high demand spare parts on carriers by 50 per cent.

It buys only at the lowest sound price: Example: Design changes affected on air vanes for Pershing missiles cut the unit cost from \$1,512 to \$463--a net savings on current procurement of \$1.1 million.

It makes a concerted effort toward competitive buying. Example: The AN/PRC-25 man pack radio used to cost \$2,278 when bought on a noncompetitive basis. The first competitive price was \$843 per unit. This price change alone saved \$10.5 million.

(cont'd back of page 2)

IN MEMORIAM



"..... MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE,
JOHN F. KENNEDY TAUGHT US TO BE MEN OF
RESOLUTION, BUT ALSO MEN OF REASON. THIS
HE TOLD US, IS THE WAY TO WORLD PEACE.
HE COULD LEAVE NO GREATER GIFT TO ALL
MANKIND." ----- Senator Daniel K. Inouye

SENATE RECORD

You've heard many arguments one way or the other about the record of the Senate in 1963...the first session of the 88th Congress.

But like Senator Mike Mansfield, Majority Leader, I'm not prepared to consign this particular Senate to the waste heap of history.

It's true that we haven't yet had any action on civil rights legislation or tax cut. But the Senate is here for two years and you can count on action on those vitally important measures early in 1964.

But let's look at the Senate record---- bills which have cleared the Congress, or at least, the Senate. Here is the list: It has initiated a program which begins to recognize the full dimension of major health problems of the nation and to come to grips with them-- mental illness and mental retardation. It has expanded federal aid for maternal and child health services for crippled children.

It has acted to forestall what would otherwise have been a crippling railroad shutdown.

It has acted to provide for a vast expansion in training and research facilities in medicine, dentistry, and related sciences.

It has acted to expand academic facilities in higher education through grants and loans for construction.

It has acted to expand vocational education and extended for three years the National Defense Education Act and the impacted areas program.

It has acted on the problem of mass transit.

It has acted to establish a Domestic Peace Corps.

It has acted to establish a system of federal public defenders.

It has acted to create a Youth Conservation Corps.

It has acted on a water resources research program.

It has acted to preserve wilderness areas.

It has acted to expand the area redevelopment program.

It has acted on the problem of air and water pollution.

It has authorized a substantial foreign aid program.

LANDS RETURNED

More than 240 acres of federal fee lands have been returned or are being processed for return to the state of Hawaii or the City and County of Honolulu by administrative action in 1963. These lands will be used for school, park, recreational, health and airport purposes.

(cont'd next column)

Pentagon Savings (cont'd)

The Department of Defense saved some \$316 million by returning excess lands and buildings to civilian use and releasing or re-assigning more than 50,000 men. A multi-purpose shipping document was designed to replace 81 different bills of lading and shipping forms. The resultant saving in man hours alone is expected to cut costs by more than \$30 million a year.

Any wonder that housewives are jealous?

Lands Returned (cont'd)

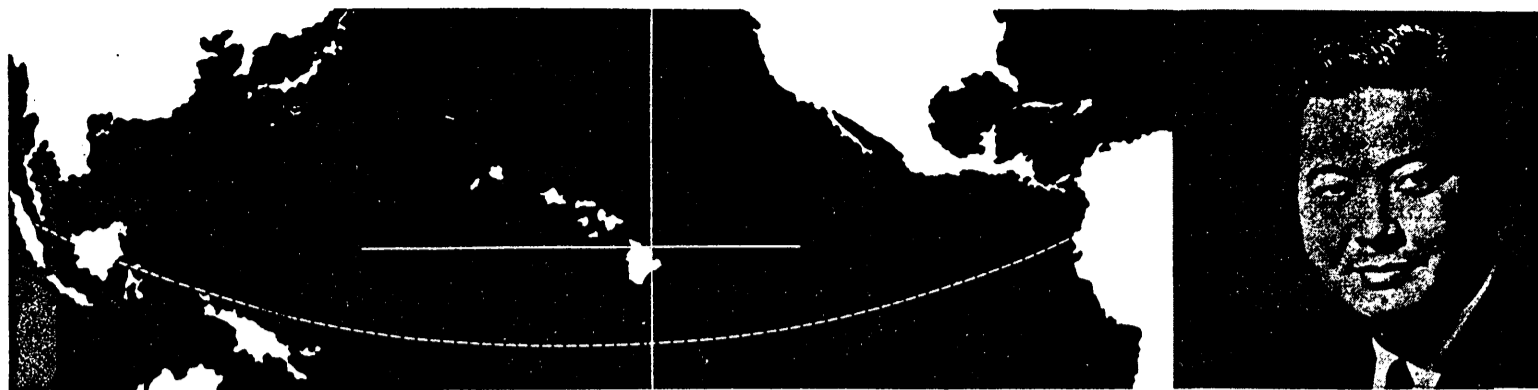
A complete list of these sites follows:
Disposition: Hawaii State

<u>Name and Location</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Portion, Pearl City Peninsula...	4.612
Pearl Harbor Security Area	
Pearl City	
Ewa Junction Cane Parcel #1.....	1.048
Waipio, Waiawa, Ewa	
Portion, Hickam Air Force.....	0.743

Disposition: City & County of Honolulu

<u>Name and Location</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Portion, U.S. Naval Reservation, Waipio Peninsula, Ewa	0.131
Portion, Iroquois Point Complex..	30
Puuloa, Ewa	
Portion, Pearl City Dump.....	28.275
Waiawa, Ewa	
Portion, Manana-Uka Complex... (Pearl City Elem. School Site)	6.5817
Pearl City	
Portion, Camp Catlin Storage..... (Area, Alimanu Elem. School Site)	25.635
Honolulu	
Iroquois Point-Ft. Weaver..... (Complex, (Iroquois Pt. Elem. School Site) Puuloa, Ewa)	13.290
Portion, Makalapa Complex..... (Radford High School Site), Ewa	15
Portion, Ohana-Nui Naval Hsg. (Nimitz Elem. School Site)	9.244
Moanalua	
Portion, Moanalua Hsg. Complex... (Pearl Harbor Elem. School Site)	12.527
Moanalua	
Portion, Hale Moku (Pearl Harbor Kai Elem. School), Halawa, Ewa	8.271
Portion, Manana Vet. Hsg. Area... (Manana, Uka, Ewa)	0.979
Waimalu Drum Storage Area.....	0.23
Waimalu	25.857
Portion, Pearl City Security Area, Pearl City	12.025
Ewa Junction Cane Parcel #1 (Waipio, Waiawa, Ewa)	25.978
Former Naval Radio Stn..... (Heeia)	24.773

Civil Rights 1964



Hawaii : Pacific Crossroads

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

From

Senator Daniel K. INOUE

A SPECIAL REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The Civil Rights Bill, HR 7152, passed the House on February 10, 1964, by a 290-130 roll call vote. The Senate began discussing it on March 9. This is the most sweeping civil rights measure to clear either chamber of Congress in the 20th Century.

Although many people talk about the bill, very few actually know the entire range of subject matter covered by it. Like some tale from Chaucer, it has often been quoted, sometimes in praise, sometimes in malice, but not necessarily read nor understood.

If enacted, I can think of no other bill in the recent history of Congress which will have such far-reaching and long-lasting effects as HR 7152. I also can think of no other bill which has created more interest, and more controversy, in recent American history.

I am deeply committed to passage of this bill. I have stated so on many previous occasions. And for the record, I am stating it once again.

What then are the key provisions? What situations are they supposed to correct?

In the answers to these questions, you will find my reasons for commitment. I hope you will find yours.

The bill covers eleven areas where laws protecting civil rights are either non-existent or deficient. These areas are called Titles. Briefly, here are the essentials:

Title I would eliminate opportunities for discrimination in applying literacy tests to determine eligibility for voting in Federal elections.

Title II, commonly called the public accommodations section, establishes the right of all persons to use those facilities and services in places which accommodate the general public; i.e., hotels, motels, and service stations, as well as theatres and sports arenas.

Title III would bar discrimination in the use of all public facilities operated by States or local government units.

Title IV provides Federal technical and financial assistance to local authorities carrying out public school desegregation. The Attorney General is also empowered to bring suit when a complaint is filed in order to enable desegregation.

Title V renews the life of the Civil Rights Commission for four years and gives it new authority to serve as a national clearing house for civil rights cases.

Title VI makes it a policy for Federally-assisted State and local programs not to discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origins.

Title VII, popularly called the Fair Employment Practices title, would eliminate discrimination in hiring procedures in all establishments involved in interstate commerce, whether it be by employers or labor unions. A Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission would be created using either voluntary procedures or court action to prevent discrimination.

Title VIII provides for compilation of statistics on registration and voting by the Secretary of Commerce in areas designated by the Civil Rights Commission.

Title IX is on a legal technicality. It permits appeals from a Federal court order remanding any civil rights case to the State court from which it was removed.

Title X establishes a Community Relations Service providing conciliatory services to areas where racial problems arise.

Title XI preserves the existing authority of the Attorney General in the area of civil rights suits and provides necessary funds for the various civil rights programs.

These are capsule descriptions of all eleven titles. Together, they make up the Civil Rights Bill, numbering fifty-five pages. However, as in most major legislation, there are certain key provisions. In this particular case, I would say that the crucial titles are Title I, voting; Title II, the public accommodations section; Title IV, public school desegregation; Title VI, Federally-assisted programs; and Title VII, fair employment practices.

Why have I selected these five as the key provisions? The situations which they seek to correct will give you a partial answer. The rest of the answer will be found in the legal remedies.

TITLE I - VOTING

Literacy tests given to Negroes in certain areas in order to determine whether or not they can exercise the right of Federal ballot are often rigged. Sometimes they must explain abstract concepts such as "due process of law" which give even college students some difficulty. Corresponding tests for whites are simple and easy to pass.

Even when tests given are similar for both Negroes and whites, the grading standards are not. Thus, well-educated Negroes have failed on tests easily passed by almost illiterate whites. In an article in the March 26 edition of The Reporter, John and E. W. Kenworthy set forth this example of voter registration procedures in Mississippi. The Reverend James C. Chandler, a Negro minister failed to qualify to vote in Hattiesburg because he had given the year of his birth on an application, but not his age. John Cecil McMillan, white, of George County applied and was asked the following questions:

Q. What does the phrase "There shall be no imprisonment for debt" mean?

A. I think that a Neorger shall have two years in collage before voting because he don't under stand.

Q. What are the duties and obligations of citizenship?

A. under Standing of pepper & Government ship Bessing.

Mr. McMillan passed the test and is registered to vote.

Title I requires that registration officials use uniform standards in grading tests for eligibility in Federal elections. Tests, moreover, are to be written, except where State laws permit an oral test. Copies of completed tests must be retained and provided the applicant upon request.

Finally, a State which has disqualified any applicant in a literacy test, who has completed at least a sixth grade education, will now have to prove that he is, in fact, illiterate. The Federal government will now be relieved of the responsibility of proving that he is, in fact, literate.

TITLE II - PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

This is probably the most sensitive and volatile issue. Public accommodations such as hotels, motels, and service station restroom facilities which whites take for granted are often denied Negroes. The humiliation and hardship experienced by the Negro in

today's highly mobile and transient world can be gauged by the fact that of some 1,800 civil rights demonstrations in a five-month period in 1963, 65 percent were directly or indirectly caused by such denials.

It is true that at least thirty states and the District of Columbia already have statutes prohibiting discrimination in such places. Some are even stronger than the language of Title II. And States without such laws have nevertheless seen hotels and motels individually and voluntarily desegregating their facilities. Such action, however, has occurred primarily in cities with upwards of 50,000 inhabitants.

Cities having around 10,000 or less citizens have yet to catch up with their big city brethren. For example, 85 to 90 percent of all restaurants, hotels, motels, theatres, and lunch counters in 98 southern and border state cities with populations less than 10,000 are still segregated. Title II seeks to correct this gap.

Title II stipulates that in case of denial of access to these public accommodations, the person aggrieved can sue for an injunction. The Attorney General would also have this power.

TITLE IV - PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

A Supreme Court decision, Brown vs. Board of Education, Topeka, rendered a decade ago, declared that all racially segregated public schools are unconstitutional. Nine years ago, the same Supreme Court decreed that desegregation shall occur with "all deliberate speed."

In 1964, there are still more than 2,000 segregated public school districts. In 1964, courtroom expenses for litigation involving school desegregation have still to be borne by private parties.

The late President said that it is "unfair and unrealistic to expect that the burden of initiating such cases can be wholly borne by private litigants. Too often those entitled to bring suit on behalf of their children lack the economic means of instituting and maintaining such cases or the ability to withstand the personal, physical, and economic harassment which sometimes descends upon those who do institute them. The same is true of students wishing to attend the college of their choice but unable to assume the burden of litigation."

Thus it is that Title IV provides financial help and technical assistance to public schools carrying out desegregation plans. Thus it is that this title authorizes the Attorney General to initiate suits to compel desegregation when the students or parents involved are financially unable to bring suit.

TITLE VI - FEDERALLY-ASSISTED PROGRAMS

The Federal government in the 20th Century has been increasing the giving of aid in the form of matching funds for various state projects. These funds come from Federal taxpayers throughout the country. But there have been unmistakable cases of discrimination in the application of such funds. For example, it was not unusual to see Negroes excluded from state hospitals receiving Federal construction assistance under the Hill-Burton Act. Even before that, Negroes were often excluded from state higher education institutions receiving benefits under the second Morrill Act.

In order to preserve a semblance, or façade, of equality, various states would often maintain so-called "separate but equal" segregated hospitals and colleges under the Hill-Burton and Morrill Acts.

Title VI would override all existing "separate but equal" provisions or interpretations of existing law. Any segregation or discrimination will not be permitted by any Federal agency directing programs under such Federal statutes.

TITLE VII - FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

If the public accommodations title is one of the most sensitive, the fair employment title is the very heart of the Civil Rights Bill. Bias in employment opportunities strikes at the very existence of the Negro. Economic progress, political

advancement, educational development, enjoyment of public accommodations, are all denied when you deny him the means and opportunities for gainful employment. He cannot materially help himself, he cannot aspire towards any political post, he cannot enjoy educational opportunities beyond the minimal high school level, he does not have the means to enjoy the amenities of life which others may take for granted.

The Federal Department of Labor tells us that the unemployment rate for nonwhites is three times what it is among whites. What is even more depressing is the fact that the unfavorable statistics for the nonwhites show no sign of improving. Instead, there is an increasing disparity between the two groups. In 1947, the nonwhite unemployment rate was 64 percent higher than for the whites; in 1952, 92 percent higher; in 1957, 105 percent higher; and in 1962, 124 percent higher.

These statistics begin to strike home when we hear from the Labor Department that only one-half percent of all professional engineers are nonwhites, no more than 3 percent of accountants, chemists, and lawyers are nonwhites.

When job opportunities are unavailable, there is no money; and when money is unavailable, or restricted, educational opportunities are limited; and when education is limited, there are no jobs beyond the most menial level. And so goes the vicious circle.

This title would prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex, for any employment agency, labor organization, or employers with more than twenty-five members, in connection with referrals for employment, membership, apprenticeship, and employment respectively. A Fair Employment Opportunity Commission would be created which would be empowered to receive, investigate, and conciliate cases involving discrimination in employment. The Commission could also seek judicial relief in case its efforts prove unsuccessful.

CONCLUSION

These are then the key provisions of the bill. They are designed to correct conditions which we can no longer afford to tolerate in our country today.

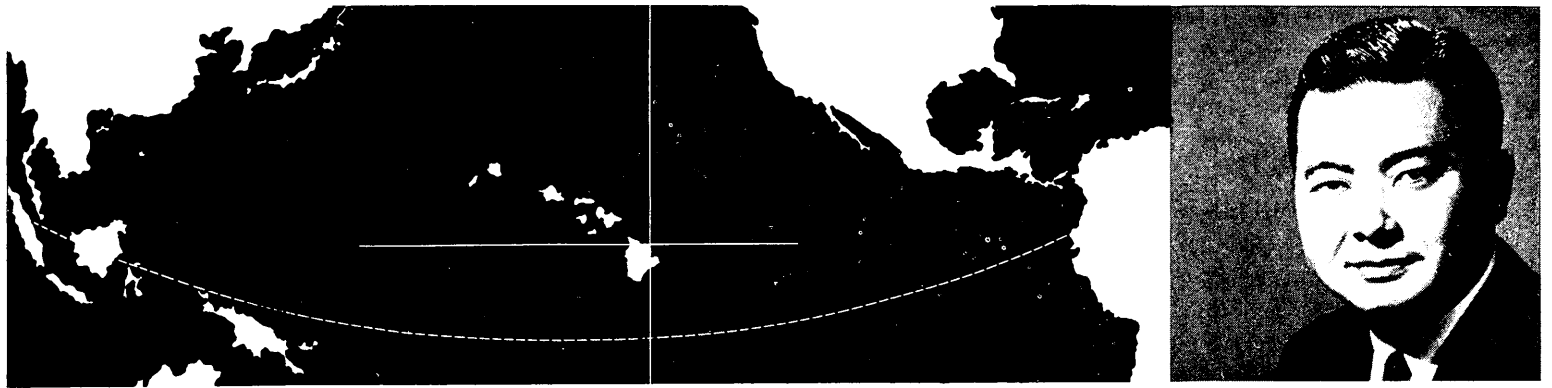
But, there will be arguments pro and con from the standpoint of constitutionality. There will be other arguments stemming from this legal point of view or that technical interpretation. This is perhaps as it should be for the legal aspects of the bill are certainly most complex.

However, I firmly believe that the final criterion by which votes must be cast one way or another is the moral one. It is our system of moral values and our sense of social justice which will be put to the ultimate test and, I know, prevail.

I shall vote for the President's civil rights program and for cloture limiting debate on it because I feel that the time has come to reaffirm the conviction upon which this nation was founded; that of equal opportunity for all regardless of race or creed. We have been morally committed to such a position since the founding of this country. We are morally committed to it today in the defense of free nations in the Cold War. Deny this and we deny what is really the American proposition itself.

We also cannot deny passage of the bill because the very future and development of this country depend on it. We need all our untapped resources. We can use the potential of every citizen. We must take advantage of the variety of experiences and skills offered by all. World War II, the Korean conflict, and the crisis in Viet Nam have graphically illustrated the kind of contribution which can be made by the American of whatever origin. Have we already forgotten this? Have we forgotten that the very strength of the union resides in bonds of common participation?

The issue is certainly a moral one. But it is nevertheless true that we must pass the Civil Rights bill because it is in our best self interest to do so. The bill does not benefit the Negro alone. It serves the interest of all of us who believe in the continuing development of the American dream. And so, like the Aristotelian view of morality, we find that we are ultimately the beneficiaries. It is in this sense, too, that we simply cannot afford not to pass the Civil Rights bill.



Hawaii : Pacific Crossroads

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

From

Senator Daniel K. INOUE

A PERSONAL MEMO

The 89th Congress may be tagged "The Workhorse Congress."

I know that this session is unique insofar as my service in the Senate is concerned. In the past, the Senate coasted through the first few months. This gave members time to catch up on their homework and fulfill a number of speaking engagements.

But the 89th Congress has been in high gear from the start. Of the 1,299 bills before it, the Senate has already passed 81 measures, including these pieces of major legislation: Appalachian Assistance, Water Pollution Control, International Coffee Agreement, Gold Reserves and the Presidential Continuity Proposal. Hearings have been completed on: Regional Medical Centers, Elementary-Secondary Education, and Manpower Amendments.

Committee matters which used to take 10 days to two weeks are now completed in three or four days by scheduling 10 to 12 hour sessions. I turned down every speaking invitation this year but one--the launching of the Polaris submarine Kamehameha at Mare Island Naval Shipyard.

President Johnson must be pleased by the hustle and bustle on Capitol Hill. It should be a good year for all concerned.

In his State of the Union message to us January 4, the President said "...today the State of the Union depends, in large measure, upon the state of the world."

Then he spoke of his plans for a Great Society: "We do not intend to live in the midst of abundance, isolated from neighbors and nature, confined by blighted cities and bleak suburbs, stunted by a poverty of learning and an emptiness of leisure."



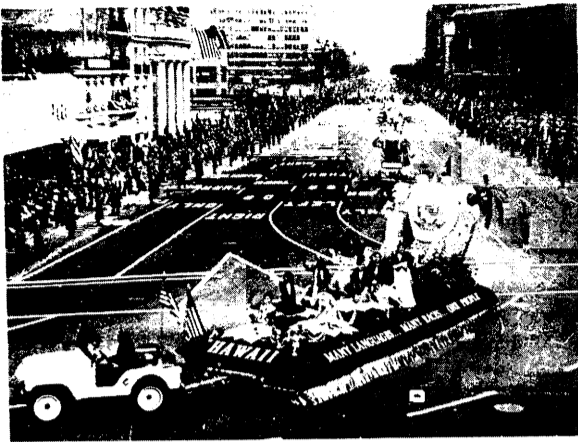
UPI Photo
President Johnson

Viet Nam was already the subject of much concern. "What is at stake is the cause of freedom," the President said, "and in that cause America will never be found wanting."

Inauguration Day dawned clear and cool a few weeks later. Washington was a city of flags and color--a city of excitement. I remember how warmly touched I was when the President had Mrs. Johnson hold his mother's old Bible during the official swearing-in ceremony.

And I will never forget these words from the President's address: "If we fail now, then we will have forgotten in abundance what we learned in hardship: that democracy rests on faith; that freedom asks more than it gives, and that the judgment of God is harshest on those who are most favored."

"If we succeed, it will not be because of what we have, but it will be because of what we are; not because of what we own, but rather because of what we believe."



UPI Photo
Hawaii Float in Inaugural Parade

The rest of the day was a kaleidoscope of activity. I was especially proud of our representation in the inaugural parade. We had the best float--the only one reproduced by Time magazine in a color photograph--and the finest marching unit, the Royal Guards.

There was much aloha for Hawaii as evidenced by the warm response drawn from the thousands along the parade route by the appearance of Governor and Mrs. Burns riding in an open car at the head of the Hawaii contingent.

The Many visitors from Hawaii took refuge from the chill in my office just before the parade, attending an informal reception given by the Democratic members of the Hawaii Congressional delegation.

Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Bonifacio Balanay of Haleiwa, who earlier mistook a souvenir invitation to the inaugural ceremony as the real thing. Maggie and I were able to help out by finding them a hotel room and giving them our tickets to the swearing-in ceremony, where they sat with the wives of the members of the Senate, and the inaugural parade, where they sat near the President's box in front of the White House.

The first quarter of 1965 is almost history but what a tremendous impact these months have had on Hawaii!

The selection of Hawaii as the site for the Mohole Project, the mounting interest in oceanography and its potential for our people, the sharp growth in activities and stature of the University of Hawaii, our already considerable role in space-related projects--all point to a remarkable new era for Hawaii in the years ahead.

I would like to briefly review some of the government-related activities which have affected Hawaii since the year began. For your convenience, I have grouped these activities in various categories.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES: Hawaii will have a Youth Opportunity Center and a Neighborhood Youth Corps Project to counsel and aid many of our school drop-outs and potential drop-outs. Many jobs will be provided for youngsters. Nearly \$700,000 has been allocated for these programs and another for University of Hawaii students.

SENIOR CITIZENS: I am confident the Medicare legislation will be enacted this year. I have co-sponsored a bill to set up a special division of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to pay special attention to the needs of the elderly.

SMALL BUSINESS: Small Business Administration loans to Hawaii firms totaled \$241,000 in December. A \$350,000 loan was recently approved for a resort hotel at Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.

PUBLIC WORKS: Three major Hawaii public works projects have been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget and referred to the Senate and House Public Works Committees. These are the \$9 million Barbers Point deep draft harbor project, the \$4.4 million Honolulu Harbor improvement project and the \$3.8 million Waikiki Beach erosion control project. The President's budget request included nearly \$1 million for the Kawainui Swamp flood control project, Windward Oahu, the Hilo Seawall project, investigations of proposed harbor projects at Lahaina, Kalepolepo, and Maalaea, Maui, and Nawiliwili Harbor, Kauai. Projects now before the Public Works Committee for authorization include: Waianae, Heeia-Kea, Kailua and Maunaloa harbors, Haleiwa Beach; Hilo Harbor; Lahaina Harbor; and Hanalei Harbor.

EDUCATION: Hawaii would receive about \$1.9 million under one section of the overall aid to education bill which provides special funds for low income districts.

HOUSING: The Hawaii Housing Authority was recently granted a \$459,018 Housing and Home Finance Agency loan to construct 30 low-rent houses in Hilo. Under consideration here-at my suggestion-is establishment of a regional HHFA office in Honolulu to cut through red tape.

MILITARY AND VETERANS: Contracts have been let for 450 military housing units on Oahu. I have co-sponsored bills to raise the starting pay of enlisted personnel from \$78 to \$117 monthly, to grant Cold War veterans benefits similar to the GI Bill of Rights, and to establish a Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs in the Senate.

LABOR: Retraining programs for more than 100 persons are underway in the state for employment in the fishing, farming and hotel and restaurant fields.

IMMIGRATION: I have co-sponsored and actively supported the Administration's bill to eliminate the national origins system as a basis for our immigration quotas. I am hopeful that this measure will be adopted this year.

These are only a few of the many activities with which I have concerned myself in the early months of 1965. There are many others, ranging from the establishment of a Department of Consumers, to look after the problems encountered by the buying public, to a bill to establish a National Oceanography Council because we in Hawaii look to oceanography as a science with a tremendous economic potential for our state.

I also introduced 25 public bills and 38 private bills at the beginning of the year. In general, these represent holdover legislation from 1964.

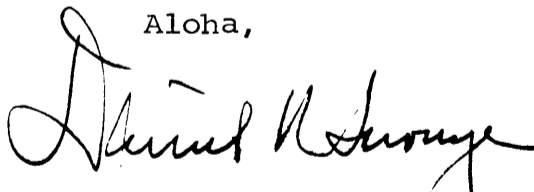
I would be remiss without closing this message to you without a few words about our position in Viet Nam. The past few months have been difficult for all of us. Perhaps even more difficult days lie ahead. No one regrets more than I, the loss of life and battle injuries we have suffered in this conflict.

If there is to be peace in this embattled land, and we earnestly hope peace can be achieved, it must be a peace with honor. The President is determined that Viet Nam shall not escalate into a major conflict. But he is equally determined that the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese halt their aggressive and subversive activities. All avenues to negotiations will not be closed.

A report is due any day now on efforts by myself and Representatives Matsunaga and Mink to find a suitable alternate airport for Strategic Air Command jet tankers in Hawaii. We simply can't afford another Wichita disaster in Honolulu.

An elected representative of the people can be no more effective than his lines of communication. Please write me when you have a problem or a suggestion. Your letters are always welcome.

Aloha,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

KAMEHAMEHA LAUNCHING

Senator Inouye gave the principal address at the launching of the U.S.S. Kamehameha, a nuclear-powered Polaris submarine, on January 16 at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California.

Mrs. Samuel Wilder King, widow of the late governor of the Territory of Hawaii, christened the Kamehameha as the submarine slipped into the Pacific for the first time.

Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard employees helped to make the occasion a success by contributing flowers, leis, flags and other items through the Pearl Harbor Association.

A commemorative cachet designed by Arthur Ho, a Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard chemist, was selected to mark the occasion and was sent to prominent officials throughout the nation.

In paying tribute to the first king of all Hawaii, Senator Inouye said in part: "...the people of Hawaii are today filled with pride with the knowledge that this great instrument of war--and of peace--will carry the name of that renowned warrior out of Hawaii's past."

He closed his remarks by saying that the launching of the Kamehameha "strikes yet another blow for that freedom we seek for our fellow man."



Kamehameha Launching



Winston Churchill

WINSTON CHURCHILL

Hawaii joined the entire free world in mourning the death of Sir Winston Churchill.

Many of us were inspired by his indomitable courage in the dark days following the first attacks on our freedoms by totalitarian governments in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

As he inspired his fellow countrymen in the United Kingdom, so he inspired us all to press on, at whatever cost, to total victory.

RADIO REPORT

Ten radio stations in Hawaii will carry Senator Inouye's weekly radio report from Washington.

The stations are: KHVH, KGU, KIKI, KLEI, KHAI, KZOO and KUMU, all on Oahu; KEKO and KIPA, Hawaii; and KNUI, Maui.

Please consult your favorite local station for broadcast times.

TRADE ZONE

Senator Inouye was present when Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor signed the charter granting Hawaii a foreign trade zone on Pier 39 in Honolulu Harbor.

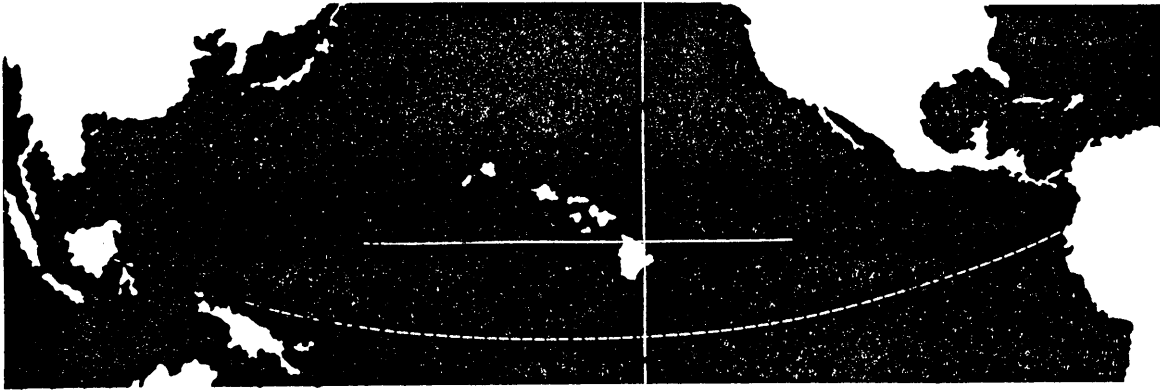
"It will help to insure a permanent role for our state as the hub of the fast-developing Pacific Basin," he said at that time. "Without the foresight and perseverance of Governor Burns and the cooperation of President Johnson and his administration, establishment of the Trade Zone would not have been possible."

Senator Inouye said the acquisition of Sand Island by the State, one of the features of the Hawaiian Land Bill which he supported last year, paved the way for long range development of the trade zone concept. He said the leasing of Pier 39 to the State by the Department of Defense gives Hawaii the immediate temporary facilities needed to start the project.



Secretary Connor Signs Trade Zone Grant

Summary - 65



Hawaii : Pacific Crossroads

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

From

Senator Daniel K. INOUE

In this Newsletter, my final report for 1965, I will review the record of the 89th Congress.

I hope that you will find time to read this report in its entirety because the legislation enacted into law this year in Washington will have a profound effect on you and your children. Indeed, its impact will be felt for generations to come.

The new laws enacted by the 89th Congress represent much more than a stack of legal documents. They are the fabric of a social revolution which was carried out under a mandate from the people.

I hope to explain the meaning of this social revolution and its potential impact on our society in this report.

President Lyndon B. Johnson spelled out our domestic goals in his State of the Union address to a joint session of the House and Senate on January 4, 1965. They were:

To keep our economy growing.

To open for all Americans the opportunities enjoyed by most Americans.

To improve the quality of life for all.

The President went on to spell out the specifics of his program. They included massive aid to education on an unprecedented basis, hospital care for the aged, a determined assault on poverty in every corner of our nation, a vast upgrading of housing facilities for low and moderate income groups, expansion of urban development programs, voting rights for all Americans, liberalization of our immigration laws, and a campaign against waste and inefficiency in government.

On the international front, the President renewed our pledge to support South Viet Nam in its war against aggression, promised to enlarge our commitment to the Alliance for Progress--our Latin American Aid Program--assured the merging nations in Africa of even more assistance from the United States, and guaranteed the United Nations that our solid support would continue in 1965.

A great majority of the Congress was already receptive to these proposals. Our work was cut out for us. Even before his historic Inaugural Address on January 20, the President had sent two major messages to the Congress dealing with health and education--top priority legislation under his program.

"For every generation there is a destiny," he told us January 20. "For some, history decides. For this generation the choice must be our own."

And he went on to explain why his programs were needed by the nation:

"In a land of great wealth, families must not live in hopeless poverty.

"In a land rich in harvest, children just must not go hungry.

"In a land of healing miracles, neighbors must not suffer and die untended.

"In a land of great learning and scholars, young people must be taught to read and write."

With these words, President Johnson held up a mirror for all America to behold.

As we looked into the face of our nation, we saw much that was good--but much of it was in terms of material values--high per capita income, two and even three-car families, summer vacation trips abroad for many, better homes, finer clothes and all the luxuries enjoyed by the citizens of the world's wealthiest nation.

But President Johnson asked us to look at the blemishes. And there were blemishes on this face of America--blemishes which had gone unnoticed for years. We had in truth grown accustomed to our face.

These were the families living in hopeless poverty, the hungry children, the neighbors who suffered and died untended, the young who couldn't read or write. Most of us have at least been vaguely aware of such conditions. But most of us were not a part of them. We tended to pursue our own enjoyment of life. This was not our responsibility.

But the President said in effect that the fruits of a great society must be shared by all the people. The President talked of a new world coming and said "We will bend it to the hopes of man."

This, then, was the mission of the 89th Congress--to help fashion a new world and to bend it to the hopes of man.

We went to work.

EDUCATION: The Elementary and Secondary Education Act was signed into law April 11, little more than three months after the Congress convened. It provides for Hawaii:

\$3.2 million in additional funds for education, including more than \$2 million to improve the education of children of low income families.

Nearly \$400,000 for school library resources, textbooks and other instructional materials.

\$530,000 for supplementary educational centers and services.

\$160,000 to help strengthen our State Department of Education.

I think it was significant that President Johnson chose to sign this bill outside the former one-room schoolhouse where he first attended classes in Stonewall, Texas. He called the bill "A major new commitment of the Federal Government to quality and equality in the schooling we offer our young people."

I share the view of this Administration that education is the key which can permanently banish poverty and hopelessness from the American scene.

We have successfully reached out to the distant planets. We must now reach into our own hearts and souls and mold a brighter future for all men.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act is only part of the story. An aid to higher education bill will make nearly \$700 million available this year to provide loan insurance and scholarships for college and university students. It will provide funds to enable the University of Hawaii to take a more active role in helping to solve community problems. It will also continue and expand college and university construction programs. By mid-September, the University of Hawaii alone had received more than \$11.5 million in federal contracts and grants.

Our anti-poverty program is also replete with funded educational programs ranging from pre-school "Headstart" programs for disadvantaged children to work-study programs which will enable needy youngsters to stay in school and complete their education.

MEDICARE: Some 18 million Americans are 65 or older. About half of them had no health insurance at all at the beginning of this year. Four out of five in this group had a disability or a chronic disease. The average retired couple simply could not afford private health insurance.

After many past failures, President Johnson and the 89th Congress were determined to banish forever this dark future awaiting those who had long looked forward to a happy retirement.

"In consider this measure to be of utmost urgency," President Johnson said in his health message to Congress. The Congress agreed. The result was a hospital care insurance program for persons 65 or older, financed by our Social Security system--and an optional medical care program at an additional cost of \$3.00 per month.

If you are covered by Social Security, you will pay a maximum of \$23.10 in 1966 to help finance the cost of the basic plan which pays the bulk of the costs of hospitalization, nursing home and home health care.

Medical benefits will not start until July 1, 1966, so please do not surrender any existing hospital and medical insurance policies until you are thoroughly familiar with this new legislation. Further details may be obtained on request from my Washington office.

WAR ON POVERTY: Poverty is not unknown to Hawaii. Despite our high per capita income--even our agricultural workers are the highest paid in the world--we have our pockets of poverty on Oahu and each of the Neighbor Islands.

A major effort is now underway to help those who are impoverished in Hawaii and throughout our nation. Our war on poverty officially began with the enactment of legislation last year but a year was required to set the programs in motion.

By now many of you are familiar with the various Office of Economic Opportunity programs in Hawaii. These programs are designed to break the cycle of poverty and they begin with pre-school age children in "Operation Headstart" programs designed to get them started in school on a par with other children who have had all the usual advantages. These programs provide jobs for needy youngsters; they assist many young people to complete school; they train mothers for part-time jobs to supplement low family incomes; they provide new adult education programs to help older people qualify for better paying positions. Even grandparents are involved under the new "Foster Grandparents" program which will pay many of our older residents to work with children who need their love and attention.

Most of these programs represent fresh approaches to community problems which have plagued us for years. Mistakes will be made, but in the long run I am confident that our war on poverty will show results that will pay big dividends in the years ahead.

The important point is that we have declared war on poverty in Hawaii and we have the funds and the personnel to carry on an unrelenting campaign. We are doing something about poverty-NOW.

HOUSING: Despite our high level of prosperity, millions of Americans are poorly housed. Our public housing programs have been unable to cope with the demands of an exploding population. Moderate income families, unable to qualify for public housing, are often driven into slums.

Your Federal Government will spend nearly \$8 billion over the next four years to help us reach our goal of decent housing for every American family.

FHA mortgage loan programs for low and moderate income families were extended for four years. Rehabilitation grants will be available to owners of substandard housing in urban renewal areas, and special programs were authorized to assist persons adversely affected by the closing of federal installations or those displaced by federal projects.

This means that more public housing facilities will be built in Hawaii. More low and moderate income families can look forward to better housing thanks to new construction programs, below market interest rate mortgages, and other features of the bill. It also includes special programs for veterans, and increase in home improvement loan ceilings in high cost areas--such as Honolulu--expanded urban renewal programs, more federal grants for community facilities (water, sewer, etc.), and a rural housing program.

We also created a cabinet level Department of Housing and Urban Development which places the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Federal Housing Administration, the Public Housing Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Association under one roof.

VOTING RIGHTS: The Voting Rights Bill adopted this year is the second major piece of Civil Rights legislation to be approved in the past two years. By suspending the use of literacy tests or other voter qualification devices, it removed the last barrier which had blocked the way to the voting booth for millions of American Negroes.

MILITARY PAY RAISE: Basic pay increases averaging 10.4 per cent were authorized for about 4.1 million military personnel, including reserve and retired members. The cost: about \$1 billion.

IMMIGRATION: A major effort was made this year to eliminate discrimination from our National Immigration laws. Our National Origins Quota system has been eliminated. Immigration to our country will no longer be determined on the basis of the color of a person's skin or the location of his homeland. Many families, long separated, will be reunited once more by this Act. The immigration of many persons who possess skills needed by our nation, will also be encouraged.

EXCISE TAX REDUCTIONS: A general excise tax cut was approved June 17. The estimated savings to Hawaii residents through June 30, 1966 is \$12 million.

DRUG CONTROLS: Federal controls were enacted to halt the widespread distribution without medical prescription of stimulant and depressive drugs which affect the central nervous system.

PUBLIC WORKS: As a member of the Senate Public Works Committee I am pleased to make the following report on public works project authorizations and appropriations: Projects authorized this year and cost estimates are: Honolulu and Barbers Point Harbor improvements, \$9.9 million; Kawaihae Harbor enlargement, \$2.2 million; nine small boat harbor projects at Hanalei Bay, Kauai; Heeia-Kea, Maunaloa, and Waianae, Oahu; Lahaina and Hana, Maui; and Honokahau and Reeds Bay (Hilo), \$4.7 million; Waikiki and Haleiwa beach erosion, \$3 million.

Funds were appropriated as follows: Kawainui Swamp, Oahu, \$610,000; Hilo Bay breakwater, \$230,000; Kawaihae Harbor, \$100,000; Honolulu Harbor, \$75,000; docking area for explosives, \$25,000; multi-purpose study of Waipio Stream, \$57,000; studies of Lahaina, Kalepolepo and Maalaea harbors, \$15,000; operation and maintenance of Kahului and Nawiliwili harbors, \$9,000.

Because of the urgency of protective measures, I was able to secure authorization this year of a Windward Oahu flood control study and \$20,000 was appropriated for that purpose.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION: The Congress appropriated more than \$15 million in military construction funds for Hawaii, excluding military family housing construction. The Secretary of Defense authorized the construction of 300 Navy housing units and 250 Air Force housing units.

SUGAR ACT: A few hours before the close of the 89th Congress a revision of the Sugar Act was approved which insures a very favorable outlook for the Hawaii sugar industry for the next five years. Domestic sugar quotas were extended through the end of 1971. This will continue to insure a stable sugar market in Hawaii and will certainly help to stabilize the economy of the state.

EAST-WEST CENTER: The Congress re-affirmed its faith in the East-West Center program by approving a \$5.8 million appropriation for the 1966 fiscal year. This is \$500,000 more than last year's appropriation.

COLA: We were fortunate this year to stave off the proposed termination of the cost-of-living allowance for 11,000 federal employees in Hawaii, a move that would cost the state economy some \$12 million annually.

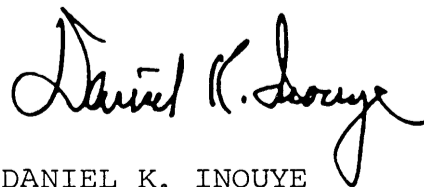
More good news came recently when the \$75 million Mohole Project got the "go ahead" sign from the National Science Foundation after a brief review of the project.

SPECIAL PROJECTS: The \$3.9 million in federal grants to establish the Pacific Biomedical Center at the University of Hawaii and NASA's projected \$2.9 million lunar and planetary telescope project on Hawaii or Maui were also major achievements which promise long range benefits.

VIET NAM: Viet Nam has been the top news of the year and here again I have supported President Johnson's policies to the fullest extent. This is a great test of our nation in our bid to stem the tide of Communist "wars of liberation." We will win this battle and our victory will be a meaningful defeat for Communist aggression.

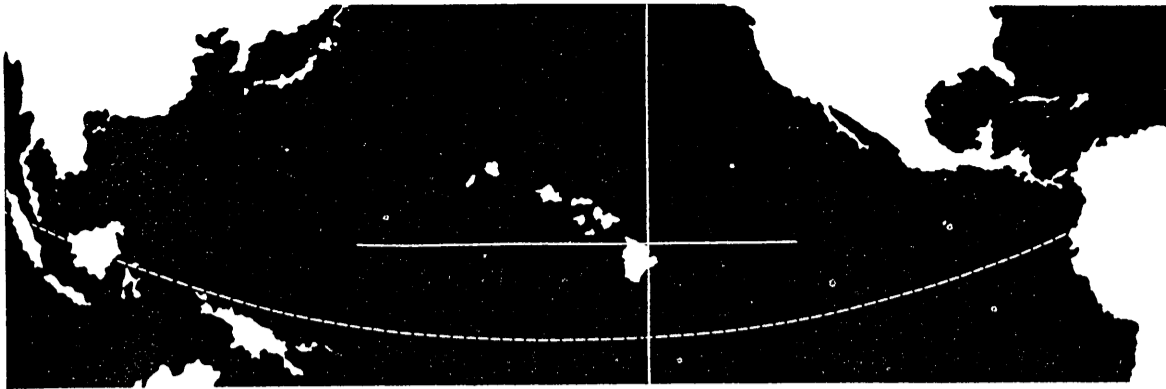
VOTING RECORD: There were 259 roll call votes in the Senate this year. I answered to all but 16 and on each of these occasions I was absent on official business or because of illness.

Aloha,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

Sept 66



Hawaii : Pacific Crossroads

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

From

Senator Daniel K. INOUE

PERSONAL MEMO - September, 1966

Nearly 100,000 residents of Hawaii who were eligible to vote in the 1964 general election did not do so.

In that year some 307,000 persons were eligible to vote. But only 78 percent had registered to vote.

In mid-August of this year, some 332,000 residents of Hawaii were eligible to vote. But only 70 percent of these had registered to vote in the primary election. This means that approximately 110,000 residents... nearly one out of every three eligible residents chose not to register to participate in the selection of those candidates who will participate in the selection of those candidates who will represent the Democratic and Republican parties in November.

These facts shock me. They should shock every citizen of Hawaii and Americans everywhere.

I wonder what our foreign students at the East-West Center read into these figures. Is this American Democracy at work? Is this the state that hopes to provide the leadership for the Pacific Era? Is this the state that would set an example for small Asian nations to admire and respect?

Many Southern states have had a poor record in this regard. But at least we can understand why. Negro voters were actively discouraged from registering to vote in many of those areas.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 changed all that. It provided that federal registrars would be sent into areas where 50 percent or more of the eligible voting population was not registered to vote.

During the past year more than 450,000 negroes registered to vote in the Deep South for the first time. Federal registrars went into four of these states to help negroes get their names in the voter registration books.

These new voters will help to change the political complexion of the South. They will have a voice in government for the first time and this can only mean more progress for them in the future.

But what of the unregistered voters in Hawaii? What's our excuse? No unfriendly police officers guard the registration offices in Hawaii. No bullies threaten bodily harm or worse to those in our state who seek to register to vote.

On the contrary, a statewide voter registration campaign, a campaign actively supported

by a good cross-section of citizens in every community, was launched several months ago to register new voters.

The Citizens Action Committee for Voter Registration, headed by Mr. Sanford Weintraub, used every technique in the book to interest residents in registering to vote. They enlisted the services of firemen at each fire station. They secured the assistance of 600 volunteer workers. They set up registration services at every major shopping center. The League of Women Voters even provided a mobile registration unitthe VOTESWAGEN.

Extra funds were provided by the office of the Lieutenant Governor and the cooperation of the press, radio and television media was excellent. "I don't know what more we could do," said one official connected with the campaign.

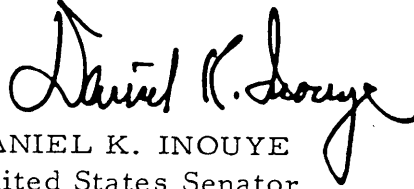
The goal was 100,000 new registered voters. By mid-August only 31,000 residents had agreed to register to vote.

We should be ashamed of this record but there is still time to make amends. There is still time to register to vote. Midnight, October 11, is the deadline for those who wish to register to vote in the general election.

You can help if you are willing to accept your own private responsibility of citizenship. Seek out an eligible unregistered voter among your circle of friends, relatives and neighbors and see that he or she is registered before the October 11 deadline. Details on eligibility and where to register are contained elsewhere in this newsletter.

Register one voter for Hawaii !! Do it today.

Aloha,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

R & R

"The R&R(Rest & Recreation) Program in Hawaii for servicemen in Vietnam is proving to be an immense success," Senator Daniel K. Inouye reported. The program was instituted by the Department of Defense following a suggestion from Senator Inouye early this year.

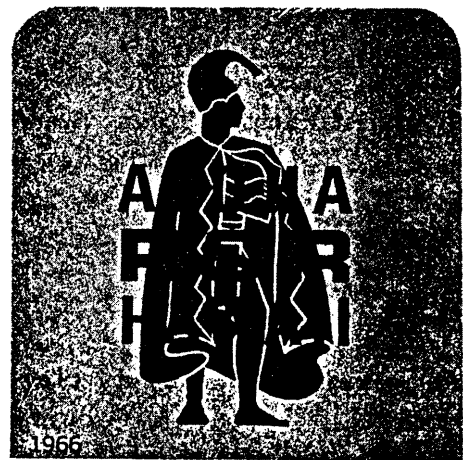
"This program is wonderful for the morale of those fortunate enough to be selected and I am delighted with the cooperation of the Hawaiian business community," Senator Inouye said.

The Hawaii Visitors Bureau issues special cards to servicemen in Hawaii on R&R leave which entitles them to special discounts at various places of business.

"The program would never have been instituted without the active support of many of the wives of servicemen in Hawaii," Senator Inouye said.

"Their many letters and telegrams had a strong impact on Department of Defense officials."

Senator Inouye said he is hopeful that the present program to bring 1,000 servicemen a month back to Hawaii will be expanded in the near future.



S/SGT. JOHN DOE

HAWAII VISITORS BUREAU

PROJECT MOHOLE

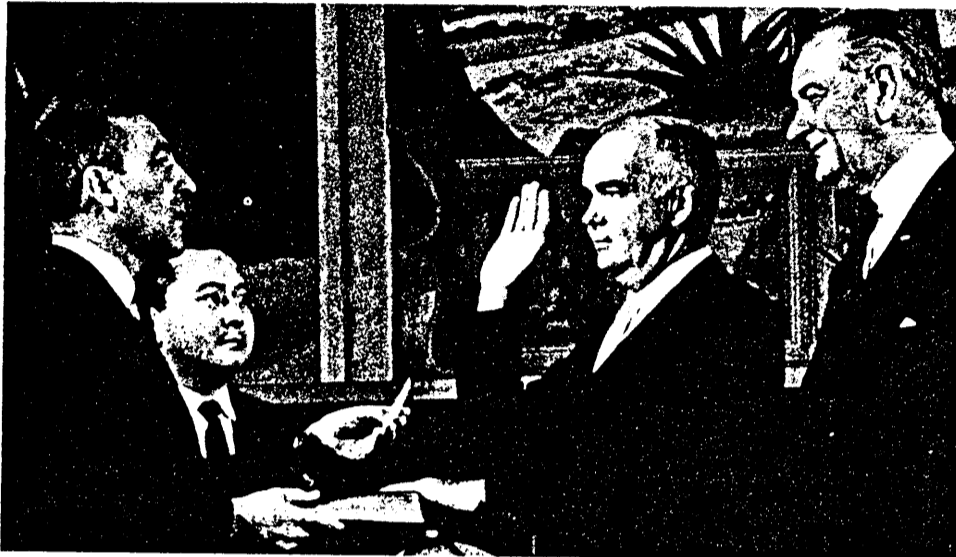
Despite the defeat of Project Mohole in the House of Representatives, Senator Daniel K. Inouye said, "every effort will be made to reinstate this project at the earliest possible moment."

The \$127 million project to drill a hole into the earth's mantle off Maui is scheduled to be halted because the House refused to go along with a request for a \$19.7 million appropriation for the 1967 fiscal year.

The appropriation request was approved in the Senate.

Senator Inouye's office prepared detailed "fact sheets" explaining the many possible scientific benefits from the project and these were sent to every member of the Senate.

Similar information was later sent to each member of the House before the Mohole vote.



HIGH COMMISSIONER. William R. Norwood of Honolulu (2nd from r.) former administrative director on the staff of Governor John A. Burns, is sworn in as Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territories of the Pacific. Also pictured (l. to r.), Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall, Senator Inouye, and President Lyndon B. Johnson. Mr. Norwood was later named High Commissioner.

LEGISLATIVE NOTEBOOK

The second session of the 89th Congress, expected to adjourn in mid-October, will be a fruitful one. Here is some of the key legislation which has cleared or is expected to clear both houses:

COLD WAR GI BILL - Provides single veterans who served after Jan. 31, 1955, with \$100 in monthly educational benefits (more if he has dependents) and authorizes V. A. home loans and home loan guarantees.

CIVIL RIGHTS - Prohibits discrimination in the sale or renting of urban apartment complexes and continually expanding new suburban housing developments. Exempts owner-occupied single family houses and owner-occupied dwellings with no more than four family units; provides new procedures to bar discrimination in the selection of federal and state juries.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AID - Amends and extends Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. This means additional millions for library resources, supplementary education, research, and state departments of education. Impacted area funds for Hawaii will increase because bill bases them on actual local costs, rather than national average. Aid to districts containing low income families will increase.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES - Nearly \$3 billion authorized for next two years to assist in construction of college facilities and to help strengthen developing institutions.

TRUTH-IN-PACKAGING - Designed to end deceptive packaging and labeling standards, and make it easier for consumer to determine true costs.

AUTO SAFETY - Authorizes establishment of federal motor vehicle safety standards, expected to become effective for 1968 model year.

HIGHWAY SAFETY - Establishes national highway safety program to help states and communities reduce traffic accidents and operate motor vehicle inspection and driver education programs.

MINIMUM WAGE - Increases hourly minimum wage for non-farm workers to \$1.60 by stages, extends coverage to millions of additional workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION - Requires states to meet minimum federal standards for amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits. Extends coverage to additional workers.

WATER POLLUTION - Greatly increased authorizations for federal grants to communities for construction of sewage treatment plants, additional funds for research and demonstration projects.

MILITARY BURIAL SERVICES

Senator Daniel K. Inouye said the recent failure of the Department of the Army to provide personnel for burial services with full military honors for a Maui serviceman killed in action in Vietnam "is a mistake that will not be repeated."

The Senator said a directive has been sent to all commands throughout the services as the result of a letter of complaint he sent to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. "I was shocked to learn of this oversight from the widow of the serviceman in question," Sen. Inouye said. "As a result of the new directive, I have been reassured that veterans who are killed in action in Vietnam are entitled to burial services with full military honors -- upon request -- regardless of the location of the services in the United States.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Senator Daniel K. Inouye was named to the House-Senate Conference Committee on the Military Construction Authorization bill this year. When the Committee concluded its review of the legislation, military units in Hawaii became the only ones in the world given authority to lease housing units.

The Senate version of the bill contained authority to lease 2,400 units on a global basis. All 2,400 units were eliminated in the House version. The Conference Committee restored 500 units...but only for Hawaii. The Navy was authorized to lease 300 units and the Army and Air Force 100 units each.

Other military construction items in the final version of the bill were:

NAVY: Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, operation and maintenance facilities-\$940,000.
Pearl Harbor Naval Station, troop housing - \$719,000.
Pearl Harbor Naval Submarine Base, troop housing - \$1,346,000.
Pearl Harbor Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare training facilities - \$193,000.

AIR FORCE: Pacific Air Force, classified - \$6,189,000.
Hickam Air Force, Honolulu, supply facilities - \$193,000.

REGISTRATION FACTS

Voter qualifications: Must have attained age 20 and established residence for minimum period of one year.

When to register: Monday, October 3 to Tuesday, October 11.

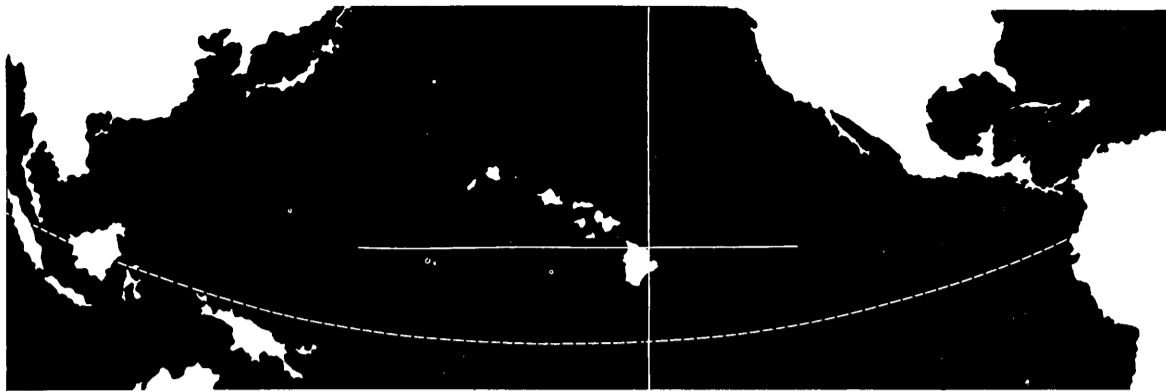
Where to register: County clerk's office in each county. County clerks or their deputies travel to Molokai, Lanai and Niihau to register voters usually at schools or courthouses. On Oahu, official registration booths are located at eight major shopping centers and 26 fire stations.

General Election registration deadline: Midnight, October 11.

REGISTER NOW !!!!!!!!!!!



"Kenny" Inouye and parents celebrate a second birthday.



Hawaii : Pacific Crossroads

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

From

Senator Daniel K. INOUE

PERSONAL MEMO

As most of you already know, I recently returned from a world fact-finding mission with Senator Mike Mansfield, our Senate Majority Leader, and three other Senate colleagues.

Upon our return, we published a special report entitled: "The Vietnam Conflict: The Substance and the Shadow." I will be happy to send a copy of this report to you on request as long as copies are available.



Senator Inouye accepts gift from Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia.

There were many memorable occasions on the world tour: a lengthy discussion of world problems with Soviet Premier Kosygin in Moscow; the moment our jet touched down in Bangkok; the meeting with Prince Sihanouk in Cambodia; our four days in Viet Nam.

All of these memorable incidents--and many more--were sobered by the overpowering presence of widespread hunger and disease in Asia and Southeast Asia.

I don't mean the kind of poverty that we are now fighting in our own country for not even the poorest United States citizen has ever known conditions which daily confront millions upon millions in the Far East.

I speak of countries where garbage cans are unknown because no food can be wasted. Even the left-over table scraps in the plush Hong Kong restaurants find their way to the mouths of hungry children and adults in the Crown Colony's refugee resettlement districts.

I speak of countries where people die in the streets for lack of food, of countries where people riot in the public squares for bread which will keep them alive for a few more days.

When a human being reaches this point in his existence, he recognizes no flag, no nation or group of nations. Political ideology for him is far less important than the next meal.

I think it was a French philosopher who once said that one cannot discuss reason, logic or the concept of justice with a hungry man.

Asia's hungry millions are not interested in the concept of democracy or communism, but only food for their bellies. The Communists will promise them food in exchange for political control.

This is why it is essential for our country to continue its massive foreign aid program. But it is not enough to fill the stomachs of our starving fellow men in Asia. We must also hold out hope for a better future in the form of jobs, education for their children, and shelter for their loved ones. And we must recognize that this is not only the right course for the United States in the name of humanity it is the only course in the interests of our own self-preservation.

Unfortunately, many Americans, living in the most affluent society in the history of the world, would prefer to ignore the sordid conditions and widespread suffering outside our own borders.

Let us never forget that our affluence depends to a significant degree upon raw materials from these less fortunate lands.

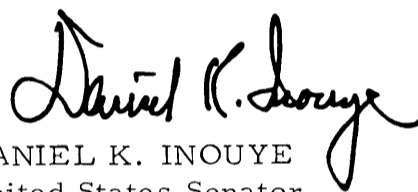
If we built a wall around this country, our automobile factories, our television and radio production lines would grind to a halt in six months or less.

The lessons are there for all to see: we must live with others. We must trade with others. We must eliminate pockets of misery and turn them into pockets of hope lest they turn into pockets of rebellion and aggression.

Today's American fighting man must not only defeat the aggressor in the field. He must also win the hearts and minds of the people. This is why our troops in Viet Nam are taught to build schools, to give first aid to children, to provide sanitation programs for villages and to harvest crops. Our Peace Corps Volunteers and civilian employees of our Agency for International Development are small but effective "armies" in this vital area.

This is why President Johnson insists that, despite the mounting costs of the war in Viet Nam, we must continue our foreign aid program. We must continue to attack poverty abroad as well as at home. We plan to channel our foreign aid primarily to those nations who indicate that they wish to help themselves.

From the American doctor who tends the sick and dying in a poor African village to the elementary school children who collect soap and old clothes to be sent overseas, we can all help to bring hope to those millions who depend upon our charity for their very survival.



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

HAWAII POSSIBLE R&R AREA

Senator Inouye expressed confidence that the people of Hawaii "will respond as they always have" if Hawaii is designated as an R&R (rest and recreation) area for troops on leave from the fighting in Viet Nam.

Senator Inouye said "Such a move is under consideration but there is no indication when it will come about."

"I am certain that our people will extend their hospitality and spirit of aloha to these deserving young men if Hawaii is designated for such a purpose," Senator Inouye said. "Even to this day I meet World War II veterans who retain fond memories of our islands because of the warm reception they were given so many years ago."

"The sacrifices our young men are being called upon to make in Viet Nam are no less deserving of our admiration and respect than were those of our servicemen in World War II or the Korean War."

STAFF CHANGES

Dr. Ralph M. Miwa, administrative assistant to Senator Daniel K. Inouye, resigned in January to return to the University of Hawaii where he is an associate professor in government.

Dr. Miwa joined Senator Inouye's staff early in 1963 as legislative assistant. He was named administrative assistant September 1, 1964.



Dr. Lefforge

Dr. Orland S. Lefforge of Honolulu, associate professor of speech at the University of Hawaii, was named legislative assistant. Dr. Lefforge received his A. B. degree from Manchester College, North Manchester, Indiana, and his M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin. He joined the University of Hawaii faculty in 1948 and has been active in promoting high school speech activities and a university forensic program since that time. Dr. Lefforge is a past president of the Pacific Speech Association.

No stranger to the political scene, Dr. Lefforge has for some time been a member of a group researching campaign issues for the Democratic Party.

Married and the father of three children, Dr. Lefforge served as a field artillery captain with the Fifth Army in Italy in World War II and was often called upon to supply supporting fire for the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

Another new staff member is Miss Alice Towill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Towill of Kailua, who was employed as a secretary. Miss Towill, a graduate of Connecticut College, was a member of Senator Inouye's staff during the summer of 1965.



Miss Towill

Mr. and Mrs. Pablo Mondoy of Kaunakakai will represent Senator Inouye in Molokai beginning this month.

COLD WAR GI BILL OF RIGHTS

The first major legislation to clear the Second Session of the 89th Congress was the Cold War GI Bill of Rights which extends educational, home loan and other benefits to armed forces veterans who served after January 31, 1955.

To be eligible for the new benefits, veterans must have served on active duty for more than 180 days, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, or must have been released or discharged because of a service-connected disability after that date.

An eligible veteran is entitled to receive \$100 a month in educational benefits if he is taking a full-time course and up to \$150 a month if he has two or more dependents.

The Veterans Administration was authorized to guarantee against default up to \$7,500 of a home loan and direct home loans of up to \$17,500 are authorized where loans from private lenders are not available.



Senator Inouye accepts pen from President Johnson following signing of Cold War GI Bill at White House. Also pictured: Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, left, and William J. Driver, head of the Veterans Administration.

STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

In his State of the Union message January 12, President Johnson left no doubt that this session of the Congress will be a very busy one, especially in view of the situation in Viet Nam.

In his State of the Union message, President Johnson reaffirmed our commitment in Viet Nam, but pledged that efforts to create a Great Society will not be abandoned. This means that the war on poverty will continue.

No income tax increase is planned at this time but excise taxes on telephone service charges and auto sales have been reimposed.

The President called on the Congress to:

Attack housing problems and urban congestion in our cities on a broad scale.

Establish a federal highway safety program (Senator Inouye has already cosponsored one piece of legislation along those lines).

Step up current programs designed to strengthen local law enforcement in metropolitan areas.

Approve payment of rent supplements to low income families unable to qualify for public housing.

Adopt a federal fair housing law to eliminate discrimination in this area.

Provide funds for the flight-testing of a supersonic transport (2,000 miles per hour plus), an aircraft that will reduce flying time from Hawaii to California to one hour.

Overhaul our foreign aid programs by giving more assistance to nations who have a willingness to help themselves.

Establish major programs in the fields of international health and education.

Offer assistance to nations interested in population control.

IMPACT FUNDS

Senator Inouye served notice on the Administration that he is not satisfied with the proposal to drastically reduce federal aid funds to school districts in federally impacted areas. The funds are customarily allocated to school districts where expenses are unusually high because of an unusual number of dependents of federal employees or military personnel in the area.

"I will make every effort to persuade my Senate colleagues to provide for the continuance of this very important aid to education program," Senator Inouye said.

NIMITZ TRIBUTE

Senator Daniel K. Inouye paid tribute to the late Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz following his death February 20 and said "...Hawaii owed this great naval officer a debt which it could never repay. The obligation was assumed at a point in space and time called the Battle of Midway."

"Our nation called on this man in its darkest hour. He took command of the Pacific Fleet December 31, 1941, but its fighting heart had been stilled at Pearl Harbor. Fortunately for us, Chester W. Nimitz never ran short of adrenalin. Slowly but surely, he began to rebuild our Pacific Fleet until it was able to sweep the enemy from the Pacific. America will never forget his great deeds...we mourn his passing."

EASTER SEALS

On March 9, Senator Inouye had the privilege of accompanying Alan Nagao, the National Easter Seal Poster Boy, to the White House to meet with President Johnson. Alan presented President Johnson the first official sheet of Easter Seals.

Alan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Eddy Nagao of Honolulu, Hawaii.

SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C.

SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
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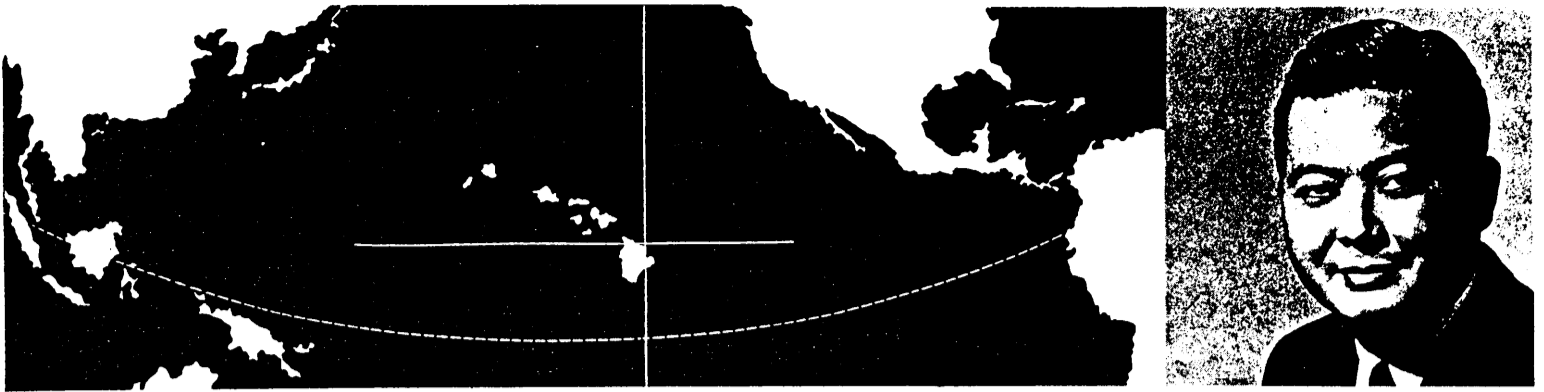
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March 67



Hawaii : Pacific Crossroads

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

From

Senator Daniel K. INOUE

PERSONAL MEMO - March, 1967

During the first session of the 90th Congress, the Senate will be primarily involved in the "legislative oversight" functions of the Congress. The legislative programs enacted during the last Congress will be carefully studied, reviewed and examined during this session. Much of the laws enacted during the 89th Congress including the many Great Society programs, such as War on Poverty, VISTA and Headstart, the massive Aid to Education program, Medicare and others, will be subjected to thorough examination by the several committees of the House and Senate.

For example, in the recent past, we have heard much criticism of our "war on poverty" program. Many of the critics of these important efforts offer many concrete and valid suggestions. However, I am happy to note that very few have suggested that these laws be repealed. It appears that there is a need for administrative and operational streamlining in the Great Society programs.

I am certain many of you will recall the loud objections to Medicare. Many predicted that this program could not work. However an over-all analysis clearly indicates that Medicare is working very well, but in certain areas hospitals are becoming overcrowded. We will therefore be considering the appropriations for additional hospital facilities in over-burdened areas.

We have made a few legislative mistakes, but we have also had great success. Now we will reshape and re-define programs to better attain our original goals.

In addition to the "legislative oversight" functions of the Congress, we will be considering measures of national significance, such as those relating to air and water pollution, traffic safety and crime prevention.

As we make every effort to get on with our vital domestic programs, we do so in the dark shadow of the Vietnam conflict and its heavy drain on our financial resources. This shadow crosses every committee decision and every session of the House and Senate.

Although there are many who are predicting a long drawn-out war, I am optimistic that this conflict will soon be transferred from the battlefield to the conference table. We are constantly making covert and unpublicized peace probes toward this end. For example, recently we concluded our 132d meeting with the Red Chinese ambassador in Warsaw. In our quest for a peaceful, just and honorable solution to the Vietnam conflict, meetings have been held and are now being held throughout the world. Let us pray that the time for peace is near.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

Hawaii-Pacific Legislation

Legislation to permit the state of Hawaii to lease foreign-flag vessels for an inter-island ferry system has been introduced by Senator Inouye in the 90th Congress.

The legislation is necessary because some state officials are fearful that the cost of operating American-owned ferries would be prohibitive.

Senator Inouye has already introduced 33 public bills specifically related to problems in Hawaii, the Trust Territory of the Pacific, Guam, and Okinawa.



Senator Inouye chats with Miss Jo Ann Yukimura of Lihue, and Scott Leithead of Hilo, Hawaii's delegates to the 1967 Senate Youth program in Washington, D. C.

Of special interest is the reintroduction of a bill authorizing the Kokee multi-purpose hydro-electric project in Waimea Canyon on the island of Kauai. The bill calls for federal loans and grants of up to \$20 million.

In addition to generating electricity to meet Kauai's growing need for electrical power, the project would also be used for irrigation, flood control, and recreational purposes.

The project is favored by the Department of the Interior. A consulting firm, employed by the Kauai Electric Co., reported the power to be developed by the project would be economical and desirable during daily periods of heavy demand.

Another major bill would establish a federally-funded Pacific Medical Center in Hawaii to provide training for medical technicians throughout the Pacific Basin with special emphasis on Southeast Asia.

Other bills of interest would:

- *Provide for a Kona coffee price support program.
- *Provide income tax credits for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business.
- *Restore for certain veterans in Hawaii and Alaska the right to receive hospital care.
- *Establish minimum wage rates for sugar farm employees.
- *Regulate and fix wage rates for upgraded employees in Hawaii.

National Legislation

Eighteen-year-olds would be permitted to vote under the terms of legislation cosponsored by Senator Inouye in the 90th Congress.

The Senator also cosponsored truth-in-lending legislation which would require lenders to spell out all finance charges in a manner which borrowers can easily understand.

Among the 36 bills already cosponsored by the Senator is the Readjustment Benefits legislation for Vietnam and other Cold War veterans. This bill will beef up educational benefits and allowances. Single veterans in school will receive \$130 monthly under the terms of the bill. Benefits range up to \$180 per month for a veteran with two or more dependents.

Other legislation cosponsored by Senator Inouye would:

- *Prohibit doctors from selling drugs, devices or any items they prescribe.
- *Amend the Social Security Act to provide Medicare coverage for expenses incurred in buying drugs.
- *Develop community service programs for older Americans -- participants could be paid up to \$1,500 a year.
- *Eliminate the Social Security Act requirement that an insured individual must spend three consecutive days in a hospital before he is entitled to extended care services outside the hospital.
- *Step up the assault on national air pollution problems.
- *Create a National Foundation for the Social Sciences.

*Provide up to 50 per cent of the cost of modern law enforcement equipment for use by state and local police and broad educational opportunities for law enforcement personnel.
*Direct the President to submit to the Congress each year a Social Opportunity report, assessing the quality of American life and proposing a program to carry out national goals.

Senator Inouye introduced a bill to establish a Civilian Aviation Academy to help meet a growing pilot shortage.

The Senator also introduced a bill that would prevent any member of the Armed Forces from being assigned to a combat zone during a period of military conflict, short of a declared war, if his father, brother, or sister has been killed or has died as a result of injuries received or illness contracted in the line of military duty.

USSR Consular Treaty

The USSR Consular Treaty is a proposed treaty with the Soviet Union which would permit our country to establish consulates there. The Russian government would be permitted to do the same in our country.

Despite the great size of the two nations, each now maintains an embassy only in Moscow and Washington. The opening of one consulate in each country is being planned as an initial step.

Key provisions of the treaty provide for prompt notification and access in the case of citizens arrested or detained in either nation.

The United States took the initiative in seeking approval of the treaty -- former Vice President Richard Nixon first proposed an exchange of consulates in 1959 -- because of the increasing number of Americans who visit the Soviet Union each year, a total of 18,000 in 1966.

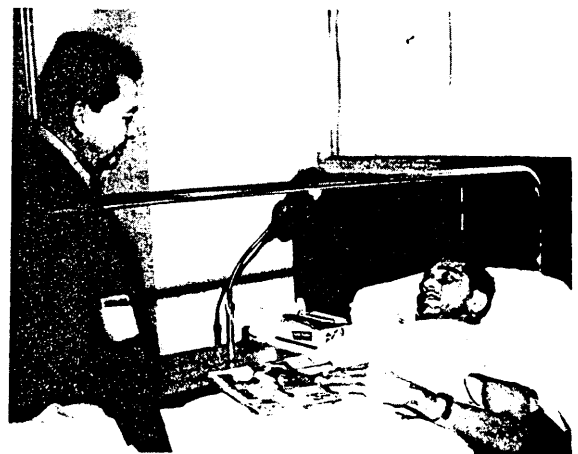
In May of this year, it may be possible for Americans to fly non-stop from New York to Moscow at low excursion fares. This means that many more Americans will be visiting the Soviet Union in the future, but the reverse is unlikely to be true. For this reason, the treaty is more beneficial to the United States.

In recent years, Americans have been involved in a number of unpleasant incidents in the Soviet Union. A young man from Massachusetts, Newcomb Mott, died in Soviet hands under unexplained circumstances in 1966. A Peace Corps volunteer from Maryland was jailed and later released. Another young man from Arkansas now faces a three year sentence in Siberia for violating Russian currency exchange laws and for stealing a carved wooden bear from a Russian hotel.

Senator Inouye will vote for the Consular Treaty because he wants this country to have the opportunity to go quickly to the assistance of Americans who may be detained in the future.

As he said in a Senate floor speech, February 3, 1967, "The next American in a Soviet jail may be from Hawaii - and when this happens I intend to get on the phone to the State Department and ask them to get him out -- quickly. I hope they don't have to answer "Well, Senator, we had a treaty which would have helped him, but the Senate voted it down..."

Opponents have warned that ratification of the treaty will permit the enlargement of Soviet espionage activities in the United States. Senator Inouye's reply to these charges: "I see nothing so terrible in the prospect of a Soviet consular office in an American city with a staff of 10 or 15, provided we are granted similar facilities in the USSR."



Vietnam veteran Sgt. Albert K. McKeague of Wahiawa, a patient at Tripler General Hospital, gives Senator Inouye his views on the conflict.

"The President has said that in his judgment the treaty raises no problems of national security. The Acting Attorney General and the Director of the FBI have said that such influx of 10 or 15 Soviet officials - added to the 1,000 already here - can be handled effectively and efficiently. I accept this. "

The Senator said "We must recognize that this treaty is symbolic of new progress in developing a greater accord with the Soviet Union. The world is changing and we must change with the times. "

Rule 22

New efforts were made in the Senate early in January to modify Senate Rule 22 which permits the ending of unlimited debate (filibuster) on any given issue.

The existing rule requires a two-thirds vote of the Senators present and voting two days after a cloture motion is filed by a minimum of 16 members. Once the two-thirds vote is attained, debate on the bill is limited to one hour for each Senator.

Two proposals were submitted to liberalize the rule. One would have lowered the voting requirements to three-fifths of those present and voting to end debate.

The other proposal would have permitted 16 Senators to file a cloture motion after 20 days of debate. The motion to end debate could be introduced one hour after the session of the 20th day began and a majority of 51 Senators could then vote to end debate.

Both of these attempts to change Senate Rule 22 failed.

Senator Inouye opposed any revision of Rule 22, contending that the right of unlimited debate is vital to the defense of the rights of the minority.

In a Senate floor speech January 25, Senator Inouye argued that "American democracy does not necessarily result from majority rule, but rather from the forged compromise of the majority with the minority. "

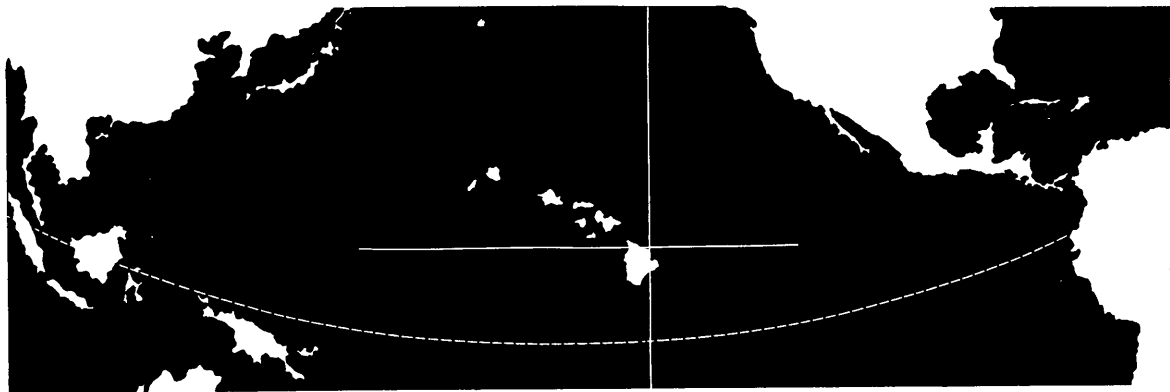
Senator Inouye contended that the existing Senate rule serves a vital need in our democracy by giving the minority a chance to reflect a proportionate share of its views upon any given legislative result.

He went on to explain how Hawaii was saved from an attempt by President Roosevelt in 1933 to do away with Hawaiian residency requirements for the Territorial Governor, Secretary, and judges, all appointed by the President.

"Our citizens knew that this proposal would make the highest and most crucial offices in the Territory merely political rewards for services rendered, " Senator Inouye said.

Fortunately, a few men like Senators LaFollette, Borah, King, and Vandenberg made long speeches voicing their stubborn opposition. The bill was killed as the result of this threat of unlimited debate.

In concluding his Senate floor speech on Rule 22, Senator Inouye said: "Democracy is a slow and deliberate process. It requires patience and tolerance for opposing views. But when in the passions of the moment these virtues do not dominate, unlimited debate becomes a necessary instrument in the arsenal through which we liberals may defend the rights of the minority. "



Hawaii : Pacific Crossroads

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

From

Senator Daniel K. INOUE

PERSONAL MEMO - November 1967

One of the most difficult years in our nation's history is drawing to a close. Many Americans have given their lives for their country in Vietnam and many vital domestic programs have been slowed by the economic drain of that conflict.

Efforts to seek a peaceful solution at the conference table have been unsuccessful but they will continue. I have supported all such efforts and will continue to do so. In this regard, I have just cosponsored a resolution which expressed the sense of the Senate that the President consider a United States initiative which would seek to place the question of Vietnam before the United Nations Security Council.

I cannot in good conscience support any move for a unilateral withdrawal of United States military forces from South Vietnam. Such an act would leave our South Vietnamese allies open to pillage and murder by the enemy and would totally destroy confidence in our government among our Asian allies.

Despite the demands of the war effort, 1967 has been a good year for Hawaii.

*Our people have made a major contribution to American servicemen who have been given a few days of rest and recreation in the islands.



Senator Inouye and President Johnson discuss latest developments on the international scene at this recent White House meeting.

*We have seen a major development in efforts to spur the economies of the Neighbor Islands following the approval by the Civil Aeronautics Board of direct flights from West Coast points to Hilo and common fare agreements between three major carriers and our own local airlines.

*Federal grants ranging as high as \$2.6 million per month (August) and averaging close to \$2 million have been approved for a multitude of institutions and agencies in Hawaii for education, scientific research, social agencies, anti-poverty programs, housing projects, park and recreation facilities, health programs, and many other activities.

*Our efforts to make Hawaii one of the leading world centers in oceanographic research received a major boost by the Presidential appointment of Taylor A. Pryor, President of The Oceanic Foundation and Sea Life, Inc., to the 15-member Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources.

*Consolidation of our major federal agencies in Hawaii into a single building in Honolulu was assured by necessary appropriations for a new federal building.

*We have seen the inauguration of a pilot plant to irradiate tropical fruits grown in Hawaii, an experiment which can lead to the opening of major new markets on the Mainland for local producers.

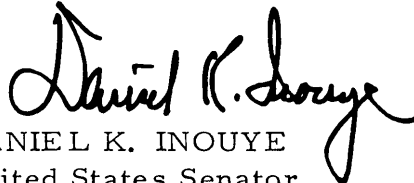
*A discriminatory provision which prevented local businessmen from bidding on defense contracts on an equitable basis with Mainland competitors was removed a few months ago at my urging.

*Most of our major public works projects were approved, including \$860,000 for the Kuliouou Stream Flood Control project, \$168,000 for the Barbers Point deep-draft harbor, and \$200,000 for the Honokahau Small Boat Harbor project on the island of Hawaii. Planning funds were also approved for Heeia-kea Harbor, Oahu, Lahaina Harbor, Maui, and Reeds Bay (Hilo Harbor), Hilo, Hawaii. Funds for a Waikiki Beach erosion project remain at the top of my priority list.

On a more personal basis, life has been kind to me in 1967. I survived a major operation with no ill effects and am grateful for the opportunity to continue to serve the people of Hawaii.

I hope that each of you will join me in a fervent prayer that 1968 will see the dawn of peace in Southeast Asia.

Aloha,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW - 1967

Major legislation which has already become public law this year include the Veterans Pension and Readjustment Act, cosponsored by Senator Inouye, a revision of the draft laws, a bill to end suspension of the Investment Tax Credit, and a bill to extend the Teacher Corps through the 1970 fiscal year.

The veterans legislation gave veterans and their dependents a cost of living increase in pension payments; it provided full wartime rates of compensation for those injured during the Vietnam era (beginning Aug. 6, 1964), including pensions for those who were disabled; it granted higher educational allowances for veterans attending college under the Cold War GI Bill. New training programs were also instituted.

The only major change effected in the draft laws was to insure that 19-year-olds were called first. Undergraduate deferments were continued and the President was prohibited from establishing a draft lottery without the consent of Congress.

Tax credits for business and manufacturing investments had been suspended in the fall of 1966 to curb inflationary pressures by reducing new business investments. Restoration of the tax credits was expected to encourage new investments including the purchase of new equipment.

The Teacher Corps program is designed to send teams composed of an experienced teacher and several interns into urban slums or impoverished rural areas to upgrade local standards of education. Recruitment, selection and enrollment are carried out by local education agencies.

AWAITING PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE

Major legislation which has cleared both Houses and is awaiting the President's signature include rent supplement, model cities and educational television legislation.

A total of \$10 million in additional contract authority for rent supplements was approved to continue improvement of housing for low income families by paying the difference between 25 per cent of their income and their rent in standard housing.

An additional \$312 million was authorized for the Model Cities program which provides for an attack on urban slum problems on a broad front. In addition to housing needs, this program also focuses on educational and social problems.

The educational television bill expands and liberalizes the National Educational Television Facilities Act of 1962 by providing matching grants to states for acquisition and construction of ETV facilities.

The bill also creates a corporation for Public Broadcasting designed to contract for production and procurement of high quality programs for ETV stations and to assist in the development of regional or national ETV networks. Use of programs developed for local ETV stations would be optional.

PASSED BY THE SENATE

Major bills cleared by the Senate include Truth In Lending, Poverty Act Amendments of 1967, Air Pollution Control, and Flood and Tidal Wave Insurance.

Senator Inouye cosponsored the Truth In Lending Bill which requires firms in the consumer credit field, including straight loans, retail installment contracts or revolving charges, to inform customers of the true cost of credit. Customers must be advised of the actual dollar and cents cost of credit plus charges.

The Poverty Act Amendments of 1967, as passed by the Senate, authorizes \$2,258,000 for anti-poverty programs in the 1968 fiscal year. Individual authorizations for programs include: \$1,062,000,000 - Community Action; \$967,000,000 - Job Corps and work training; \$70 million - work experience; \$50 million - to establish a new program to stem the migration from rural areas to cities; \$33 million - VISTA. A number of floor amendments were accepted to strengthen certain administrative practices already in force.

Air Pollution legislation, also cosponsored by Senator Inouye, authorizes \$700 million for an air pollution program through the 1970 fiscal year to encourage comprehensive planning for intrastate air quality standards. Major objective of the legislation is to achieve clean air through the establishment of sound objectives and feasible timetables and to serve notice that no one has the right to use the air as a garbage dump.

States will be asked to establish their own standards for air pollutants but if they do not act within 15 months the federal government may set regional air quality standards.

Flood Insurance, another bill cosponsored by Senator Inouye, is of special interest to Hawaii residents in danger of flood or tidal wave damage. The bill establishes a flood and tidal wave insurance program as a joint federal-private venture. The bill applies to residential family homes of up to four units with maximum liabilities set at \$15,000 for a single residence, \$30,000 for a multiple family unit, and \$5,000 for contents. To become eligible, states must evidence a positive interest in flood control through land use and related policies.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Social Security Amendments, now being considered by the Senate Finance Committee, would increase Social Security benefits by 12.5 percent two months after being enacted into law. The period for Medicare eligibility for a single illness would be increased from 90 to 120 days with the patient paying half the cost of the additional 30 days.

The monthly minimum social security payment is increased from \$44 to \$50 and recipients earn up to \$1,680 per year, up from \$1,500 with no loss of benefits.

The Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Act, known as the Anti-Crime Bill, would authorize \$75 million in the 1968 fiscal year to help states and communities improve their methods of law enforcement. Hearings are now being completed in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

New Civil Rights legislation, reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, would make it unlawful for anyone to injure, intimidate or interfere with, anyone utilizing specified rights granted by the Constitution because of his color, race, religion, political affiliation or national origin.



Vice President and Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey greet a record crowd at Hilo Airport following August 4th arrival. The Vice President flew non-stop from Fort Worth, Texas to emphasize the importance of new direct air service to Hilo, Hawaii.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Bill, now pending in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, basically extends the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 through the 1969 fiscal year. The bill would: extend specialized aid to school districts with impoverished children with funds to be distributed on the basis of the number of children coming from families with an annual income of less than \$2,000; continue Title II funds for textbooks, library books and other teaching materials; continue Title III funds for supplementary educational services and innovative projects; extend Title IV funds for grants for the education of handicapped children.



STATUARY HALL

Appropriate ceremonies in Washington in mid-1968 will mark the official presentation of two statues to represent Hawaii in the Capitol building.

Hawaii is one of two states not now represented by statues, the other being Alaska. Each state is allowed two statues -- one in Statuary Hall on the second or main floor of the Capitol and the other to be located elsewhere in the building.

Hawaii will be represented by The Reverend Joseph Damien DeVeuster, SS. CC., who spent sixteen years among the lepers of Molokai, and King Kamehameha I, the first king of all Hawaii.

Senator Inouye was designated chairman of the Hawaii Congressional delegation to make plans for appropriate unveiling ceremonies.

Senator Inouye and Mario E. Campioli, Assistant Architect of the Capitol, check available locations for statues of the Rev. Joseph Damien DeVeuster, SS. CC., and King Kamehameha I, in the Capitol's Statuary Hall.

SPLENDID AMERICAN AWARD

Senator Inouye has been selected as a recipient of the 1967 Splendid American Award by the Thomas A. Dooley Foundation. The award is given annually "to that American either in or out of government, who by personal example, outstanding accomplishment and sensitive understanding, has well-reflected the true meaning of our great country to the world community."

The award was established by William J. Lederer and the late Dr. Eugene Burdick, authors of "The Ugly American."

Previous recipients of the award include Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Bob Hope, Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer and Danny Kaye.

VETERANS BENEFITS

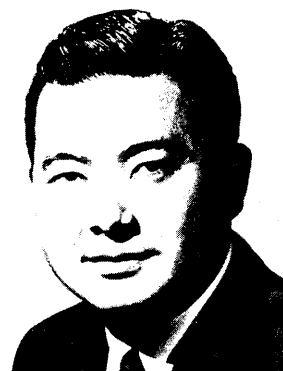
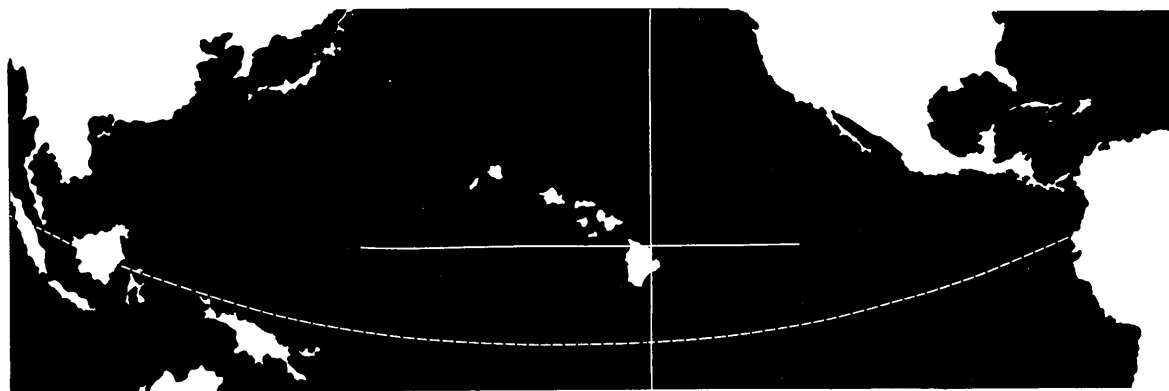
Increased veterans benefits which went into effect October 1, 1967, will result in an increase of more than \$825,000 in Veterans Administration payments to Vietnam era and older veterans and dependents in Hawaii, according to Senator Inouye.

A cosponsor of the Veterans Pension and Readjustment Assistance Act of 1967, which authorized the increase in benefits, Senator Inouye said a cost of living pension increase will apply to nearly 3,000 constituents.

The increase in educational and training benefits in Hawaii for the first year of operation of the new bill will total more than \$600,000, Senator Inouye said.

PUBLIC HOUSING

A total of 4,460 public housing units will be occupied in Hawaii when present programs are completed. Total development cost of the projects is \$55.8 million and \$8.4 million has been paid in federal subsidies to date.



Hawaii : Pacific Crossroads

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

From

Senator Daniel K. INOUE

PERSONAL MEMO - February 1968

The second session of the 90th Congress convened in mid-January as the nation girded itself to face a number of challenging issues in 1968.

Uppermost in the minds of most Americans is the pressing need to find an acceptable solution which could bring an end to hostilities in Vietnam. This conflict is steadily draining our national resources at a time when we can least afford it because of the burgeoning problems on the domestic scene.

The crisis in our cities cannot be ignored. It is essential that we create many thousands of new jobs, that we continue our attack on slum housing and that we improve our health, education and welfare services in these communities.

At the same time we must take steps to reduce crime in the streets. Our mounting crime rate is a national disgrace but its roots are in the ghettos where many have abandoned all hope of sharing in the benefits of our affluent society.

Federal spending is expected to increase some \$10 billion and a proposed 10 percent tax surcharge will be the subject of a lengthy Congressional debate. Belt-tightening measures are in prospect right down the line and prudent appropriations will be the order of the day.

Good news for consumers will come in the form of truth-in-lending legislation which has already cleared the Senate and measures designed to establish new health safeguards against contaminated fish and poultry.

The President has proposed a special program to provide health services for poor children from prenatal care of the mother through the child's first year. Our infant mortality rate is higher than that of many smaller and less affluent nations.

Although we have made major advances in the field of civil rights legislation in recent years, additional legislation is required to insure fair jury trials, to protect federal rights, to enforce equal employment opportunities and to give every American the right to choose his own neighborhood.

The Congress had barely convened when newspaper headlines signalled the beginning of the end of British influence in the Middle East and Asia. The Union Jack, national flag of a long-time U. S. ally, will be lowered from Aden to Singapore within the next few years.

Another onetime ally, France, which pulled out of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Alliance) some time ago, has launched a determined assault to undermine the American dollar. At the same time, Soviet influence is growing in the Middle East, historically a major trouble point in world affairs.

Hunger, disease, overpopulation and ignorance still plague widespread areas of the globe from India to Latin America. All of this adds up to increased responsibilities for the United

States as the leader of the free world. It means that each of us will have to shoulder just a little more of the free world burden in the years ahead.

I share the President's view that we can face these demands with confidence. We will soon enter our eighth year of uninterrupted prosperity and our only real threat is from inflation which can be checked.

Vietnam remains the issue which overshadows all others, one which weighs heavily on each one of us. At this writing we are seeking to assess the true meaning of the latest pronouncement from Hanoi. We want to avoid prolonged negotiations such as those which followed the armistice in Korea and during which so many lives were lost.

Yet I believe we must guard against a condition of political rigor mortis which could permit our present policies to become unassailable monuments to ultimate failure. We must not become inflexible and yet we cannot sacrifice the legitimate interests of our friends in South Vietnam. We tread a most difficult path and we must carefully examine every possible exit from the morass in which we find ourselves engulfed.

I pledge to redouble my efforts in the quest for peace and I know that many of my colleagues will join me in this endeavor. Let us pray that we will meet with success.

Hawaii cannot escape the impact of these national and international problems. Many of our sons fight and die in Vietnam. Our aged seek to obtain the necessities of life with a shrinking dollar. We know the face of poverty amidst plenty. As Hawaii marks time for the day when many federal programs can once again be accelerated, we will have the opportunity to re-examine our own community needs.

We in Hawaii have our own challenges to meet.

The rapid growth of tourism as a major industry has already forced us to begin a major re-assessment of our future goals so that we can insure the development of an ideal way of life in Hawaii for future generations.

We have experienced a new awareness of the need to preserve one of our most precious assets -- the natural beauty of the islands. Once dissipated, this irreplaceable treasure will be forever lost.

We now fully recognize the value of good community planning and find many more of our citizens taking an active role in such endeavors. Our Model Cities program will give us an opportunity to recreate entire communities in a mold of the future.

Ample job opportunities for our children, many of them college graduates, remain as one of the most pressing problems of all. Today we are losing precious human assets to the Mainland when these young people should be able to contribute to the future growth and prosperity of our state. Electronics, scientific research programs and oceanography appear to hold the greatest promise for our future.

We must accelerate the development of our Neighbor Islands and develop an acceptable mass transit system on Oahu.

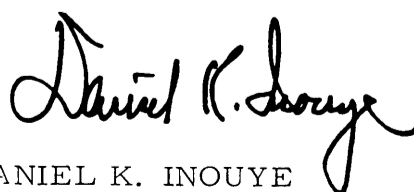
We need to expand markets for our tropical fruit and other agricultural products and continue to build Hawaii as a key Pacific trading center.

Finally, we must increase our efforts to make real contributions in the field of improved East-West understanding. Hawaii could develop invaluable training programs for federal agency specialists and American business representatives who seek to establish friendly relations in Asia.

In closing I would like to quote from President Johnson's State of the Union message:

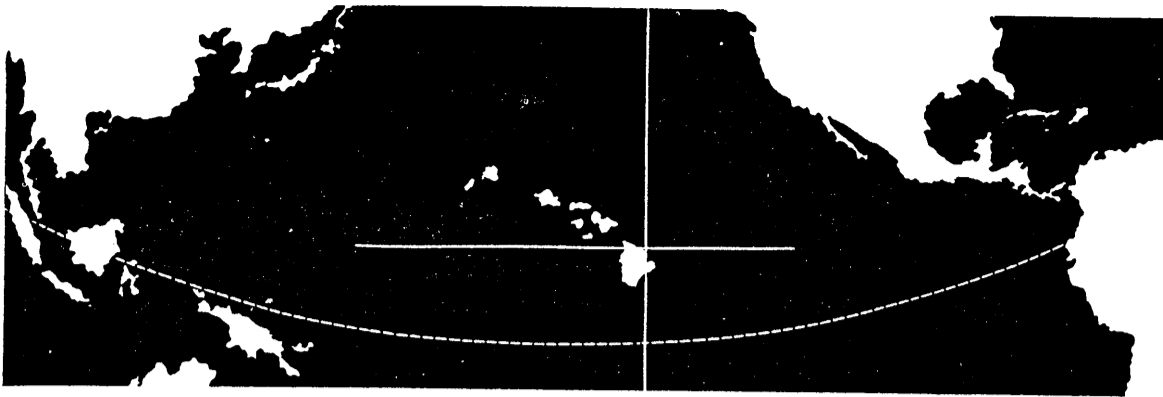
" . . . I believe, with abiding conviction, that this people--nurtured by their deep faith, tutored by their hard lessons, moved by their high aspirations--have the will to meet the trials these times impose. "

Aloha,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

May 68



Hawaii : Pacific Crossroads

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

From

Senator Daniel K. INOUE

PERSONAL MEMO - May, 1968

In the five years since Birmingham, the nation has been confronted almost daily with the Negro's agonized cry for human justice and equal rights. Many citizens tried to look the other way when it began, but the obscene pictures on the television screen did not disappear. They showed legions of men, women and children battered by police clubs, attacked by vicious police dogs, driven from demonstrations by fire hose and tear gas.

Birmingham Public Safety Commissioner, Theophilus "Bull" Connor led the assault and of him President Kennedy was to say: "The civil rights movement owes 'Bull' Connor as much as it owes Abraham Lincoln."

But black Americans were to become even more indebted to another man, one of their own, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It was he who led "Project C" at Birmingham, a code name for the Negro protest demonstrations against white discrimination. "C" stood for "Confrontation."

It was he, the apostle of nonviolence, who touched off Negro demonstrations or confrontations in 800 cities and towns across the land.

And it was he, standing before some 200,000 blacks and whites, who had marched on Washington in 1963, who said:

"When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual,

'Free at last,
Free at last.
Thank God Almighty,
We are free at last.'

Even before the great throng gathered, early adoption of civil rights legislation by the Congress to eliminate segregation in public facilities and to protect voting rights and end discrimination in employment, was a foregone conclusion.

The first major civil rights legislation was passed in 1964. It was a tribute to President Kennedy, who was struck down by an assassin before the Congress enacted the legislation. In a televised address, President Kennedy had appealed to the moral sensibilities of the American people. President Johnson, his successor, saw to it that civil rights legislation received top priority in the Congress.

It was a small but significant beginning. The barriers to Negro equality had begun to fall.

Yet a few weeks ago, I saw Washington put to the torch in the wake of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Eight people died and property losses ran into the millions. Intangible losses caused by visitor cancellations and restaurants closed by curfew laws were inestimable.

In a matter of days the nation's capital was guarded by a garrison of federal troops twice the size of the force charged with the defense of Khe Sanh. Violence, looting and arson flared in dozens of U.S. cities and towns.

Those who participated in such unlawful acts chose to forget -- if they ever knew -- that Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his life to free his own people and their white counterparts from a permanent death of the spirit. "Even a superficial look at history," he once wrote, "reveals that no social advance rolls in on the wheels of inevitability. Every step toward the goal of justice requires sacrifice, suffering and struggle; the tireless exertions and passionate concern of dedicated individuals."

The black militants reply that the Negro has had enough sacrifice, suffering and struggle and that only violence and a frontal assault on white property values will make the white man listen - and act.

Although it is doubtless true that one has to be a Negro to truly understand the depth of his frustration, I believe I can understand how bitterness is generated in the Negro community. One only has to live in a metropolitan community and see the Negro paying higher prices for inferior food, clothing and shelter in the ghetto. Even if he chooses to drown his frustrations in liquor, he must pay a higher price than his white counterparts in other neighborhoods. And should he come deeply in debt, the Negro is victimized by loan sharks.

In addition, Negro unemployment rates in the ghettos are phenomenally high -- nearly 20 per cent of all Negro young men in the central cities. Many more are underemployed, unable to find better paying jobs which they could capably fill.

Some 25 per cent of our combat veterans in Vietnam are Negroes. Many of them are returning home wounded or disabled to learn that they are still not regarded as first-class citizens.

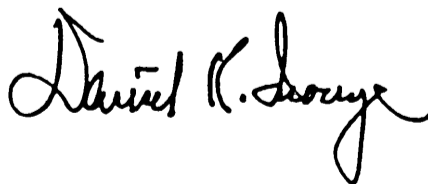
There has been some criticism of the failure of the Washington police to act more swiftly in halting the looting. But the police were vastly outnumbered in the early stages of the disorders. Those in the streets were wisely withdrawn until superior forces could be marshaled. When this was accomplished, the police and the military were extremely effective. 1,084 persons were arrested for burglary over a period of nine days (April 4-12, 1968). An initial "shoot to kill" order would only have resulted in dozens of unnecessary deaths on both sides.

The looters, arsonists and snipers only dishonored the cause of Dr. King just as the "peace" demonstrators at Iolani Palace recently hurt their cause when they jeered President Johnson and tried to shout down his remarks. Such activities are not the actions of civilized men and must not be countenanced by the community. There are no instant remedies for the complex problems which confront us but we must proceed as reasonable men with compassion and understanding, and seek new and better solutions.

The cause of Dr. King may suffer grievously if our nation experiences another summer of violence for the Congress may react in a negative manner.

Those of us who seek to right the wrongs which continue to oppress the American Negro need no more burning cities to remind us that time is running out.

Aloha,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

Feb 69

Aloha,

The turn of the year marked a number of changes in Washington. Primary among these was the change of administration.

1969... a change of administration

As Washington ushers in the new Administration, the Senate looks forward to working with President Nixon and his Cabinet. As in the past, the Senate's approach will remain positive, tempered only by its responsibility to act as a check on the executive. Although harsh words may have been extended in the election campaign, these matters should be set aside and all efforts exerted to promote the public good.

Certainly, the Senate will not criticize or disagree with the President just to be partisan. The record clearly shows that President Johnson received some of his severest criticism from Senators of his Party. Likewise, I am certain that the Senate will disagree with President Nixon when it believes his policies to be contrary to the best interest of our country. At the same time, the Senate will extend full support to the President when it concurs with his policies and programs.

It is, after all, the best interest of the nation which remains the Senate's primary consideration and concern.

It was, therefore, with pleasure that I heard President Nixon emphasize peace and negotiation in his Inaugural Address. Although the day was cold and gray, I, like many, was warmed by our President's commitment to the same dreams which guided our previous Administration — dreams of peace at home and abroad, dreams of full employment, of better housing, and of better education.

Peace Abroad

When President Nixon spoke of peace abroad, I applauded. With the rest of the nation, I join in prayers for an end to the Vietnam War. I hope that through the morass of conflicting interests represented at the Paris peace table, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge will succeed in delineating the overriding common interest — that of peace.

I also join the nation in prayers for a responsible settlement to the hostilities in the Middle East — in prayers for a reduction in tension and for a settlement which will preclude the eruption of aggression and conflict in that sensitive area and prevent a confrontation of the major world powers.

Nuclear Arms

Our hopes for a permanent peace must lie in our efforts to reduce the power and magnitude of the tools of conflict — nuclear arms. I strongly urge our President to immediately arrange for a full-scale summit conference with Soviet officials to discuss the reduction of offensive and defensive missile systems in the United States and the Soviet Union. The dreadful alternative to holding talks on the subject of arms is the accelerated development of an anti-ballistic missile system. This alternative can only lead us deeper into the enveloping spiral of the dangerous arms race — a race in which there can be no victor.

I am extremely pleased that the President has finally urged the immediate ratification of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Time has already been lost — time critical to the control of nuclear arms.

Peace at Home

Our vigorous efforts to achieve peace abroad must be matched with constructive efforts to build a fair and just society at home. When President Nixon turned to this subject, I was heartened to hear him pledge to "build on what has gone before" and to commit himself to the principle of racial equality. I believe that efforts should be directed to ensure the vigorous enforcement of the landmark civil rights legislation passed by Congress, particularly in the field of open housing and voting rights. Federal laws concerning the desegregation of public schools and prohibition of racial discrimination in employment and union membership should also continue to be vigorously enforced.

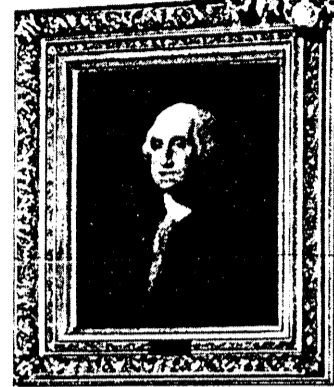
In all of our pleas for unity, I hope we will not forget the "other American" who lives in a nation "rich in goods" but who suffers from malnutrition, from want, from poverty. Studies such as the recent report by the U.S. Public Health Service, which disclosed that America's poor are crippled by hunger and malnutrition "as seriously" as the peoples of underdeveloped nations, should jolt us into action.

We cannot afford to forget that Americans can only unite and move forward together if they move with equal status, with equal opportunity to share in the rewards of our country. We cannot expect cooperation between those in unequal positions. Participation in the system and respect for authority depends, after all, on the provision of equal access for all to the loci of power.

1969... a change of committee assignments

Commerce Committee

Also changed this year was one of my committee assignments. I am very happy with my new appointment to the Commerce Committee. This Committee reviews all legislation concerning interstate and foreign commerce. Among its fields of jurisdiction are



In his capacity as Assistant Majority Whip, Senator Inouye discusses the legislative calendar with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield.

civil aeronautics; shipping; communication by telephone, telegraph, television, and satellite; oceanography; and fisheries.

I believe that my membership on this Committee will be extremely useful to our State. As we are so well aware, Hawaii's insular position makes the Commerce Committee's activities extremely important to our State. Hawaii's economic development and prosperity hinge to a large extent on the routes and rates of air and ocean vessels. A case in point is our tourist industry which so heavily depends on the decisions affecting civil aeronautics.

Armed Services Committee

I am pleased to begin my seventh year on the influential Senate Armed Services Committee.

One of the critical areas demanding the attention of the Armed Services Committee is the review and re-evaluation of our draft laws. In this regard, I am introducing a bill designed to eliminate some of the inequalities in our draft laws by establishing a lottery within the framework of our present selective service system. I will also be reintroducing in the 91st Congress a sole-surviving son bill which I cosponsored in the last session.

Legislative Review Committee

I am also very pleased to be reappointed to the Legislative Review Committee which entitles me to sit as a member of the Senate Policy Committee. The Senate Policy Committee has been vested with the major responsibility of reviewing legislative policy for the Democratic majority and determining the general legislative schedule.

Public Works Committee

Although I am no longer a member of the Public Works Committee, I expect to maintain close relations with its members.

1969 ... a change of staff

The new year also brought a change of faces on my staff. I am sorry to note the departure of Dr. Orland "Leff" Lefforge, my administrative assistant, and Mr. Jack Teehan, my press assistant. At the same time, I am happy to see that Leff is handling an important position as the coordinator of community services with the University of Hawaii's Community College System and that Jack is serving as a government liaison for Mayor Frank Fasi.

I am happy to welcome three new staff members who joined me this month. The newest member on board is Mr. Eiler Ravnholt, who assumed Leff's position as my administrative assistant. An alumnus of the University of Minnesota, Mr. Ravnholt has done graduate work in Minnesota and the University of Southampton, England.

For the last four years, Mr. Ravnholt has been an Assistant to former Vice-President Humphrey. A key man on Mr. Humphrey's staff, Mr. Ravnholt was an active participant in both the 1964 and 1968 presidential campaigns.

A man of wide interests and accomplishments, Mr. Ravnholt co-authored Nomination and Election of the President and Vice-President and other published materials.

Miss Diane Nosse, my 23-year-old press assistant, is the youngest addition to my staff. She was formerly an information program analyst with the State Department of Planning and Economic Development.

Diane received her bachelor's degree, with highest honors, from the University of Hawaii and her master's degree in political science from Northwestern University. She is the daughter of Mrs. Juliette C. Nosse and the late Mr. Lawrence S. Nosse.

My new staff secretary is Miss Ann Taylor. Ann graduated from St. Andrew's Priory and attended Honolulu Christian College and the University of Montana. The daughter of Major General and Mrs. L. B. Taylor, she was formerly the secretary to the staff director of the Senate Small Business Committee.

1969 also brought a change of positions for old employees. Miss Alice Towill, my legislative secretary for the past three years, is now a legislative assistant. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Towill of Kailua, Alice is a graduate of Connecticut College.

Washington visitors who have visited with me will know Miss Lamela Holt, my secretary-receptionist for the last six years. Lamela has been reassigned to a new position as case worker assistant. A graduate of the Honolulu College of Commerce, she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Holt of Honolulu.

I am very happy to report that Mr. Henry Giugni, my administrative assistant, and Miss Kimie Ishibashi, my personal secretary, remain with me. Henry and Kimie have been key staff members for the past six years.

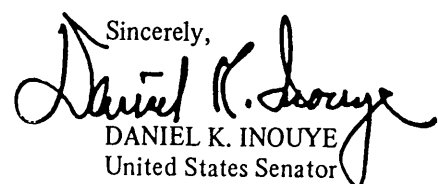
Rounding out the staff are Misses Beverly Hall and Charlotte Olsen, my staff secretaries.

Another change is expected this summer when Mr. Eric Lee, a third year student at Harvard Law School, joins the staff as a legislative assistant. Eric has been an intern in my office for the last three summers.

1969 ... a year of change

The new year has indeed brought a number of changes in Washington. It is to ensuring that these changes work to the benefit of the State of Hawaii and to the nation that I dedicate myself.

I hope you will assist me in this task by writing me when you have a problem or suggestion. I certainly welcome any comments you may have on the issues facing our nation.

Sincerely,

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

April 69

A report to Hawaii from

**DATELINE
WASHINGTON**

Senator DANIEL K. INOUE



"I am convinced that the threat of the dreaded mushroom cloud hovering over the heads of our young people is, to a large extent, responsible for the unrest fermenting on our college campuses, in our homes, and on our streets."

At this very moment, our strategic nuclear force is capable of destroying two-fifths of the Soviet population and about three-quarters of its industrial capacity even after sustaining the heaviest nuclear attack the Soviet Union can inflict on us. In all practical terms, this is total destruction!

As powerful as our current strategic force is today, our destructive capacity will increase many times over with the operational deployment of two new strategic missiles, the Poseidon and Minuteman III. Both strategic missiles are programmed to carry MIRVs (multiple individually guided re-entry vehicles), which are capable of ejecting warheads separately on different targets, and decoy devices which make each missile appear on the enemy radar screen, not as one warhead, but as several dozen. The combination of decoy devices and targeting flexibility will give the multiple warhead missile the amazing ability to elude and overwhelm ABM defense systems.

The destructive power of the Soviet Union *vis à vis* the United States is equally great. A study released by the Pentagon reported that the Soviet Union has a first strike capability to kill over sixty per cent of our population or over one hundred and twenty million Americans. This attack could also destroy over sixty per cent of our industrial and productive capacity.

For the past two decades, nuclear holocaust has been prevented by the realization that nuclear war can only result in mutual destruction. The assured destruction capacity of both nations has, thus far, been powerful and persuasive enough to deter the use of nuclear weapons.

This nuclear detente which has forestalled the eruption of a thermonuclear war is threatened by the development of nuclear weapons by Communist China. To date, the Red Chinese nuclear arsenal is reported to have less than twenty primitive nuclear bombs. Last year, the Pentagon estimated that the Chinese could probably generate enough resources to support a moderate and unsophisticated intercontinental ballistic missile delivery system by 1975.

Fear of a nuclear attack by Communist China has led some of our most powerful political leaders and most of our military leaders to advocate the development and deployment of a so-called thin ABM system to protect us from a relatively unsophisticated Red Chinese nuclear attack.

Aloha,

The critical question facing our nation today concerns the proposed deployment of an anti-ballistic missile system.

Like many Americans, I was deeply disappointed with President Nixon's decision to develop and deploy an anti-ballistic missile system. With this decision, our President missed a rare opportunity to take this earth one step away from the threat of nuclear war and one very important step closer to peace.

The balance in the instruments of death which currently exists between the United States and the Soviet Union makes this the ideal moment to initiate meaningful discussions with Soviet officials to reduce the bulging stockpiles of offensive and defensive nuclear missiles. I sincerely feel that unless our President's decision is overturned, we may have extinguished the last glimmer of hope for an early end to an arms race which is fast consuming both our spirit and resources.

I can assure you that every effort will be exerted in the United States Senate to veto the President's "Safeguard" decision and place ourselves in the pathway of nuclear sanity.

It was twenty-four years ago — August 6, 1945 to be exact — while I was recuperating in an Army hospital that I heard President Harry S. Truman announce the detonation of a new and powerful bomb over the city of Hiroshima. Later I was stunned to learn that this new weapon — called the atomic bomb — had the explosive power of 20,000 tons of TNT. Since that fateful and fearful day, the picture of the mushroom cloud has become rather commonplace, the explosive power of the bomb has multiplied, and sophisticated delivery systems have been developed to carry these nuclear warheads to distant targets.

Today, twenty-four years later, our country possesses a strategic nuclear force, with an explosive capacity estimated at 20,000 megatons or ~~twenty~~^{two} billion tons or ~~forty~~^{two} trillion pounds of TNT. The magnitude of our destructive capability can be clearly shown when we recall that less than two megatons of explosives were expended during all of World War II. Two of our Polaris missiles alone carry explosives more destructive than all the bombs, mortar shells, artillery shells, grenades, mines and booby traps detonated during the Second World War.

As a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, my interest in the anti-ballistic missile system has been more than casual. Although I am not an expert in this field, my study of the ABM system has led me to a definite conclusion that it is in the national interest of the United States to stop the deployment of the system, whether it be thick or thin. I am opposed to the establishment of an ABM system in the United States for a number of reasons.

First, I am convinced that the "Safeguard" system will be obsolete and ineffective by the time it is deployed. It will be an expensive and ineffective nuclear "Maginot Line."

I cannot conceive that this "thin" system is necessary against a highly improbable Chinese nuclear attack. It would be absolutely suicidal for the Chinese to launch a nuclear attack. Our response would be swift and deadly. Against any Soviet attack, the "Safeguard" system will be absolutely ineffective. This element of "Safeguard's" ineffectiveness would only serve to weaken the "credibility" of our deterrent.

Second, it is clear that in order to maintain an effective defense against the predictable increase in the number and sophistication of the Soviet's and Red China's weapons and missiles, the "Safeguard" system will require thickening — that is, more and more missiles. This can only begin the dreaded and costly arms race. A case in point is our development of the Minuteman III and Poseidon missile systems with MIRV in response to reports of the Soviet deployment of an ABM system around Moscow and Leningrad. Since deployment, we have learned that the Soviet ABM system would be absolutely ineffective against any massive nuclear attack by even our less sophisticated Minuteman I and II and the bulky Titan.



"...every effort will be exerted in the United States Senate to veto the President's "Safeguard" decision. . . ." Senator Inouye confers with Senator Ted Kennedy on legislative strategy to achieve this goal.

President Nixon's "Safeguard" ABM system has a present price tag of over \$6 billion, I am sure that as the system requires more and more missiles, it will require more and more dollars. I am convinced that like all other defense projects, its final cost will exceed the initial estimated cost. Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, who served as our Nation's first Air Force Secretary, recently suggested that a thick ABM system may cost approximately \$4 hundred billion.

While an ABM system can guarantee no security, it can, and most certainly will, trigger the escalation of the nuclear arms race to a level of even greater destruction. It will, I am sure, motivate the Soviet Union to develop more and better offensive nuclear weapons with which to inundate and, thus, offset our defensive strength.

And in speaking of cost, I do not believe I need to dwell upon the domestic needs of our nation. I do not need to convince you that our nation must act swiftly to respond to the decay and sickness of our great cities, to eradicate hunger, to assure our citizens adequate housing and jobs. National human needs must be given a much higher priority than an ABM system.

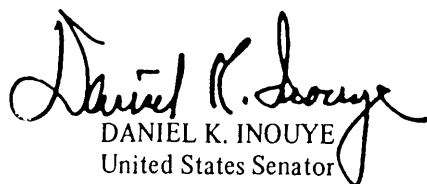
Fourth, the deployment of an ABM system awakens in me a dreadful fear that the leaders of a nation may, on the basis of an erroneous assumption that their citizens will be saved by their "foolproof" ABM system, decide to trigger a pre-emptive nuclear war.

Fifth, I cannot help but believe that our President's desire to meet with Red Chinese officials in an effort to resume normal relations with Red China will be greatly jeopardized by the deployment of the "Safeguard" system.

Finally, I am convinced that the threat of the dreaded mushroom cloud hovering over the heads of our young people is, to a large extent, responsible for the unrest fermenting on our college campuses, in our homes, and on our streets. I suggest that domestic tranquility may once again return to our land if we replace the deadly mushroom cloud with the cloud of hope.

No, I cannot ask the American people to finance a system which may trigger a new round in the costly and dangerous arms race or a nuclear war itself. Instead, I do ask that we direct all efforts towards negotiating with the Soviet Union on the reduction of offensive and defensive nuclear missiles. A decision to delay the initiation of talks today may be a decision we will not live to regret.

Sincerely,


DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DATELINE
WASHINGTON

May 69
A report to Hawaii from

Senator DANIEL K. INOUE

Aloha,


During recent months, we have witnessed the effort of governmental and political leaders to end the draft and establish an all volunteer army. Legislation to this effect has already been introduced in Congress.

I must confess that the idea of an all volunteer army is full of political sex appeal, particularly for our draft eligible young men and their parents and loved ones. In spite of its political attractiveness, the seriousness of the question compels me to suggest that the establishment of a volunteer military organization may not be in our national interest. While it merits continued study, I find myself constrained to oppose its development at this time.

Discussion of the nature of our military establishment must first begin with the basic question: Is there a place for a major military organization in the United States at this moment in our history?

Some may answer no. Some may feel that there is no place for a military force in our democracy; that our forces are provocative; that our military-industrial complex endangers freedom. However, I am certain that an overwhelming majority of Americans support the present maintenance of a major military capability. Unfortunately, civilization has not reached that stage of development where we can do away with our military forces. While I pray that it will not always be so, international law is today so inadequately adhered to and so inadequately enforced that it cannot constitute a sufficient alternative to our national armed might.

If we need a strong military organization, what should be its nature? How do we select its members?

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As a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I have spent many days listening to testimony and many hours reading documents related to this matter of selection. As a Senator, I have spent many more hours listening to pleas for special consideration for the sons of constituents involved in this selection process.

Grappling with this problem of ensuring the most equitable selection procedure possible has, of course, led me to consider the volunteer army as a possible alternative to our present selective service system.

I have heard proponents of this system argue that the volunteer army will both supply us with an adequate military force and enhance individual freedom. As one who volunteered to serve in the United States Army, I cannot help but question the argument. Although I am no psychologist, I sense that a network of different factors are involved in motivating our young men to volunteer for military service — such factors as a sense of duty, patriotism, a search for excitement and a desire to travel. At the same time, I am confident that the threat of the draft is the most powerful stimulus. Our young men have been led to believe that by volunteering they can select a less hazardous assignment or one more suitable to their vocational background and interests. I am convinced that a great many of those who have volunteered for military service would not have done so if the draft were abolished.

World War II, a war fought to preserve the territorial integrity of our country, clearly demonstrated our need for draftees. We simply could not have successfully countered the forces of Hitler and Tojo with just volunteers. Most of the men who served and gave their lives in defense of freedom were draftees.

I am afraid that total dependence on volunteers will so limit our ability to meet possible challenges as to encourage the aggressive behavior of others.

A further consideration is the cost involved in raising a volunteer army. While there is no way this can be accurately determined, so called experts have suggested that we could get enough volunteers if we increase compensation by doubling or tripling the present pay scale and increase benefits sufficiently. I seriously question this assumption that an all volunteer army can provide an adequate supply of manpower in times of greatest need at a reasonable cost. However, even if this were possible I am convinced that it is not enough simply to establish a pay scale adequate to attract a sufficient number who are willing to make the military a career. By making money the major incentive, we are, without doubt, establishing a mercenary military organization. The establishment of such an organization deserves our most serious and deliberate attention.

Although I know of no studies, I believe I am safe in contending that most of the men who are now serving in the military would prefer to lead civilian lives. Few love the service. These young men are civilians at heart. Their Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, is a civilian.

This leads me to suggest that with a volunteer army, we may be treading on very dangerous ground. We may develop over the years a military organization of mercenaries whose first loyalty would not be to the President, our Commander-in-Chief, but to their commanding officers, to the generals. Fortunately we have, thus far, never been threatened by a military junta, a phenomenon very common in this hemisphere. I believe it is simply because the men who have served in uniform from the days of the Revolution to this day have given their first allegiance to something much higher than their immediate military superior, their commanding officer, or general.

A further consideration involves duty and responsibility. If a poll were taken among Americans on the duties of citizenship, I am certain a frequent response would be a general reference to one's duty to defend one's country. It is my sincere belief that this duty should, to the greatest extent possible, be equally borne by all able bodied men, regardless of their associations. It should not be uniquely borne by one economic segment of our society or by any one intellectual segment. That which may call for the supreme sacrifice is particularly demanding of equality in the imposition of that burden. We cannot have an army composed solely of the "lower classes," regardless of how you define them.

I can neither foresee many college graduates volunteering for the military with alternative opportunities open to them nor visualize many of the affluent donning the uniform under a "freedom of choice" system. An all volunteer military establishment would make our armed forces the special province of those lacking good alternative employment opportunities at a time when our sophisticated weaponry calls for far more than a strong back, two good feet, and a good shooting eye. We need to defend our nation, not with a select group, but with an organization composed of a full range of people who share the common bond of citizenship. An all volunteer system would, I am afraid, tend to be unduly the province of the "other American" — the poor, the less educated, the black.

An all volunteer army would also soon be an over-age army. We draft young men not because they are too young to express their protest on election day, but because they make the best soldiers. If we encourage them to make the army a career, we will find before long that our average soldier is an over-thirty soldier and that our forces have declined in effectiveness while increasing in cost.

I also fear the temptation to employ our armed forces in foreign adventures would be greater if we were not dependent upon calling young men against their wishes. With a professional army, we would be less inhibited in dispatching troops and less dependent upon popular support when contemplating military action.

My opposition to an all-volunteer military establishment rests, then, on the grounds of adequacy, effectiveness, economic and racial equality, cost, concept of duty to country, and above all, loyalty to the basic concept of civilian control of our military establishment.

However, this opposition does not justify an acceptance of things as they are. We must, in the words of Burke Marshall, Chairman of President Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Selective Service, find the means of "securing the manpower needed by our national security in a manner as consistent as possible with human dignity, individual liberty, and fairness to all citizens."

I am fully aware that present draft laws are far from perfect. We have tried to be fair in arriving at universal acceptance on the position of conscientious objectors, but find it most difficult. We still note that it is possible for a man of affluence to be given a better break by the mere fact that he can receive a deferment by going to college. We still find our draftees suffering from limited knowledge of their options and from the inadequacies of the appeals procedure.

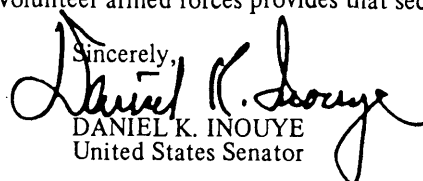
Recently, I introduced a bill aimed at amending some provisions of our selective service legislation.

One provision of my bill would limit the "danger zone" for a young man to a period of one year from his 19th birthday or for one year immediately following completion of undergraduate college work. The present system relegates him to a position of insecurity from his 18th birthday to his 26th unless he enters the service earlier. It would be in the interest of his mental health to limit this "danger zone" to one year. My bill also provides for the lottery — the best insurance we have that all mentally and physically qualified men will equally share the possibility of being drafted.

My bill does not eliminate the function of the local draft boards. There are, I believe, good arguments for maintaining draft boards composed of members of the immediate community who are fully aware of the problems of the young men of their area. At the same time, we should recognize that because these people are also human, they may intentionally or unintentionally give preferential treatment or be subject to accusations of favoritism. We should also be aware of the composition of the boards and exert a concerted effort to increase their representativeness. Currently, members of our draft boards are most unrepresentative of their communities — one-fifth are over 70, only 1.3 per cent are black, few indeed have women members.

Intensive study of the problem has convinced me that the substitution of the lottery system would resolve most of the shortcomings of our present system. The need is apparent. The day is upon us when we must demonstrate our concern for the just treatment of our young men. The time to act is now.

Our national security does not depend upon our military strength alone. It also depends upon the apparent justice with which we impose the burdens of her defense. I do not believe the substitution of an all volunteer armed forces provides that security.

Sincerely,

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

May, 1969

In my April issue on the antiballistic missile system, it should have read: "Today, twenty-four years later, our country possesses a strategic nuclear force with an explosive capacity estimated at more than 2,000 megatons or more than two billion tons or more than four trillion pounds of TNT."



"We have much to learn from our youth. Their message is real and urgent."

Aloha,

We have today the greatest exponents and beneficiaries of youth power in our Nation's history. While youth power is not a new phenomenon, our young people have never been so numerous and their presence so audible and so visible.

The revolt of the young is neither peculiar to America nor to our particular age. This generation of young people is not the first to challenge the so-called "establishment" and existing institutions. The young all over the world have always had spirit, idealism, and a desire for change. But for the first time in history, we are faced with such a large group of young people with the time and talent to pursue their revolution. For the first time, we have a generation which finds goals other than making a living important. For the first time, we have a generation with not only the spirit, the idealism, and the impatience of youth but with the economic means to pursue its goals as well.

This is not a revolt of the poor and the dispossessed even though the leaders may claim to seek change on behalf of these groups. This search for change is led by those who have it made.

This is not a revolt to seek new ideals. It is rather one to achieve those ideals to which we have long given lip service — to achieve a land of real equality of opportunity; to achieve a nation without hunger and want; to achieve a system more truly democratic with real opportunity to participate; to achieve a world at peace.

As a nation, we must have the courage and foresight to welcome and nourish this spirit in our children. We will profit thereby. History has, indeed, shown that nations which have sought to suppress this spirit have limited initiative and progress.

It is natural for our young to respond. It is natural for them to get involved. They should react to injustice. They should respond to the pleas for human decency. They should be repelled by bloodshed and violence. They should be appalled by the suffering and waste of war. If they didn't react, then we should be concerned.

Now this does not mean that we should not be concerned with the direction and form of youth dissent. Those who call to action and never to reason, who submit non-negotiable demands while seeking unconditional amnesty from the acts they have committed and the destruction they have wrought, deserve our strong rebuke and demand our discipline.

Those who hurl Molotov cocktails and burn buildings, regardless of the imagined provocation, should be treated as what they are — arsonists — and be given the swift and full penalty of the law.

Those who destroy human life with bomb or rifle must be treated as what they have proven themselves to be — murderers.

If the leaders turn from the path of reason and peaceful protest to violence, let there be no question of the right and duty of the administrators to use the tools and instruments of a lawful society — the police and the courts — to restore and keep the peace.

Those who would destroy the opportunity for others to learn in colleges and universities must be expelled and suspended. These institutions must preserve their existence and their function.

Those who would deny to others the right to be heard reveal not only their lack of faith in the power of reason but faith as well in the cause they espouse.

Let there be no question about it. The right of dissent does not carry with it the right to destroy. It does connote the right to be heard — the right to be heard on the merits of the case.

However, in our search for order we must guard against the narrow strictures of conformity. We cannot have the freedom of democracy in the strait jacket of dictatorship.

The problems of the generation gap are present in Hawaii. And the gap will grow in a society where both parents work away from home and are frequently employed during the hours when their children are not in school. The child who has no memory of depression time unemployment will neither understand nor appreciate that his parents' drives have deeper roots than the desire for a new car, a new dress, or a color television set. But when he can get ten dollars more easily than he can get ten minutes of love and attention, he has a legitimate reason for feeling alienated and for questioning our value system.

We ask, but how can we bridge this gap? While there is no one or easy solution, I believe there is a deep desire on the part of the vast majority on both sides to bridge it without abdicating either goals or responsibility.

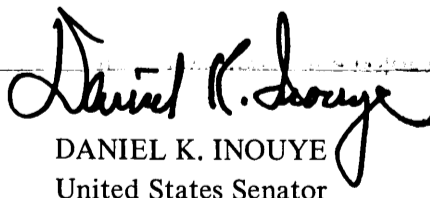
While the young cannot responsibly demand that they become the teachers or that they alone determine what is to be taught, they must insist that what is taught is relevant and that their professors do not confine themselves to government sponsored research projects but do, in fact, teach. They must also insist that what is taught be relevant to their lives today and tomorrow. At the same time, they must remember that courses of study worthy of the name are not developed by administrative or student edict.

Those of us in the political field must provide them with the opportunity for meaningful participation in the councils of our party and government. How long have both our parties espoused giving our young the right to vote and still not acted? How long have we welcomed them as envelope stuffers but refused to permit their participation in government planning? How often have we decried their attitude toward the draft, while the decisions over who must go and when are made by tired, old men? We have much to learn from our youth. Their message is real and urgent.

Remembering that responsibility and participation go hand in hand, we must have confidence in the capacity of our young to respond with responsibility. For as we doubt our children so we deny them their future.

I am convinced that, with increased understanding, the forces which drive us apart will also respond to time and reason. Just as this is not the first time the young have been on the march neither is it the first to be challenged. Mine, too, entered adulthood in a world at war, in a world with hunger, in a world with hate. So while I plead for understanding of the young by those of us not so young, I also plead for an understanding, a tolerance, and an appreciation of the "establishment" by those who "chafe at the bit." In this process, I am confident that those of wisdom and generous spirit will succeed in forging a truly close relationship across generations.

Sincerely,


DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

JUNE, 1969

**DATELINE
WASHINGTON**

Jan 70

A report to Hawaii from

Senator DANIEL K. INOUE

Aloha,

With the turn of the calendar this month, we welcomed a new year and opened yet another decade — a decade which we hailed as a time of hope, a time when the precious yet elusive promise for a world of peace and for a good and free life for all men might finally be realized.

Never in recent years has the need to pull together and approach the future with confidence been so urgent nor the promise of success so real or near. And never has it been so clear as it is today that the fulfillment of this promise will depend on our ability to approach problems with a reasoned plan and a vision of the future — a clear vision of not merely the year 1970 or even the year 1975 but even more important a vision of the year 2000 and the kind of world we want to offer our grandchildren in the next century.

One of the most significant lessons we learned in the last decade was the extent to which our efforts to fashion a livable world and upgrade the quality of human life are dependent upon rational planning and growth. Planning and development with understanding and compassion are truly our passwords to the future. They will play no small role in our drive to cut a path of progress as we come to grips with the vexing problems of our time — population, pollution, prejudice and poverty.

It is with deep concern for the future and with a commitment to meet today the problems of tomorrow that I am using this newsletter to discuss with you a key issue with such far reaching consequences as to affect the fate of our Nation and the world. That issue is the *population explosion*. In the forthcoming issues of my newsletter, I will be discussing the other key issues — pollution, prejudice, and poverty.

While statistics illustrating our population's alarming rate of growth have been cited ad nauseum, they are still beyond comprehension. Figures describing the world population which expanded from 1 billion in 1850, to 2 billion in 1930, to a whopping 3 billion in 1960 and which now stands close to 3.5 billion are easy to write, yet difficult to grasp. Even more incredible is the startling fact that if our population continues to grow at its present rate, it will easily double to an unimaginable 7 billion by the year 2000. At this rate, it will expand to just about the bursting point of 8 billion in, not a century or even a decade, but a short five years thereafter.

Three and a half billion, 7 billion, 8 billion. These are not just numbers, they are people — people who have families, require homes, need food, and desire park and recreation facilities. These are people who drive their cars to work every day and tax our crowded freeways. And like you and me, they have children who need good schools and hospitals. In America, each uses in his lifetime an average of 21,000 gallons of leaded gasoline, 56,000,000 gallons of water and consumes 10,150 pounds of meat and 28,000 pounds of milk.

ABORTION? SEX EDUCATION?

CONTRACEPTIVES? BIRTH CONTROL?

Yes, population statistics are not simply figures that demographers play with; they are people who take up air and land space and who require numerous public services and facilities. You know these numbers — they are you and I and the people standing in line with us at the bus stop and lying next to us at the beach.

The stresses and strains caused by the crowded conditions under which most people live have been amply documented by scientific studies. And it is no secret to any of us that our government can scarcely meet the increasing need for services and facilities for our exploding population. Further, if our Nation, the most affluent country in the world, is faltering under its rapidly expanding responsibilities caused by population growth, consider the magnitude of the problem in the less developed nations where two thirds of the world's population live.

The fact is that if our population spiral continues unchecked, we must be willing to accept the fact that a majority of the people in the world will be undernourished, unschooled, economically unproductive, and forced to exist in crowded hovels. Also, with an exploding population, the impact of economic development, achievements in health, education, science and the arts on upgrading the quality of life will be negligible. The final horror in this chamber of terror we are rapidly constructing is the distinct possibility that freedom, where it still exists, will be put in grave danger.

We have already experienced one of the tragic consequences of our efforts to increase food production to meet the ever increasing demands of our mushrooming population. Even a cursory examination of our countryside reveals the extent to which we

have assaulted our soil and strained our fields in order to increase our yield to 50 rather than 30 bushels of produce per acre. We have hewed our forests, eroded our fields, polluted our lakes and rivers, and destroyed our mountain sides. And, it is no secret that while science can assist us in drawing upon our natural resources to provide for our people, it cannot provide us with another square foot of planet surface.

In the process of increasing our agricultural production, we have destroyed life and even damaged that life which we have applied our agricultural expertise to sustain — the life of man. I speak here of our use of insecticides such as DDT which have succeeded in doing serious damage to birds, fish and other animals, including man.

Despite the magnitude and far reaching ramifications of the population explosion, our efforts to control the rate of growth have been miniscule. To date, progress has most regrettably been severely hampered by the delicate nature of the problem and the controversy surrounding possible solutions. It is no understatement to say that the population explosion is a problem of extreme importance which we have refused to face up to. But escape is no answer. The fact is that the rapidly increasing number of people on our finite land space absolutely denies us the pleasure of escape.

In spite of our reluctance to come to terms with this problem, the exploding rate of population growth has forced us to begin to consider the problems caused by overcrowding and to begin to provide assistance for family planning and population control programs. To date, however, our family planning programs have principally been established in the less developed nations of the world. Since 1963, the Agency for International Development has assisted nations in setting up these programs, developing research projects, and providing contraceptive supplies. The population study currently being conducted at the East West Center on the University of Hawaii campus is, in fact, sponsored and funded by AID's population program.

I must admit I find it a rather sad commentary on our policy that we have asked other countries to control their population growth while we have done so little about stemming our own. We can hardly expect our neighbors to do something which we appear to be reluctant to do ourselves.

It has only been within the last five years that family planning programs have been accepted as a proper role for government. At this time, there are eight federal departments and agencies involved in counseling, research, training of family planning personnel, and providing contraceptive supplies.

While our Federal budget for family planning activities has more than doubled in two years — from approximately \$43 million in 1968 to nearly \$89 million last year — it is my belief that greater and more concentrated efforts are needed in this area. I, therefore, cosponsored last year a measure to create a National Center for Population and Family Planning in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Center was designed to combine the family planning services, research, and training, now fragmented throughout HEW into a single high level office with necessary funding and authority. I firmly believe that the formation of this National Center is a first step in our efforts to realize the goal set forth in November 1968 by the President's Committee on Population and Family Planning to make family planning services available to all in our country who have not been able to afford them.

While this is a step in the right direction, it is far from enough. The magnitude of the problem leads me to suggest that we consider taking three further steps.

- First, I look with great favor on the efforts of our State Legislature to abolish Hawaii's abortion laws. My belief that this should be left to the conscience and determination of each woman, in consultation with her physician, stems in part from the many reports I have read and heard which describe the alarming number of so called "unwanted" children brought into the world everyday.

We have witnessed too many tragedies, too many disturbed, sick adults who have in childhood experienced fear, abuse, and neglect — adults who have never recovered from the childhood trauma of growing up in homes deprived of love and affection. It is certainly not enough to bring a child into the world. Our responsibilities do not end with giving life; they merely begin there.

- Second, I favor greater public education on the subjects of sex and birth control methods. How can we turn our backs to the cries for help from those who were not made aware of the so called "facts of life" by their parents or teachers and who now find themselves with an unplanned or even an "unwanted" child? How can we turn the other way when we read countless accounts of mothers with unplanned families simply because they were unaware of or unable to secure contraceptives? How can we not act when we hear time and again stories of our teenagers who have become mothers and fathers because they "didn't know" or were misguided by the sex education they received on the streets.

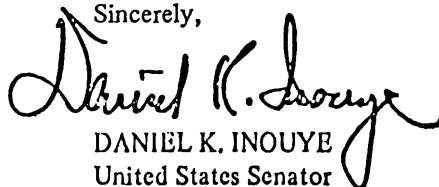
The day of the whispering stories of babies and contraceptives has long passed. Compassion compels us to move ahead with a reasoned approach to this delicate problem or the population bomb will overcome us all.

- Third, I favor efforts to make birth control devices and family planning counseling services available to all adults. We now have the devices and knowledge to make the unplanned family an institution of the past.

Let there be no mistake. I am not urging a halt to procreation. As a family man, I truly know the joys of a family. The richness that children bring to life is a pleasure that no man can deny another. It is, indeed, to preserve life that we must now act.

It is my sole desire that every child brought into this world be loved and wanted. We can ask no less for our children.

Sincerely,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

July 69

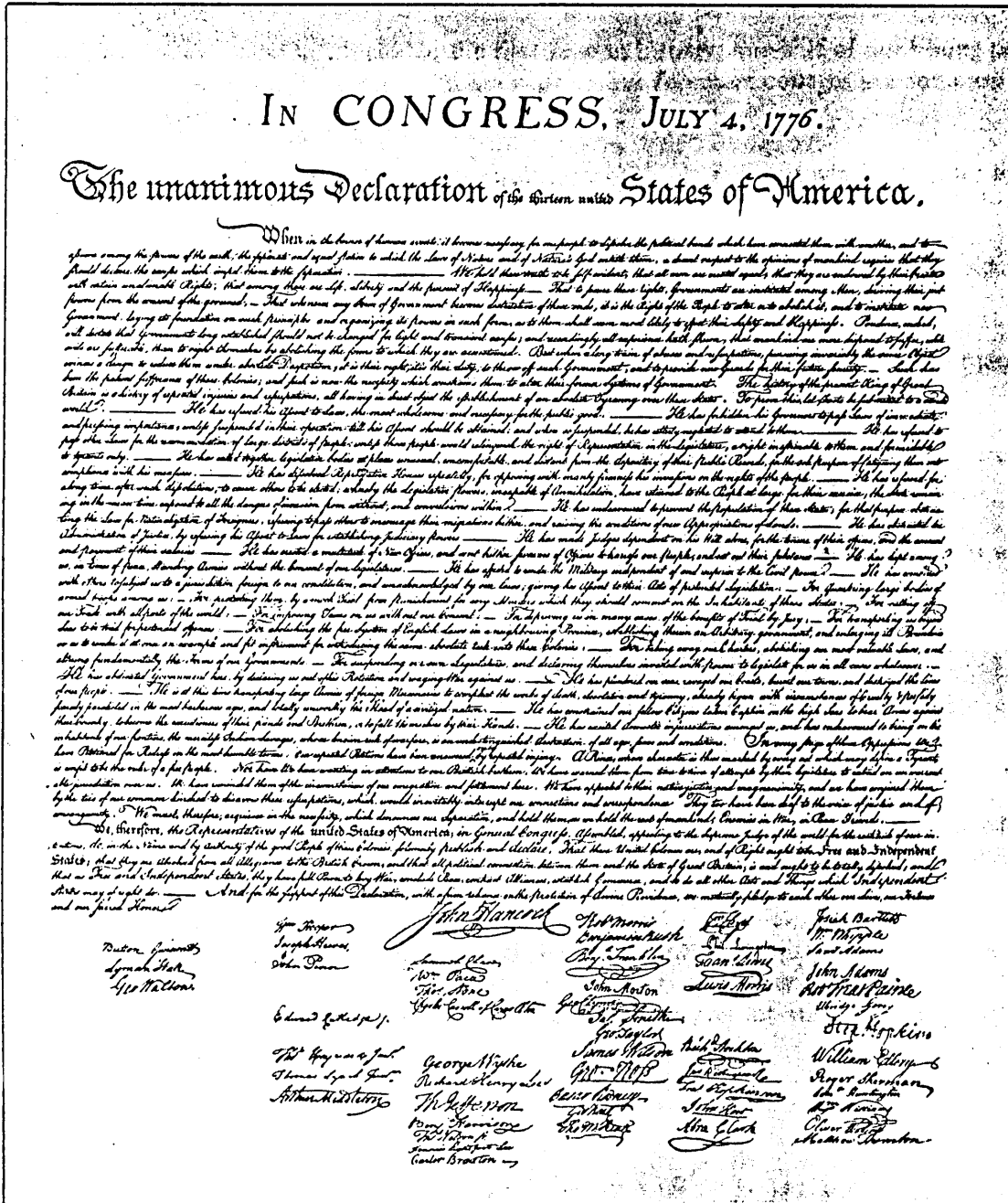
DATELINE
WASHINGTON

A report to Hawaii from

Senator DANIEL K. INOUE

Aloha,

As we observe our 193rd birthday this month, we find our country torn by dissension and saddened by war. We find legions of men - government officials, students and others - bitterly criticizing their government for the poverty, discrimination and violence they find in our land. We find a promising young lady, the valedictorian of one of our foremost colleges, crying, "I won't be a mother because I refuse to raise a child in this world."



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1776

Never has the voice of dissent been so loud, so urgent or so widespread. I, too, have added my voice to this dissent. Over the past few weeks, I have discussed the shortcomings of our administration of Micronesia. I have discussed the brutal and tragic war in Vietnam. I have talked of the use of drugs by our young people. I have commented on the unrest of our youth and pleaded for a new understanding to bridge the gap between generations. I have urged that we search our minds and consciences for new goals to engage the young - goals beyond just making a living and accumulating material goods. I have added my voice against the pockets of hunger, poverty, prejudice, and bigotry which still flourish in our land.

As I have said many times, the dialogue which we find in our country, the confrontation of the young and the "establishment," the dissent sweeping across our country are all healthy. Because without this dialogue, confrontation, and dissent we would have continuity without change and stability without progress.

However, let there be no misunderstanding. While it is true that we have much to be critical of, I do not wish to join those who predict only doom. On our 193rd birthday, let me try to balance the books a little because even with all its ills and shortcomings, this is my country. And my country is a good and great one.

I am proud to live in a land which freely gives us the opportunity to speak out and criticize the government.

I am proud to live in a land which allows us to advocate change — change which at times may be radical or even revolutionary.

I am proud to live in a land which does not burn books but instead permits us to read all books, even if the prose be ugly and vile.

I am proud to live in a land which provides free public education to all those with the capacity and ability to learn.

I am proud to live in a land in which, for the first time in history, one-half of our young people are going on to higher education and in which graduate work in our foremost colleges is a common case and not the province of a select few.

I am proud to live in a land which has not forsaken its elder citizens but which provides them with medical and hospital care in their autumn years.

I am proud to live in a land which is trying to eradicate from its midst poverty and hunger and the age old curse of bigotry and discrimination.

I am proud to live in a land where the people are free to elect representatives to serve them in their councils of government.

I am proud to live in a land where every person, including the criminal, has his rights protected in the courts — where the phrase “due process of law” is a meaningful and living phrase.

I am proud to live in a land where one may pray as he chooses to his god or gods or not worship at all.

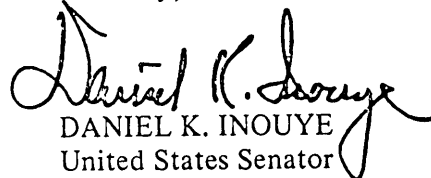
I am proud to live in a land where the promise of success and advancement is real.

I am proud to live in a land which produced men like Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King.

Ours is not a sick nation. It is an aggressive nation confronting its problems — striving to eradicate the pockets of poverty which dot our countryside, striving to destroy the remnants of racism which pollute our society, striving to rectify the inequities in the system.

Yes, on this birthday, there are many things for which we can be thankful. But we must always remember that many of the good things which we take for granted today have taken many, many years and decades of evolution and revolution with their attendant frustrations before reaching their present state. America is a good land. It should not be destroyed, it should rather be assisted.

Sincerely,


DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

July 4, 1969

“The spirit of resistance to government is so valuable on certain occasions that I wish it to be always kept alive. It will often be exercised when wrong, but better so than not to be exercised at all.”

Thomas Jefferson, author of the
Declaration of Independence

Aloha,

In just a few years we will be celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of this Nation. We all know -- even though we sometimes seem to forget -- that our Nation was formed out of revolution and out of the desire to end an unjust political system. Our history books revere the violence of the mob facing government troops in what came to be known as the Boston Massacre. They sing the praises of a band of brave men who seized and destroyed property in what history records as the Boston Tea Party.

We also know that our Nation was formed by what was essentially a group of rather young men. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Thomas Jefferson was only 33. But if that seems too old, John Paul Jones was 29, General Light Horse Harry Lee was 20, and Alexander Hamilton and General Lafayette were only 19.

Today, we are again hearing young Americans call for revolution and an end to an unjust political system. Just as during the Revolutionary War period, we seem to be living in a period of crisis, when governmental institutions are



"Some of the questions raised by students are truly the kind which deserve answers. Some of the views expressed by young people are worthy of our efforts to understand. . . . We must, therefore, try and communicate with each other."

challenged, people are divided, and the Nation is at war. That we are going through a perilous stage is obvious. You can hear it in the cry "pig" or the slogans "Power to the People" or in "America—love it or leave it". You can see it in the bloodstained and bullet riddled campuses at Kent State and Jackson, Mississippi or on the streets of Augusta, Georgia.

We are living in a period of polarization and hostility, the like of which we have not seen since the Civil War tore us apart over a hundred years ago. There are those who fear for the very survival of our Nation.

Of the many divisions in our society today, one of the clearest seems to be between the young people of this Nation and the not so young. Today's divisions are not confined to a single issue or a single problem. There are multiple points of conflict. There is the war in Southeast Asia, racial problems at home, differences in political and economic ideology, demands for law and order, and even the state of our environment. These issues have sparked dissent, hate, rage, coercion, and even violence. Certainly, these rifts extend beyond a mere difference in generations, but the gap between young and old exists and we cannot ignore it.

How did this generational conflict arise? Why is it that young people -- especially our college and university students -- seem so dissatisfied and so disillusioned? Why is it that violence and disorder have swept our Nation's campuses?

The problems of campus unrest lie deep within the larger problems of our society as a whole. There is no single cause, just as there is no single or simple solution. Clearly, however, students and young people are unwilling to accept the gap that exists between our professed ideals and our actual performance. They see afresh the problems that remain unsolved and the injustices that remain unremedied.

Growing numbers of our young people have come to believe that the "American Dream" is only an illusion. They hear slogans of peace and see signs of war. They hear slogans of freedom and see signs of repression. They hear slogans of plenty and see signs of poverty and want.

Many of today's students and young people are little impressed with the achievements of my generation. It means little to them that the present adult generation fought its way out of a dismal depression and propelled our Nation to unmatched abundance. It means little to them that my generation fought a world-wide war against a vicious totalitarianism that threatened to end freedom as we know it. To many young people these great accomplishments of the past merely serve to emphasize what we have left undone.

Today's young people are aware that our society has developed the physical and technical ability to provide food, shelter, and education to all, but has so far not been able to ensure that it is provided. They also see — perhaps, more keenly than adults — a society built on the principle that all men are created equal, which has been unable to assure equal opportunity to all.

For many of our young people, the war in Southeast Asia has served as a catalyst for action. This is strikingly clear in their reaction to the President's recent decision to extend the Vietnam War into Cambodia. The war in South Vietnam and the Cambodian invasion have an immediacy for young people that we adults frequently ignore. For young people it may not only mean the very real difference between life and death, it also affects their educational and vocational planning. It may destroy their dreams.

Youthful dissent, and more particularly, student revolt is nothing new. Even the frequently heard slogan "Power to the People" is not a new idea. The generational struggle and the desire to return power to the people is a common theme in world history. The big difference today is that the student population is now almost as large as our adult population. There are over 100 million Americans 25 years of age and younger, half of them of high school and college age.

Today's youthful generation was preceded by a generation intent on an education as a passport to a job and economic security. Our concern was directed to acquiring a beautiful house, a new car, clothes, television sets and other material goods. We did not spend a great deal of time worrying about the society of our fellowman. We had a lot of hard times behind us and we were intent on achieving personal success and the good life. But that is not true of today's youth. They haven't experienced the same past as their parents, and they have a different view of society. They want material things too, but they don't stop there. They have had the time to think and to reflect on the broader goals of society as well.

For the first time in our history, we have a generation which has the time and the talent to pursue those goals for which this Nation stands. For the first time, we have a generation which finds goals, other than making a living, most important. For the first time, we have a generation which has not only the spirit and the idealism, but also the time and the economic means to pursue its goals.

As a nation, we must have the courage and the foresight to welcome this spirit in our youth. Instead of limiting it, we should nurture it, for we as a nation will profit from it. I say this because the revolt of our young is not a revolt to seek new goals or ideals for our country. Rather, it is one to achieve those ideals to which we have long given lip-service: to achieve equal justice and opportunity under law, to achieve a nation free from hunger and want, to achieve a truly democratic system with real opportunity for citizen participation, and to achieve a world at peace.

We must be careful not to overreact to violence and the threats of a vocal ill-mannered minority. We must not suppress the spirit of youth in our search for order. This Nation needs their talent and their dynamism, and a willingness to take the initiative which is their hallmark. We should not seek to turn them off. We should not seek to stifle this spirit. We cannot urge them forward while demanding conformity. We cannot tell them to mind their own business, for the building of our Nation is everyone's business. That is the essence and the genius of democracy.

But many adults are unhappy with our dissenting youth. They say: "Why can't kids do what we did? Why do they have to go out on the streets to protest at the drop of a hat? We didn't seize buildings and shut down campuses. We worked within the system, not outside it."

Why the change? Is it because we adults have been too permissive? Did we spare the rod and spoil the child? I think not. Youth today feels an immediacy to act that was not present in the past. I believe it is the communications

media that is the spur. It intensifies and accelerates the demand for change. It makes us all instant participants in every crisis. This is the age of mass communications and mass culture. This is the first generation to have grown up with the TV screen as their constant companion.

Since infancy, this generation of young people has been bombarded with a steady stream of messages and images from their television sets. It is natural for them to respond.

If they did not react we would really have cause for concern. If they were not moved by the assassinations of our political leaders, or by the indiscriminate killing of college students in Ohio and Mississippi then something would be terribly wrong. If they were not moved by the sight of a crippled or burned Vietnamese child or a war torn American GI, then there would be little hope for humanity.

Young people should react to injustice. We all should. We *should* be repelled by bloodshed and violence. We *should* be appalled by the senseless suffering and waste of war. We *should* be concerned with human values as well as material values.

This does not mean that the thoughtful among us should be unmindful of the direction and form of youthful dissent. Let there be no doubt about it. The right of dissent does not carry with it the right to destroy. Those who call to action and never to reason deserve our strongest censure.

The fact that many radical students favor the use of violence is well known. The rise in violent demonstrations is a genuine cause for alarm. Violence at its worst represents a challenge to civilization itself.

I wish to emphasize that violence in any form, in any measure, under any circumstances, is not a legitimate mode of protest or means of expression in a free society. If there is to be orderly progress and redress of legitimate grievances, violence must be averted. The revolutionaries on our campuses who desire to destroy our system are few in number. The vast majority of students are concerned but not poised on the brink of revolution as some would have us believe.

They have not lost faith in our system.

The numbers of those dedicated to violent revolution can grow, however. The number will grow if we over-react to student demonstrations as has recently happened in some places with such tragic results. It will grow if we place one label on all students and fail to recognize that some concerns are legitimate. Finally, the number will grow if we enact repressive legislation to stifle or muzzle legitimate dissent.

A word of advice to our young people: If they embrace revolutionary violence, they will not be furthering the cause of justice and freedom in America. If they use bricks and stones as their weapons, they will not be furthering the cause of peace and human understanding. If they adopt the cause of violence and destruction, if they accept hate over compassion, if they choose reaction over reason, we shall all be losers, young and old alike.

In voicing my concern and condemnation of violence, I wish to make clear that I oppose violence, whether it be from the left or right or from students or construction workers. In this regard, I was deeply dismayed by our President inviting to our White House those men who organized and led the recent assault upon peace demonstrators by New York City construction workers, thereby, indicating his approval of such violence.



"I wish to emphasize that violence in any form, in any measure, under any circumstances, is not a legitimate mode of protest or means of expression in a free society. If there is to be orderly progress and redress of legitimate grievances, violence must be averted."

During this special White House ceremony our President accepted with gratitude a symbol of this new violence — a hard hat. A new word has been added to our rhetoric of violence — “hard hat”. And it was recently disclosed that our FBI director sent a letter to his friend commending and congratulating him for punching a student in his face. Are we to now understand that there are different kinds of violence — good and bad?

I do not believe the majority of our young people espouse the cause of violence. The small size of groups such as the “Weathermen” are an indication that most young people are willing to work for the changes they seek within the system. The thousands of young people now flooding the halls of Congress to express their views on Indochina in a reasoned and peaceful manner is a heartening example. Communication is being carried on between young and old in our Nation’s Capitol.

Some of the questions raised by students are truly the kind which deserve answers. Some of the views expressed by young people are worthy of our efforts to understand. If our children are satisfied with things as they are then there is no hope for progress. We must, therefore, try and communicate with each other. Certainly, there are differences between young and old. Adults believe the young are naive and too impatient. The young believe adults are too willing to rest on past laurels. They accuse my generation of not looking to the future and of not being involved. It is possible to focus on these differences and predict a gloomy future for America.

I prefer to focus instead on the community of common interests and goals that unite our generations, rather than on the issues that separate us. The manner of expression may exaggerate the differences between us. Young people are not the only ones who recognize the need for better education, for better housing, for a cleaner environment, for equal opportunity, for more rational priorities — or for peace.

In time, today’s youth may find that the greatest gaps are not between generations but within them. Those who are most concerned with these problems of the present are those who are most concerned with the future — the young among us and the young at heart.

It is not enough to tell young people to wait until it is their turn to run things before speaking out. We must rather provide meaningful avenues of participation for those among them who desire to participate in our political system. We have failed for too long to give young people the right to vote. We have wrongly considered them good enough to help us in our campaigns by stuffing envelopes and ringing door bells, but not good enough to help select the candidates and elect our leaders. The right to vote gives young Americans a chance to prove that they can be responsible participating citizens.

If a person has no chance to participate in the decisions that affect his life, he is bound to react when he feels such decisions are unjust or unwise. So it was during the American Revolution. So it could become again. It is our responsibility to so open our system that this will not occur.

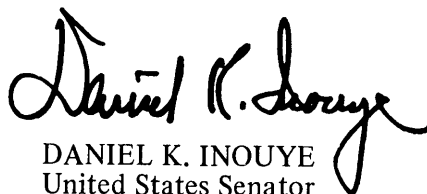
Should it always be that the old make wars and the young uncomplainingly die in such wars?

We must listen to the pleas of our youth, we must allow them to participate in the political process. We must allow their views on the draft and the war to be heard since they are so directly affected.

We must act to make real the American ideals that all of us, young and old, hold dear. This will not be easy. There will be voices of discord. There will be undoubtedly continued injustice, poverty, and hunger. But I believe youth can make its voice heard by peaceful means. I believe the system can and will respond to legitimate grievances and injustices.

No nation has higher ideals of justice, freedom, and equality than our own. Admittedly we fall short of these ideals. But our eyes must continue to seek the stars. And we must not let failures deter us. Neither can we let dissent become an end in itself, nor can we let repression of dissent destroy those very ideals we would preserve. The cry for conformity of thought and conformity of action has no place in a democracy. It is the free and continued interchange of ideas, popular and unpopular, that preserves our freedom and distinguishes us from the totalitarian states. As we look forward to a new decade, we should take heart in the sure knowledge that rational dissent and peaceful dissatisfaction is essential to the progress of mankind.

Sincerely,


DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

July 76
Antiwar

July, 1970

**DATELINE
WASHINGTON**

A report to Hawaii from

Senator DANIEL K. INOUE

*Call for aid
170*

Aloha,

The focus of the Nation has for the last few years been glued to our campuses. Unfortunately, the object of all this attention has generally been disruptions, demonstrations, and upheavals. I say unfortunate because just as there are students active in sit-ins and other forms of mass demonstration so are there students seriously at work in the classrooms. More often than most of us suspect, the demonstrating student is also a conscientious pupil of learning. Our institutions of higher learning are just that—places of learning, of experimentation, and of progress. They hold the promise to our young for self-fulfillment, development and growth.

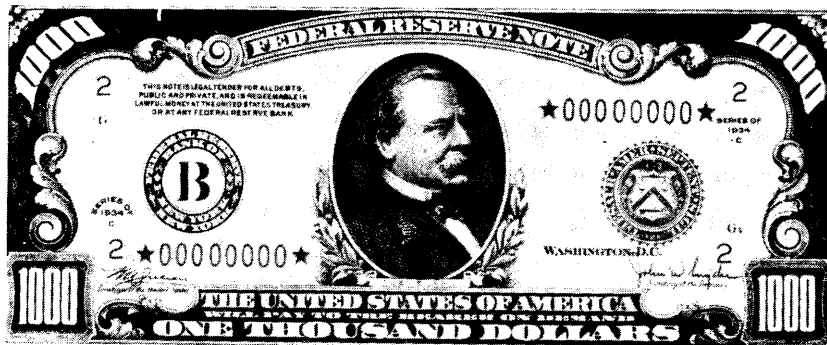
Yet, the economics of a higher education all too often successfully bar our most eager and deserving students from their doors. The economics that I speak of here is, of course, the rising cost of education. We need, for example, only check a sampling of college catalogues to see that the price tag on a college education has doubled in the last decade. And a quick check of any vocational school program shows that the cost of vocational-technical training has, during this same period, steadily mounted out of the range of those who could benefit most.

At this rate, education will soon be priced out of our reach.

Fortunately, our government has reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring that education remains a right for all rather than a privilege for a few. Today, we find our government actively involved in funding scholarships, loans and special work-study programs to relieve students and parents of some of the financial strain associated with underwriting a higher education.

Indeed, the Congress has established many new assistance programs—some of which you may not even be aware.

The cost obstacles to a higher education can be overcome through these scholarships, loans and special programs. And if at all possible every effort should be made to take advantage of the openings these assistance programs provide for gaining a vocational or college education—an education which offers rich opportunities for self-fulfillment and realization of potential and talent. A richer, fuller life, both personally and occupationally, is certainly an end worth pursuing.



Don't let this stand between you and school.

Join me as I look at a sampling of the financial aid programs established for you. You may find one tailored to your particular interests and needs.

These programs were established to help you. But they cannot do the job unless you apply. Today is not too early to look into them and plan for next September. Because of application deadlines and the possibility of keen competition for limited funds, I strongly urge you to start looking into programs which you find interesting.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOANS

Educational Opportunity Grants

Opportunity grants are available to *undergraduate students with exceptional financial need* and are awarded by participating colleges on the basis of need rather than academic performance. Ranging from \$200 to \$1,000 for each of the four years of undergraduate study, these grants can be no more than half of the total assistance given the student by his college.

Apply: See the Director of Financial Aid at the college you are attending. Participating colleges in Hawaii include Charminade College of Honolulu, University of Hawaii, Hawaii Pacific College, Mauna Olu College, and all of the State Community Colleges.

National Defense Student Loans

Clearly the largest single source of government funds for student loans is the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) Student Loan Program. Under NDEA guidelines, the Federal Government provides 90 percent of the loan funds while participating institutions—universities, technical schools, and business colleges—add the remaining 10 percent.

If you are at least a *half-time student with good academic standing and in need of financial assistance* to continue your education, you are eligible to borrow up to \$1,000 for each academic year as an undergraduate (not exceeding \$5,000) and up to \$2,500 per year as a graduate student to an aggregate total of \$10,000 for both undergraduate and graduate study.

This program is administered by participating schools. Recipients are selected by the schools as is the size of the loans determined by the institution itself.

Apply: Contact the Director of Financial Aid at your school. In Hawaii, participating NDEA members include Charminade College of Hawaii, Hawaii Loa College, University of Hawaii, Honolulu Business College, and all of the State Community Colleges.

Repayment: Repayment of the loan at 3% interest begins 9 months after you leave school. Partial or total loan cancellation is available for teaching or military service. Recipients who either (1) decide to continue their education at another institution or (2) serve in the Armed Forces, Peace Corps, or VISTA may have their loans deferred for up to 3 years.

Guaranteed Loan Program

Like the NDEA Student Loan Program, this program was designed to increase the ability of students at colleges, vocational, business and technical schools to borrow money at low interest costs. Unlike the NDEA program, however, this program is administered directly by a bank or other commercial lender.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

FOR OE USE ONLY

LOAN INSURANCE COMMITMENT
EXPIRES ON:

STUDENT APPLICATION FOR FEDERALLY INSURED LOAN

Print in ink or type

Be sure to read the instructions on the reverse side

PART A.—IDENTIFICATION DATA (To be completed by student)

1. Last name	First name	Middle initial	2. Social Security No.	3. Birth date (Use figures)
				Month Day Year
				17 19
				17 Month

"These programs were established to help you. But they cannot do the job unless you apply."

This is the way it works. First, the Federal Government guarantees the loan made by the lender against death or default on the part of the student borrower. This reduces the risk for the lending institution and, thus, induces it to make more student loans available. Second, the Federal Government pays the total 7% simple interest on loans while the student is in school if his *adjusted family income is less than \$15,000*. All students pay the full interest during repayment of the loan.

Those who are *at least half-time students* are eligible for loans up to \$1,500 each year, (for a maximum of \$7,500 for all years in school).

Apply: For appropriate application forms and further information, contact the Director of Higher Education, Regional Office, No. 9, U.S. Office of Education, 760 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94102.

Repayment: You normally begin repayment of your loan with interest 9 to 12 months after completion of school and have 5 and up to 10 years to complete repayment. However, repayment and interest are deferred if (1) you are continuing your education at another institution or (2) for up to three years if you are serving in the Armed Forces, Peace Corps, or VISTA.

COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

In addition to scholarships and loans, the federal government also sponsors a number of interesting work-study programs. The following are a sprinkling of the offerings. One of them may catch your eye.

Full-time college students may gain part-time employment through the College-Work Study Program—an assistance program specifically designed to help college students work their way through school. Students can work an average of 15 hours a week while school is in session and 40 hours a week during vacation periods. Although the basic pay is generally only the minimum rate, earnings for specialized jobs are frequently more. Average earnings for jobs which range from library to laboratory work are about \$550 during a nine-month academic year.

Apply: See the Director of the Financial Aid Office at your college for applications. In Hawaii, Charminade College of Honolulu, University of Hawaii, Cannons College of Commerce, Hawaii Pacific College, Honolulu Business College, Mauna Olu College, and all of the State Community Colleges participate in this program.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The Federal Government offers an attractive package of interesting programs for students enrolled in vocational-technical schools. The following are but a sampling:

(Over, Please) →

Neighborhood Youth Corps Projects

Part-time jobs with Neighborhood Youth Corps Projects offer students, *at least 14-years-old*, not only the opportunity to continue their education but also gain invaluable work experience.

The Federal Government pays up to 90 percent of the project costs entailed in this program.

Apply: Contact the Director of the Hawaii Community Action Program, Inc., 904 Kohou Street, Room 205, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Manpower Development and Training Program

Under the guidelines of this program, *members of the work force* who are *over 16 and unemployed or underemployed* are eligible for job training either in special schools or on the job. MDTP participants may also receive a small weekly allowance for up to 104 weeks if they have previously worked for a year.

Apply: See Mr. Kiyoto Horiuchi, State Supervisor, Manpower Development and Training Program, 1040 S. King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Vocational Work-Study Program

Between *15 and 21 years old* and a *full-time student in a vocational-education program*? This program can offer you a 15 hour a week part-time job which will pay an average of \$350 during the academic year.

Apply: Contact your high school counselor or the Financial Aid Officer at your vocational or technical school.

Education and Training for the Handicapped

Under the Federal Government's Education and Training Program, handicapped persons may receive not only counselling and training for employment but also assistance with the costs of books, supplies, maintenance, medical services, and transportation.

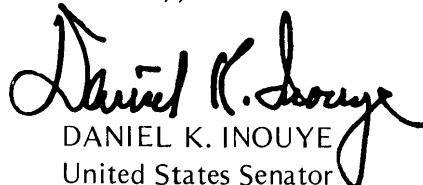
Apply: To secure further information and application forms, write to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, P. O. Box 339, Honolulu, Hawaii 96809.

These Federal programs were established and funded with you in mind. They are here to open doors and create opportunities. Take advantage of the possibilities they offer.

I hope you will also examine the financial aid plans sponsored by the State of Hawaii and private organizations. Your school counselor or financial aid officer will have information on these.

If I can be of any assistance in this or related matters, please do not hesitate to contact me. I am here to help you.

Sincerely,



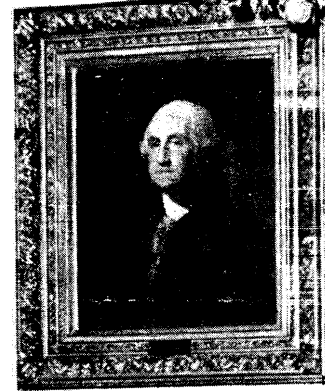
DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

November 1970

DATELINE
WASHINGTON

A report to Hawaii from

Senator DANIEL K. INOUE



Aloha,

With the sparkle of glitter and flicker of Christmas lights, December brings to a close the Year 1970 and with it the conclusion of the 91st Congress.

This has been a Congress taxed with a seemingly endless series of critical and trying problems. Abroad, we faced the Vietnam War, the alleged atrocities of the My Lai Massacre, tensions of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), and flareups in the Middle East. At home, campus demonstrations continued, inflation and unemployment spiraled, and racial tensions mounted. It was a difficult session. At times, it was even difficult to remain hopeful and optimistic. Yet, we "kept the faith" and kept working. And now as I look at the legislative achievements of this Congress, I can say we succeeded to a remarkable degree. We overcame. In reordering our national priorities, we have responded. We have given the Nation a renewed sense of purpose and direction.

My newsletters over the past two years have been devoted to conveying to you my thoughts on the important issues facing our country because I have always considered it one of my major responsibilities as your Senator to make open and plain my positions and voting record. There may have been times when you did not agree with me, and I most certainly welcomed your letters advising me of this, but I do hope that you always felt you knew and understood the reasoning behind my positions on these subjects.

This month is, I think, an appropriate time to review with you some of my activities in the 91st Congress.

In the area of legislation, I authored and introduced bills which I am happy to report are now public law. Just a few months ago, President Nixon signed into law the Newspaper Preservation Act — a bill I personally introduced in the Senate early last year. His signature on this measure ended the long and sustained fight I waged with my colleagues to get it through the Judiciary Committee and on to the Senate floor where it passed by a handy margin.

The Newspaper Preservation Act protects and preserves joint newspaper operating arrangements such as we have in Hawaii with the HONOLULU ADVERTISER and HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN which have combined their commercial functions while maintaining separate and competing news and editorial departments.

I introduced this measure and fought so hard for its passage because I knew that only with this bill would Honolulu and each of the other 21 cities where two papers have entered into joint operating agreements continue



Senator Inouye discusses legislative strategy with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield.

to be blessed with more than a single news and editorial voice. Without it, one of the two papers in each of the 22 cities affected by this measure would, in all likelihood, have folded for lack of revenue.

Another bill which I introduced and am happy to report has passed both houses of the Congress and is now public law is a measure amending the Agriculture Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit Hawaii's papaya growers to conduct paid advertising.

The papaya industry in Hawaii which supported this measure was anxious to start its advertising campaign for this delectable fruit and I was honored to be able to help.

A bill repealing Title II (the Emergency Detention provision) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 is another measure I authored and introduced in this Congress. Title II permitted, in times of national emergency, the herding of American citizens suspected of sabotage or subversive activities into detention camps without due process of law and guarantees basic in our judicial system – guarantees such as trial by jury and confrontation of witnesses.

This year, I felt the time had come to finally rid ourselves of this tragic page in our history. I am happy to say that the Senate responded to the call for justice by voting unanimously to delete this infamous chapter from our books of law. The measure is now in the House of Representatives where I hope it will soon be passed.

Another measure which I introduced and am happy to report has passed the Senate is a bill authorizing an exchange of land between the State of Hawaii and the Department of the Army. The bill is now in the House of Representatives where I hope it will receive speedy action. In this era of severe shortages in medical personnel, the expansion of our medical center is an especially deserving project.

Under the provisions of my bill, the State of Hawaii will transfer land near Tripler Army Hospital for Army land located near Leahi Hospital. This land exchange is vital to our State's plans to expand the University of Hawaii's medical program. As you may know, the Fort Ruger site has already been selected as the location for the State medical complex – a complex which will include the University of Hawaii School of Medicine, hospital, and laboratories.

Another land bill which I introduced during this Congress was a measure which would authorize the General Services Administration to convey to our State, at their original acquisition cost, two parcels of land which have been declared excess by the Federal Government – the sites of the John Rodgers Veterans Housing and Manana Veterans Housing. I introduced this bill in the expectation that the land would be used for the development of housing units and the expansion of the Honolulu International Airport.

I am happy to report that in response to my bill the General Services Administration decided, by administrative action, to make the John Rodgers Veterans Housing property available to our State at no cost. This parcel of land will be used to expand our busy International Airport.

October 20, 1970 was a great day for Hawaii and the maritime industry. On this Fall day, President Nixon signed the Maritime Act of 1970 – a major piece of legislation which I assisted in managing and saw pass in the Senate.

As it extends tax deferred reserve funds for the construction of bulk carriers, tankers, and containerships by operators in noncontiguous trade, the Act will give Hawaii's economy a shot in the arm. It is a sad fact that prior to the passage of this measure the people of Hawaii had paid taxes to help finance the Nation's subsidized shipbuilding program but had not received the benefits of increased efficiency because the program excluded subsidization of

vessels for use in mainland-Hawaii trade except incidentally where the vessels served Hawaii as an intermediate point in foreign trade operations. Now as a result of my efforts to include in the Maritime Act a provision whereby shipping companies will be able to plan — at lower costs — for the special transportation needs of Hawaii as well as other noncontiguous areas of our Nation, Hawaiian tax dollars will return to the Islands.

Knowing of my special interest in the tourist industry, my colleagues gave me the pleasant chore of “managing” an important bill to amend the International Travel Act of 1961. In July, 1969, I chaired the Senate Commerce Committee’s hearings on this measure which was designed to increase foreign travel to the United States and thereby close the “travel gap” between the spendings of Americans traveling overseas and that of foreign travelers visiting the United States. After floor managing this bill and seeing it pass the Senate, I was most gratified when President Nixon signed it into law two months ago. Special pleasure came from knowing that the bill’s major provisions which established the National Tourism Resources Review Commission, upgraded the Office of the Director of the U.S. Travel Service to Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Tourism, and authorized the Secretary of Commerce to make special grants for travel projects, greatly increased the vitality of the entire tourist industry.

These measures are but a sampling of my legislative activities during this Congress. In addition to these, there are many other bills which I introduced but which are still awaiting action. These bills ranged from establishing fair minimum wage rates for employees in our sugar industry and extending cost of living allowances to judicial employees stationed in Hawaii and Alaska to limiting the Defense Department’s authority to send “sole surviving sons” into a combat zone in times other than a national emergency.

Besides the measures which I introduced, there are also countless bills which I cosponsored to indicate my strong support. Among the more noteworthy, are the McGovern-Hatfield Amendment to End the War and the Cooper-Church Amendment. Both amendments sought to limit our involvement in Indochina — the Amendment to End the War set December 31, 1971 as the withdrawal date for all American troops in Vietnam while the Cooper-Church Amendment prohibited the retention of American troops in Cambodia after July 1, 1970 without Congressional approval and prevented the use of American personnel to support Cambodian forces in combat activities.

Electoral reform is yet another matter requiring the immediate attention of the Congress. Here, I am especially concerned with the archaic electoral college system we presently use to elect our President and Vice President. After carefully studying the matter, I concluded that only a direct election would correct the inequities in the present system. For this reason, I cosponsored the direct election amendment which to my frustration was filibustered to death in the Congress.

On a happier note, I was relieved to see that the amendment I cosponsored to lower the voting age to 18 in Federal elections is now public law.

Pollution is yet another area of serious concern. Among the environmental bills I cosponsored was a measure to establish a National Environmental Bank which would fund research and preventive projects. I hope this measure, along with the others I am sponsoring, will receive speedy action in the Senate. Every day which passes without the passage of needy legislation serves only to compound the environmental crisis.

Again, this is but a sampling of the legislation on which I have worked during the 91st Congress.

Legislation in itself represents but a part of my activities in the Senate. A good part of my time is spent on matters which one generally doesn’t hear about or see in the newspapers. However, I consider them a most important part of my service to the people of Hawaii. I speak here of the immigration, veterans, military and civil

service cases I personally look into and the private and public claims and problems I handle. It is true that this work gets little or no publicity. However, as those who have been assisted well know, this is also an important function of a Senator. My files are full of correspondence on the thousands of cases I have worked on. I say with no hesitation that being able to help with your problems is one of the most gratifying aspects of my responsibilities.

To try, to help, to hope and try again. . .this is what keeps mankind moving, always to a higher plane. This, in fact, may well be the special message of Christmas. This may be the message which makes Christmas so special an occasion.

Man's continuing belief and hope in the beautiful yet elusive concepts of peace and love. . .this too may be part of the secret of Christmas. In spite of all his imperfections and flaws, man still believes in goodness. As man celebrates the birth of Christ during the month of December, he is at the same time celebrating the birth of hope – hope for a day of peace on earth and goodwill to men. On this special day, I pray that man can turn away from the glaring neon signs and tempting advertisements to pause and reflect on the meaning of Christmas and the hope it represents for love and peace.

In our troubled age, it is easy to give up hope. However, I pray we will not.

I pray that this Christmas will be a very special occasion and that as we greet each other with "peace unto you" we do it with conviction and commitment. I pray that the spirit of Christmas will make "peace on earth and goodwill to men" a reality rather than just an empty phrase.

It is to this all consuming and beautiful end that I dedicate myself.

On this special day of peace, it is with the hope of Christmas that I send you a special prayer – a prayer for a world united in love and brotherhood.

Mele Kalikimaka Me Ka
Hauoli Makahiki Hou,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

July 71

WASHINGTONE
WASHINGTON

A report to Hawaii from

Senator DANIEL K. INOUE

7

Aloha,

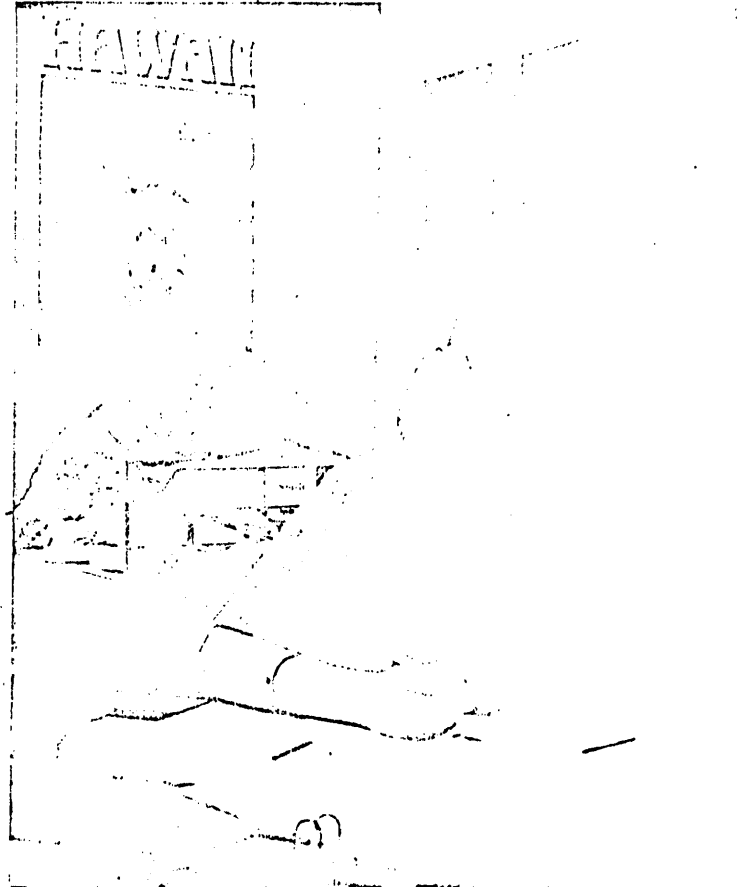
For years I have used this newsletter to discuss a wide variety of subjects—Vietnam, tax reform, arms limitations, birth control, abortion, etc.—and to explain legislation which I have introduced or supported—the Maritime Act of 1970, the repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act, the Newspaper Preservation Act, and other bills to benefit the people of Hawaii.

In addition to these newsletter reports, the press, radio and television have covered my positions and actions on most issues of concern to the people of our state.

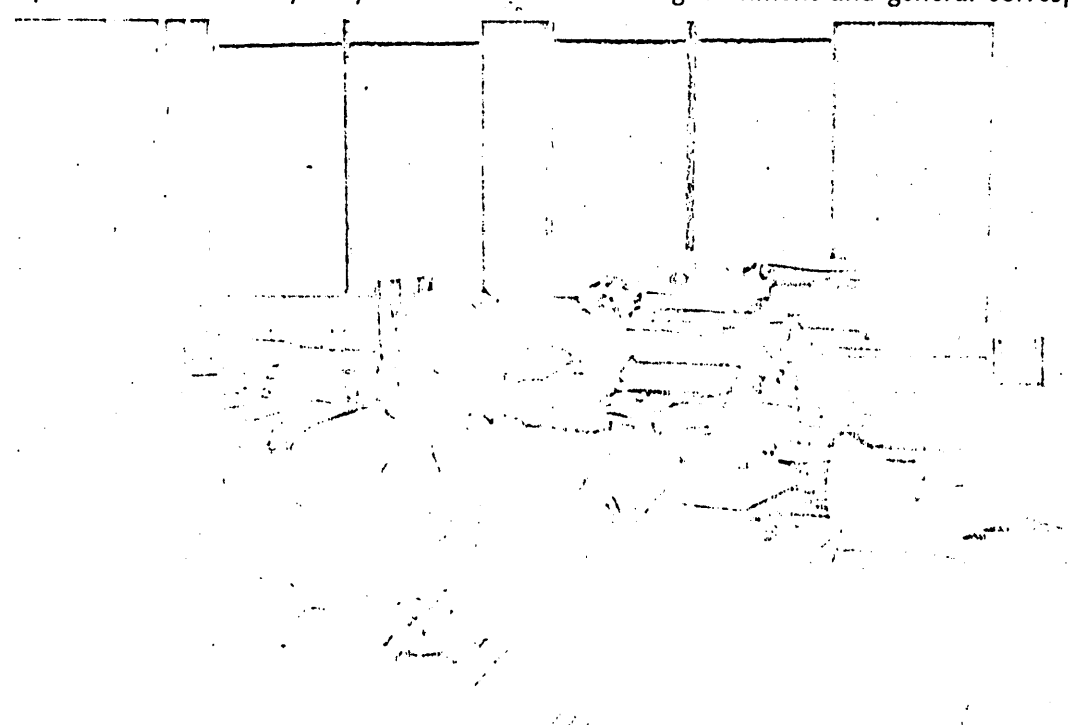
Yet seldom, if ever, have I described the complexity of my office operations. There are very few people in Hawaii who are aware that mine is not a "one man" operation. The services I have been privileged to provide to the people of Hawaii are the result of the efforts of many people. Therefore, in this issue, I wish to introduce to you my "family" in Washington, D.C., and Hawaii—the staff who help me serve you:

HENRY KUUALOHA GIUGNI, my senior administrative assistant, born in Pearl City and educated at Iolani and the University of Hawaii, has been with me since 1957 as an aide in the Territorial House of Representatives and the Senate, a field representative during my Congressional terms (1959-63), and since my election to the U.S. Senate as a special assistant (1963-67), and administrative assistant (1967 to the present). Henry's primary responsibilities require him to return quite often to Hawaii to serve as my political assistant, personal trouble-shooter, and liaison with the State Government and with the several County Governments of Hawaii. Henry and his wife, Lani, have four girls, one married, a stewardess for United Airlines, a senior at Kamehameha Schools, and another student attending public school in Honolulu.

My other administrative assistant, **EILER RAVNHOLT**, formerly worked for Vice President Humphrey. His responsibilities include general supervision of the Washington staff, helping Hawaii business, government, and labor groups on problems which they may have with the Federal government and general correspondence. Eiler's wife,



Receptionist Brenda Dumarán answers a phone call while research assistant Barbara Sakamoto responds to a Hawaii veteran's request for information and assistance.



Coming from the floor of the Senate Senator Inouye stops to discuss the vote with legislative assistants Cliff Groen and Bill Mills and press assistant Tuck Newport.



Bill Milks, administrative assistant Eiler Ravnholt, legislative assistant Tricia McLean, office manager Lamela Holt and Cliff Groen at the weekly legislative staff meeting.

Edna, works for Senator Hubert Humphrey and they have five children.

MARY LOU JARDINE, my personal secretary, is responsible for appointments, travel, private correspondence, and a myriad of miscellaneous duties. Mary Lou, originally from Maui, graduated from Sacred Hearts Academy in Honolulu.

ERIC HUNG MUN LEE, staff counsel for the Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism, of which I am Chairman, and former legislative assistant, has been on the staff full-time for two years and part-time since 1966. Eric attended Iolani, majored in modern European and East Asian history at Princeton where he graduated in 1966 (Magna Cum Laude and Phi Beta Kappa), and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1969.

ALICE TOWILL, legislative assistant, first joined my staff in the summers of 1964 and 1965, served full-time from 1966-70, and, now is with me on a part-time basis while she attends George Washington University Law School. Alice handles public works and agricultural appropriations, and assorted other legislative items. Born in Honolulu, Alice graduated from Punahou in 1961 and from Connecticut College in 1965.

NASON "TUCK" NEWPORT, my press assistant, spent his childhood on Lanai, attended school in Manila, co-captained the Punahou track team to city and state championships in 1967, and graduated from Occidental College (Magna Cum Laude and Phi Beta Kappa) this year. In the past three years, Tuck also has written editorials for the *Honolulu Advertiser* and KGMB-TV.

TRICIA McLEAN, legislative assistant, has responsibility for education, health, welfare, agriculture, and environment. From Mobile, Alabama, Tricia attended the University of Hawaii in the summer of 1967 and graduated from Converse College, South Carolina, in 1970 before joining my staff in Washington last year.



Eric Lee, staff counsel for the Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism of which Senator Inouye is chairman, and secretaries Virginia Bandong and Beverly MacDonald.

Legislative Assistant WILLIAM "BILL" MILKS, married to the former Marie Nakanishi of Honolulu, handles a large share of the work generated by 750,000 District of Columbia residents without Congressional representation who look to me for assistance because of my chairmanship of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee for the District. A former member of the Peace Corps and a recent graduate of Georgetown University Law School, Bill and his wife and daughter eventually hope to return to Hawaii.

CLIFFORD GROEN, legislative assistant, currently concentrates on consumer-protection, transportation, foreign trade, armed services procurement, health-medicine, revenue-sharing, governmental reorganization, and tax policy. Cliff lived in Tokyo, Manila, Okinawa, Taiwan, and Indonesia before graduating from high school in Singapore. He graduated from Dartmouth College (Summa Cum Laude and Phi Beta Kappa) in 1968 and from Harvard Law School (where he met his wife, Marti, an attorney for the Department of Transportation) this year.

My office manager, LAMELA HOLT, oversees the

many operational details of the Washington office and specifically handles immigration cases and military academy appointments. Lamela, from Haiku, Maui, has been with me since I first entered the Senate in 1963.

BARBARA SAKAMOTO, from Naalehu, Hawaii, the southernmost community in the nation, graduated from Mid-Pacific Institute in 1965 and from the University of Oregon in 1969 and attended the School of Government and Business Administration at George Washington University. As research assistant, Barbara has responsibility for military casework (servicemen and veterans), constituent mail and research requests.

BRENDA DUMARAN, a 1967 graduate of Kamehameha School for Girls, arranges and conducts tours of the Capitol, greets guests to the office, and assists with other office and secretarial duties.

BEVERLY MacDONALD, JOANN LEETY, VIRGINIA BANGDONG, DEBBY ARNHART, and ELLEN PFEIFFER are the indispensable secretaries of the Washington staff.



Bill Milks, mid-career development program government intern Ed Caster, Mike Terpak of the District of Columbia Budget Office and Eiler Ravenholt analyze a District of Columbia budget request.



Senior administrative assistant Henry Giugni.

The members of my Honolulu staff handle all constituent problems and requests which can be resolved locally; represent me at local events; act as liaison with Federal, State, and County Government agencies, with State and County Legislative bodies, with all branches of the Armed Services, with all segments of organized labor, and with commercial industry and small businesses; prepare constituent requests for information from the Washington office; assist immigration cases; handle calls and correspondence; and supervise the activities of my field representatives.

In introducing the members of my State staff, I wish to mention that all of my assistants are part-time staff members with the exception of Matthew Lee Loy, my senior field

representative, and Edna Horiuchi, my executive secretary. My executive assistant, **MORIO OMORI**, born and educated on Maui, graduated from the University of Hawaii and the University of Colorado School of Law, and served as Law Clerk to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii and Deputy Attorney General of the State of Hawaii. Morio and his wife, Rachel, have two children.

MATTHEW "MATT" LEE LOY, my senior field representative, born in Hilo and educated at the Kamehameha Schools and the University of Hawaii, served in the Honolulu Police Department and on the



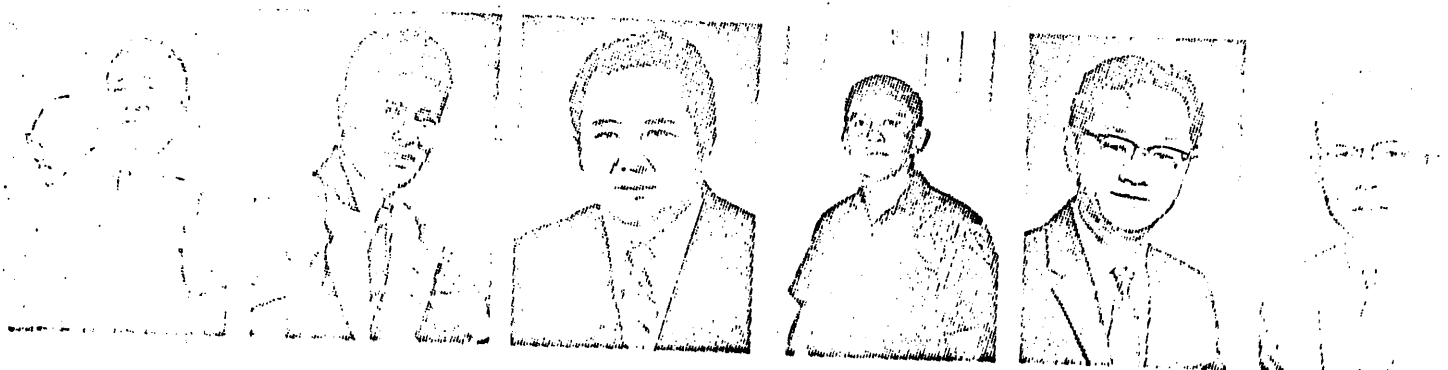
Moke Kealoha

Morio Omori

Edna Horiuchi

Matt Lee Loy

Johnny Lau



George Inouye

Jimmy Murakami

Nicky Iwai

Pablo Mondoy

Minoru Suzumoto

Chicken Yamada

Honolulu Liquor Commission and worked as a sales representative for Dillingham Brothers.

My executive secretary in the Honolulu Office, Mrs. EDNA HORIUCHI, born and educated on Kauai and graduated from Honolulu Business College, has been with me since my election to the Territorial House of Representatives in 1955. Edna and her husband, Edward, live in Nuuanu.

JOHN M. C. LAU, my special assistant, born and educated in Honolulu, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a degree in Economics and served in the U.S. Army from 1940-45 and with the Honolulu Liquor Commission.

I am also privileged to have on my staff a talented and dedicated "dollar-a-year man", my state coordinator MOSES "MOKE" KEALOHA. A cherished friend of the family for many years, Moke has served as my personal representative at many community conferences and gatherings. He is a valued consultant and advisor on State and County Government activities. Moke is blessed with a lovely wife, Ulu, and three children, a son, Kekoa, and two daughters, Kekai and Kehau. He is presently President of Airport Volkswagen.

Oahu field representative MINORU SUZUMOTO, a graduate of McKinley High School and a fellow member of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and his wife, Dorothy, live in Kaimuki and have two children.

Oahu field representative MITSUGI "CHICKEN" YAMADA, a graduate of McKinley High School and a personal friend since we met as comrades-in-arms in 1943, lives in Pearl City with his wife, Rose, and four children.

My Neighbor Island Field representatives, George Inouye (Hawaii), Jimmy Murakami (Maui), Pablo and Annette Mondoy (Molokai), and Nicky and Yoshie Iwai (Kauai) keep me in touch with people and problems around the state. They provide help for immigration cases; with Government agencies; perform other duties requested from Washington as well as Honolulu; and act as my personal representatives while I am in Washington.

GEORGE INOUYE (I am sorry to say we are not related, not even as calabash cousins), born and educated in Hilo, served in the 100th Infantry Battalion (1941-46). George and his wife, Mitzi, have four children.

JAMES "JIMMY" MURAKAMI, born on Maui and a former Student Body President of Baldwin High School, and his wife, the former Cyrilla Apo, live in Wailuku and have three children.

NICKY IWAI, born in Koloa, Kauai, attended Kauai High School and served with me in the 442 Infantry Regiment. Nicky and his wife, Yoshie, have three children.

PABLO MONDOY of Kaunakakai attended Molokai High School, St. Joseph's College, St. Stephen's Seminary, and St. Patrick's Seminary. An Army veteran (1954-56), Pablo and his wife, Annette, have three children.

And now you have met my family. If you wish to communicate with us on any matter or any problem, please know that we will be honored to serve you.

If you wish to communicate with us, the address and phone number of my Honolulu office are: 602 Capital Investment Building, 850 Richards Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813; telephone number is 538-3112. The address and phone number of my Washington, D.C., office are: 442 Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20517; telephone number is (202) 225-3934.



Henry Giugni, personal secretary Mary Lou Jaidine and Tuck McQuinn.

Sincerely,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

Nov 71

**DATELINE
WASHINGTON**

A report to Hawaii from

Senator DANIEL K. INOUE

Aloha,

Among the many domestic issues confronting this nation, welfare has been one of the most controversial. It has been a subject of heated debate, emotional rhetoric, and, unfortunately, at times, blatant demagoguery.

The welfare problem is a massive problem. But emotional rhetoric and angry denunciations will not provide an adequate understanding of the true dimensions of our nation's welfare crisis. For this reason, I believe it is essential to take a closer and less emotional look at the statistics of the problem.

The statistics of welfare should provide much meat for reasonable discussion.

The most recent available statistics for a full year (1970) show 13,814,000 Americans receiving public assistance payments. These recipients fall into five categories: old-age assistance, 15%; aid to the blind, 1%; aid to the permanently and totally disabled, 6%; aid to families with dependent children, 70%; and general assistance, 8%.

In his economic message of September 9, 1971, to the Joint Session of Congress, President Nixon, possibly unintentionally, suggested that welfare recipients were lazy or indolent. The President, as you may recall, said, "No work is demeaning or beneath a person's dignity if it provides food for his table and clothes and shelter for his children. The thing that is demeaning is for a man to refuse work and then ask someone else who works to pay taxes to keep him on welfare."

"Let us recognize once and for all that any work is preferable to welfare," the President concluded.

**ARE ALL WELFARE RECIPIENTS
LAZY, SHIFTLESS & IRRESPONSIBLE?**

Who was President Nixon criticizing?

The more than five million children in this nation dependent upon welfare for bare survival?

Or the more than two million elderly citizens who require some form of public assistance?

Or the more than one million blind or otherwise permanently and totally disabled persons?

Or the three million mothers of dependent children needed at home as full-time homemakers?

I don't believe that Americans will deny assistance to the more than five million children in our nation who are presently dependent on welfare for their survival.

Nor do I believe that any of us would decry the fact that more than two million of our elderly citizens are receiving some form of public assistance.

I also believe it would be difficult to find any American who would object to the more than one million blind or permanently and totally disabled persons receiving welfare.

The dispute over whether or not public assistance is justified apparently focuses on the three million mothers of dependent children who receive welfare for themselves as well as for their children. The debate has centered on the following issue:

"Should these mothers be required to seek employment or should they be permitted to remain at home and serve as full-time homemakers and mothers?"

On this issue honest and dedicated people can differ. Before it is possible to even attempt to resolve their differences a deeper study of the problem is necessary.

Those who have argued that these mothers should be required to work while their children are placed in community day care centers, assume that jobs are readily available for these mothers. Unfortunately, this assumption cannot be made.

(OVER, PLEASE)➔

Furthermore, nearly every study of these mothers has shown that most of them have received very little formal education. Therefore, even if "jobs" were available, it is apparent that many of them would not qualify for work on these "jobs"

Even those willing and able to undertake only the most menial of labor such as simple maid service, washing and ironing, find it difficult to find employment.

We should honestly and dispassionately ask ourselves, would we provide employment in our homes for these unfortunate and usually unskilled mothers at the prevailing minimum wage?

Thus, we discover that the central issue, whether welfare mothers should or should not work, is not an easy issue to resolve.

The Congress of the United States is presently considering a measure that would provide incentives for these mothers to seek employment if all of their children are of school age. Congress, by proposing this suggestion, bolsters the contention that these mothers should be permitted to remain at home and carry out their parental responsibilities until their children are old enough to attend school.

I believe that the mother of infant children should be permitted and encouraged to carry out her parental responsibilities of caring for her children and providing a very human ingredient not readily found in a day care center or foster-home — maternal love and care.

Report after report tells us that lack of parental care may cripple a child for the remainder of his life. Community day care or foster-homes may be just enough to deprive a child of whatever little spirit he may have in him.

Eminent sociologists and psychologists have repeatedly suggested that sending these children to foster-homes and day care centers may drive them toward juvenile delinquency and from there to little crimes and then to big crimes and finally to residence as a very expensive inmate in one of our prisons.

Periodically we read headlines of welfare families receiving hundreds of dollars per month — only to read further and discover, buried toward the end of the story, that this family has eight children and that each person is allocated \$30 or \$40 or even less for all their food, shelter, clothing, education, etc. In the economy of 1971 few will consider this amount either sumptuous or luxurious.

Certainly, it will cost money to feed and shelter these children and the mother who cares for them.

Yet, we must remember that the children of welfare families are the innocent victims of the welfare mess. There can be no question that some households have lazy or shiftless fathers or mothers, but should the children of these homes suffer for the lack of character and responsibility of a parent or because their parents have lost the will to live?

One can argue that measures to control population should be instituted to prevent instances of families with eight children on welfare. This may be all well and good, but the problem with which I am currently concerned is the children already here.

But like almost every other problem, the solution for welfare recipients involves more than just the dollars to purchase the bare necessities of life. I am reminded of an incident several months ago, during a hearing on food stamps, when a huge and grossly overweight woman was on the witness stand. One Senator remarked, "Madam, from what I see you don't seem to be starving."

She replied, with a sad face, "Senator, if your meals consisted of potatoes and hog fat, you too would be fat."

If we want to get these people out of welfare and into productive and happy lives instead, we will have to provide them not just with food to fill their bellies, but with food which will build strong body cells and strong brain cells — a body resistant to disease and a mind resistant to despair.

Most important of all, we must provide all of our children — particularly those disadvantaged by poverty — with an education that will inspire and enable them to achieve self-reliance and a decent standard of living.

I am deeply distressed that many people attempt to identify the welfare problem as a black problem. They seem to forget that the majority of people on welfare are not black. Welfare is, indeed, a black problem. It is also a white problem. It is also a brown problem. It is also a yellow problem. It is, in the final analysis, a national problem.

But before concluding, I want to add a final, very vital point. I want to make absolutely clear that I have no sympathy for those physically and mentally fit who take the attitude, "why work. Why not let the taxpayers pick-up the tab?"

I have seen too many men and women assume this attitude.


The plight and problems of the poor and ill of our country are too great to be compounded by this callous attitude.

Every legislative effort should be made to make certain that this callous attitude will not be condoned or encouraged.

Nonetheless, despite occasional and dismaying incidents of indolence at the taxpayers' expense, without question, the vast majority of those currently on welfare — and all the statistics uphold my contention — are desperately in need of some form of assistance.

These unfortunate Americans — ill, disabled, uneducated, abandoned, etc. — and most especially their children — must receive better treatment than public scorn and the humiliation and degradation of our present welfare system.

Sincerely,


DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DATELINE
WASHINGTON

001
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 measure.

— 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.

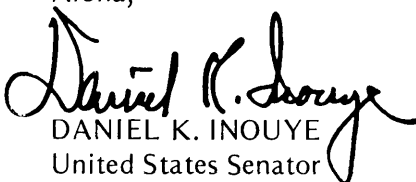
— A massive overhaul of the nation's Social Security and welfare system passed the Senate by a vote of 68-5 on October 6, 1972. Provisions of the Senate bill increase widows' benefits from 82½ percent of the husband's entitlement to 100 percent; permit Social Security retirees to earn \$3,000 a year 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

October, 1972

DATELINE
WASHINGTON

March 73

A Report to Hawaii from —

Senator

DANIEL K. INOUE

THE FEDERAL BUDGET AND HAWAII

Aloha,

The long awaited cease-fire in Vietnam is at last a reality. Our prisoners of war are coming home and those missing in action who have been accounted for are returning to their families. Although one may be tempted to criticize the agreement signed in Paris, I believe that this country does not need any more divisive rhetoric on Vietnam. We all desire an end to the discordant debate which has marked our involvement in this tragic conflict for almost a decade.

Under the terms of the Paris agreement, the last American troops will have left Vietnam by April 1. Let us pray that we have learned a lesson—and that there will be no more future Vietnams.

American involvement in the violence in Vietnam is now ended. However, violence goes on at home. It can be seen daily on the streets of our cities and suburbs as the violence of ignorance, poverty, disease, crime and drugs exact their human toll.

With Vietnam over, most Americans hoped that we could now turn our attention to critical domestic problems. So it was with anticipation that we awaited President Nixon's proposals for the first post-Vietnam budget. I, for one, find that budget a great disappointment.

The President proposes a ceiling on federal spending of \$268.7 billion for 1974 and projects revenues of \$256 billion—to create a budget deficit of \$12.7 billion. These figures represent a significant increase in military spending, foreign military and economic assistance (not including "special assistance" for Indochina), a minimal rise in spending on environmental pollution, mass transit and law enforcement, and major cutbacks in housing, education, community development and manpower training programs.

Like all Americans, I recognize the limit of our fiscal capabilities. I support the goal of a ceiling on federal spending and elimination of unnecessary and undesirable programs. In fact, during the Nixon Administration's years in office, I have been active in the successful Congressional initiatives which cut \$20 billion from White House budget requests.

As Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I convened a meeting of the Subcommittee on February 6, 1973, to discuss the budget. At that time, on my suggestion, the members unanimously endorsed the goal of a 28 percent cut in the \$4.3 billion foreign aid appropriations presented by the President to the Committee for our review.

Impact on Hawaii

In fiscal year 1972, Hawaii received a total of \$1.17 billion in federal funds. Approximately \$750 million of these expenditures related to Hawaii's important role in our nation's defense system. The remainder of federal money was spent on the whole range of domestic programs.

I am afraid that if the 1974 budget submitted by the President is enacted, Hawaii stands to lose millions of federal dollars. Just a few examples of the impact that the proposed cuts would have on our State will suffice to show the potential damage to essential public services unless the Congress can successfully challenge the President's priorities. This loss of federal money would increase the pressure on the State and County legislators to raise local taxes to pay for these necessary programs.

Housing

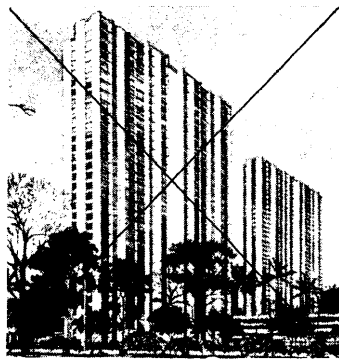
The Nixon budget would terminate, at least temporarily, all new commitments for low and moderate income housing subsidies, the Model Cities program, low rent public housing, neighborhood facilities, open space and water and sewer programs. It would cut back drastically on urban renewal projects. In 1972, Hawaii received \$15.8 million under these programs.

On Oahu alone, 5226 units of housing are threatened by the moratorium on low and middle income subsidies. The low and moderate income apartments planned for the Kukui project in Honolulu, the Pauahi phase of the Chinatown renewal plan and the Lualualei project at Waianae may not be completed as a result of projected cutbacks. And no new public housing programs will be permitted to begin.



Senator Inouye with the late President Lyndon B. Johnson, architect of many domestic programs that are being cut out of the Budget.

The Model Cities programs in the Kalihi-Palama and Waianae-Nanakuli areas which received over \$6.6 million and served close to 21,000 residents in 1972 will not receive continued federal support. The urban renewal programs on the Big Island and in Honolulu which received almost \$2 million last year will be severely limited, as will grants for the provision of basic water and sewer facilities.



Apartments planned for low and moderate income families at the Kukui project in Honolulu will be cut out under the Nixon budget.

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Education

In 1972, Hawaii's elementary and secondary school system received approximately \$11 million in federal "impact aid" to offset the financial burden placed on our schools by the high number of children of federal civilian and military employees who attend. Many of the parents of these children do not pay various local taxes, nor do they work in tax paying facilities. *The proposed elimination of the "impact aid" will cost Honolulu's school boards more than \$8 million.*

Other programs funded under the Elementary and Secondary Education Appropriations are slated for elimination. *Local schools across our State will not receive in 1974 the \$5.3 million in categorical aid that the federal government provided previously.*

The State's libraries will lose approximately \$800,000 in assistance that provided magazines, books and audio-visual materials, as well as operating funds to this essential public service.

Cutbacks will also effect vocational, college and graduate education programs. Those graduate students at the East-West Center and other colleges who are investigating the languages and histories of foreign lands under federal grants will be unable to complete their studies, unless they can find new means of support. The National Defense Education Act loans and fellowships which gave thousands of college students the wherewithal to get a good education are being ended. And the vocational and adult education programs which have allowed working people to upgrade their employment skills will be discontinued.

Health

Proposed changes in the financing of Medicare will increase the cost to the elderly by \$128 for each average stay in a hospital.

The proposed phasing out of community mental health centers will mean the loss of over \$1.5 million to these programs at the Maui Mental Health Center, Hawaii State Hospital and the University of Hawaii. The elimination of Regional Medical Programs will mean the loss of over \$3 million which supported 47 health care projects at St. Francis Hospital, the University of Hawaii and other institutions including respira-

tory and pulmonary disease relief to stricken infants and aid in control of kidney diseases.

Cutbacks in funds for health services planning and delivery will dramatically limit the ability of institutions like Queens Hospital, the Straub Medical Research Institute and the Waianae District Comprehensive Health Board to adequately plan for better delivery of health care to our citizens.

In addition, federal funds which have aided in training doctors, nurses, dentists and paramedical personnel are to be reduced. Medical students in our State received almost \$2 million in assistance under various federal programs last year.



Pulmonary and respiratory disease relief for children under the Regional Medical Program will be cut.

Poverty

The proposed dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity will affect many programs which have begun to help the poor break the cycle of dependency and enter the mainstream of community life. The comprehensive health services program, legal services, senior citizens opportunities and services, and community action projects brought almost \$3 million in federal funds to Hawaii last year, and have benefitted over 20,000 people — old and young alike. *Community Action Centers in Honolulu, Kauai, Kaneohe and other areas will be forced to close down or find new sources of funding.*

Manpower

Our State has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the recent recession and the State's unemployment level of 5.9% is still much higher than the national average. *In 1972 Hawaii received \$2.5 million in federal emergency unemployment assistance which put hundreds of unemployed men and women back to work, including many veterans. Our State will not receive any of this money next year.*

In addition, a freeze has been placed on new enrollments in manpower training programs. Neighborhood Youth Corps and Operation Mainstream, which cost over \$1.5 million in the previous fiscal year also face discontinuation.

Revenue Sharing — General and Special

President Nixon has proposed that Congress replace the 70 categorical grant programs that he feels are inefficient and unnecessary with a \$6.9 billion special revenue sharing program. These broad-purpose grants would go to the cities and states to use with considerable discretion in the areas of urban community development, education, manpower training, law enforcement and criminal justice.

The budget states "the funds for special revenue sharing will be disbursed according to formulas appro-

appropriate to each area." The Congress has yet to be informed as to how the "formulas" will apply to each state. *It now seems that the deep cuts in categorical grants will not be offset.* For example, the Office of Education estimates a loss of \$6 million in education money to Hawaii, even with a special revenue sharing payment.

In the last session of Congress, I supported the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act, which became law. This year Hawaii will receive about \$24 million in general revenue sharing under the Act. This money includes a 15% cost of living adjustment which I authored in order to insure Hawaii's fair treatment in disbursement of revenue sharing.

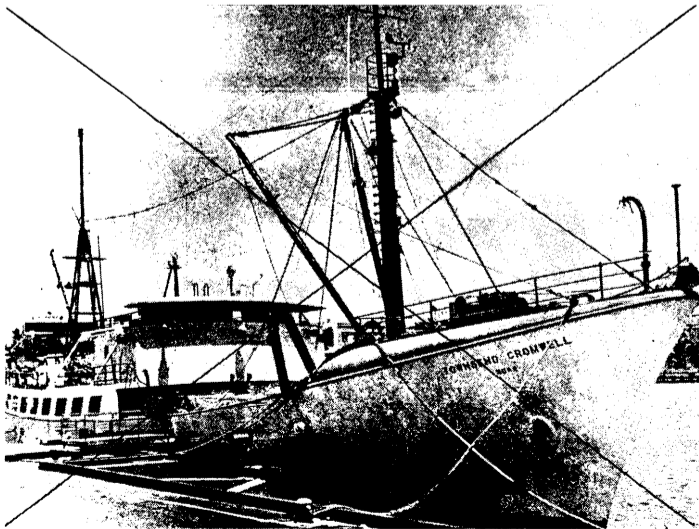
Unfortunately, general revenue sharing is not working equitably across the nation. While the State of Hawaii and the federal government are burdened by large budget deficits, several states will receive billions in federal revenue sharing dollars while they are running large state budget surpluses. Additionally, while Hawaii's taxpayers face local tax increases and no federal tax relief, several governors of these other states are planning to use their state's revenue sharing money to provide property tax relief.

Impoundments

Admittedly we have waste in government. And certain programs have not worked as well as we had hoped or intended. However, the President's refusal to spend money appropriated by the Congress for necessary public programs is clearly designed not to save money, but to enable Mr. Nixon to make national legislative policy — to permit him to decide unilaterally what our priorities should be. These actions defy the clear constitutional mandate that Congress "makes the laws."

The President's aides even suggest that only the President represents all the people — that only he is elected by all the people. *But we in the Congress also were elected by all the people and if the collective voice of 535 members of Congress is allowed to be overridden by one man we might as well tear up the Constitution — for that would be government without law.*

To guard against such a possibility, I am cosponsoring, along with 50 of my fellow Senators, legislation



The Townsend Cromwell, the only U.S. funded fishery research ship now in the Pacific, will be deactivated under the budget. Foreign research efforts will continue to aid the growth of non-U.S. fishing industry in Pacific waters.



Ralph M. Nishimi, a senior at McKinley High School who is a representative of the Presidential Classrooms for Young Americans visits Senator Inouye.

which would require the President to notify Congress of impoundment actions and to cease such action, unless the Congress within 60 days agrees to the impoundment. This bill would create greater cooperation between the Congress and the President in holding down spending.

Reshaping Priorities

I very much favor saving the taxpayers' money, for Senators are also taxpayers. A number of my suggested spending cuts have been enacted in past years. I will submit my savings proposals this year to my colleagues in meetings of the Appropriations Committee.

I believe there can be substantial savings in the deployment of military personnel overseas. Even after every American soldier is returned from Vietnam, there will still be over one million U.S. military personnel stationed at an enormous cost on 373 major bases and over 2,000 minor bases in foreign lands.

For example, in Japan and Okinawa, we have over 80,000 military personnel with 70,000 dependents stationed on 51 major bases at an annual cost of over \$1 billion. We have 194 smaller installations including one ammunition depot covering 492 acres which was recently being used only for recreational purposes and ten golf courses covering 800 acres.

You and I have paid billions of tax dollars toward maintaining our military personnel and their dependents on these bases since the end of World War II. Until very recently Japan paid nothing.

These bases should be reduced drastically. And Japan who now spends less than 1 percent of her \$200 billion G.N.P. on defense should be made to pay a fair share of her own defense.

Prudent trimming of overseas commitments to reflect the new era of detente with China, the Soviet Union and North Vietnam can save billions of dollars without weakening our military strength.

Unless the Congress refuses to allow the \$4.2 billion jump in defense spending requested by the President, this will be the first time in history that a war is followed by increased peacetime military spending.

Abraham Lincoln believed the legitimate goal of government is "to do for the people what needs to be done, but which they cannot, by individual effort, do for themselves." More than one hundred years later, President Lincoln's prescription still rings true.

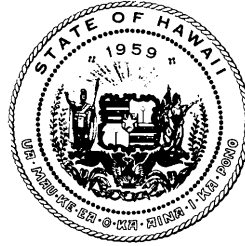
Those basic needs that every American desires — adequate housing in an area or community of individual choice, adequate nutrition, a clean environment and a good education for our children, good health care at reasonable cost, security from criminal attack on the streets or in the home — can only be attained if we work together.

Many of us in Congress believe that ours should be a people-oriented government. We also believe that our government will not be responsive to all the people unless the checks and balances created by our founding fathers keeps the President and Congress working as

co-equal partners in governing the nation. *The current struggle in Washington is not a problem between a particular President and a peculiar Congress. The future of our way of government and the public welfare is at stake.*

I want to extend to each of you my very best wishes for this new year. I look forward to receiving your communications of advice and counsel.

Sincerely,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION

I would be grateful if you would take time out of your busy day to give me your views on federal spending by checking the following ballot and sending it back to me. Please check where you believe government should spend *more, less, or about the same.*

CATEGORY	NIXON REQUEST FOR FY 1974	MORE	LESS	SAME
Defense	\$81.1 billion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foreign Aid	7.4 billion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing	4.9 billion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education and Manpower	10.1 billion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health	21.7 billion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment	3.6 billion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Space	3.1 billion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please print:

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

P.S. Frequently I am asked "How do I write to my Congressman?" You may contact your Congressional Representatives at the following addresses:

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Suite 442, Richard Russell Building
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Hiram L. Fong
Suite 1313, Everett Dirksen Building
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Honorable Spark M. Matsunaga
Suite 442, Cannon House Office Building
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Honorable Patsy T. Mink
Suite 2338, Rayburn House Office Building
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515



NATIVE HAWAIIAN LAND CLAIMS

In 1971, the U.S. Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Under this act, the United States sought to inscribe in law a land and monetary settlement to compensate the natives of Alaska for their aboriginal—or native—rights.

At the end of 1971, the President signed this act into law. As a result, our nation officially recognized certain entitlements retained by Alaska's native Indian Aleut and Eskimo population as natives of the land. The act also was designed to settle claims by these natives of title to lands on which they had fished, hunted, and dwelled for countless generations, but whose clear-title ownership had been left open to dispute.

Since the law's enactment, much interest has been shown both by persons of Hawaiian ancestry and by others for a similar law to settle land claims by native Hawaiians in Hawaii. That law would seek settlement to compensate the Hawaiians for their "native rights."

Even before the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was born, I devoted much thought and study to this complex problem. Now I would like to share with you some of my thoughts and conclusions.

A PROPOSAL

I feel that the Hawaiians have as much right as the Alaskans to some form of compensation for loss of lands.

The basis lies in Hawaii's history. Although most missionaries and business concerns had the best interests of

the Islands at heart, the Hawaiians lost much acreage without having received fair financial reparation or the benefits of due process under the law. I have detailed my history findings for you on page two.

To provide some restitution, I propose that the U.S. Congress establish a special corporation for Hawaii citizens of at least one-fourth Hawaiian blood. This corporation would pay its expenses and draw profits by owning and administering all present and future Hawaiian Home lands. The membership, through its elected board of directors, could lease or develop the lands for recreational, residential, or commercial use—however it saw fit.

Under my proposal, the corporation's lands would include the following:

- Lands currently owned by the State government but which are being leased to private concerns and are not being used for governmental purposes;
- Lands now administered by the Hawaiian Homes Commission;
- Lands presently owned by the Federal government, to be turned over to the corporation as they become surplus to Federal government needs.

Members would hold shares of stock—initially, perhaps 100 shares per person—and profits would be apportioned among members through dividends. To provide a measure of stability, shareholders would not be able to sell, transfer, or alienate their stock for the first 20 years. In event of death or divorce, stock could be transferred only to qualified beneficiaries.

The Federal government would appropriate about \$500 million for the Hawaiian corporation. (The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act appropriated \$462 million.) Corporate membership would elect its board of directors for staggered four-year terms. This board, which would report annually to stockholders, would have to make full public disclosure of its activities.

Briefly, other provisions are:

- Present lessees may continue to reside on Home lands, but dividends to these lessees would be less the amount of the annual appraised value of their leased property.
- The board could sell land parcels only if the stockholders approved by a 2/3 referendum vote.
- Corporate profits would be subject to applicable Federal, State, and local taxes, and stockholders would pay applicable income tax on dividends.



THE ISLANDS' HISTORY

In many ways, Hawaii's history is one of contradictions.

It is marked with events that signified both pride and honor, deception and disgrace. Hawaii's history is glorious and noble; at the same time, it is stained by injustice. Essentially, during the process of blending the Islands' Polynesian culture with that of the Mainland Anglo-Europeans, much of what was uniquely Hawaiian was lost.

Historically, the Hawaiians' basic land tenure system was a monarchical, semifeudal one. The land belonged to the king or principal chief of each island. He not only "owned" all of the land and property, but also held power of life and death over his people. He divided his holdings among lesser chiefs into large estates called ahupuaas, lands usually extending from the shores to the mountains. These were further subdivided into ilis to be operated by lesser chiefs. Finally, smaller plots were provided for the commoners in exchange for a certain share of their crops, labor, and military service. An elaborate system of religious "kapus" existed to reinforce this structure—thus providing the Hawaiian society with a certain stability.

In 1820, the first missionaries arrived in Hawaii from the Mainland. This opened what is perhaps the most controversial era in Hawaii's history.

There can be no question that most of these Americans were extremely religious and acted sincerely in a manner that they thought was best for the Hawaiians. However, the combination of their undermining the traditional "kapu" system and the tremendously increasing participation of these new residents in the Hawaiian



U.S. President Grover Cleveland requested investigation into collapse of the Hawaiian monarchy, then concluded Americans had illegally overthrown the Queen's Government. He did not support annexation of Hawaii by the United States.



Queen Liliuokalani was a key figure in Hawaiians' attempt to regain control over Island concerns. With her ouster and imprisonment at the close of 19th century, this movement lost much of its momentum.

government led to the situation where, in 1850, the *Honolulu Times* stated that: (to obtain land) "Go to Boston and be appointed a missionary." Records show that, by 1852, 16 missionaries held title to 7,886 acres of Island land. Similarly, the first census, conducted in 1853, indicated that there were only 71,000 Hawaiians, in contrast to estimates of up to 300,000 when Captain Cook originally arrived. Undoubtedly, the "Great Mahele" of 1848 represented the climax of these developments.

Interwoven with these developments is a clear picture of increasing foreigner dominance in both financial and political affairs. They, particularly the sugar interests, felt it was extremely important to obtain the security which comes with direct land ownership. They acted accordingly.

The antecedents of "land reform" appeared as early as 1825 when 12-year-old Kamehameha III ascended the throne. A national council of chiefs was organized to confirm the new king and to establish policy. Their recommendations resulted in the "Law of 1825," which essentially demolished the traditional custom of land redistribution and replaced it with the Western practice of inheritance. The new constitution further declared that the chiefs and the people were to be joint owners of the land. In 1848, King Kamehameha III signed the "Great Mahele," a declaration in which he officially divided his lands among his chiefs and set aside certain lands for the government.

It was around 1850 that a fee simple title system for the common tenants and for foreigners evolved. A Land Commission was established, and until its termination in 1855, it was the vehicle by which land titles were awarded and conflicting claims were resolved. However, a great many commoners never received titles to their land. Because many did not understand the importance of the new law, many failed to file any claims at all.

HOW ARE THE ALASKAN AND HAWAIIAN LAND CLAIMS CASES DIFFERENT?

Alaska

Hawaii

TOTAL LAND AREA

571,065 sq. mi. (1960)

6,415 sq. mi. (1960)

FEDERAL-OWNED LAND AREA

353,000,000 acres, most of which remain unassigned for usage.

396,000 acres, most of which have been assigned usage. (For example: National Park lands and military installations such as Fort Shafter and Pearl Harbor.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

Native Alaskans generally have been considered in terms of distinct tribal units, similar to the American Indian. Accordingly, the U.S. government has viewed and treated these Alaskan native groups as "wards" of the State.

Native Hawaiians, on the other hand, have not been grouped on any particular basis. For the most part, contemporary Hawaiians are broadly assimilated in society. Consequently, the IMAGE retained by the native Hawaiian is less distinct than that of the native Alaskan, and for many Americans, the term "Hawaiian" most readily suggests a resident of Hawaii, not a member of a specific native grouping.

NATIVE RIGHTS TO OWN LAND

Alaska's land tenure system did not allow natives to own land. So, when Alaska achieved Statehood, Congress indicated that the U.S. should assume responsibility for the natives' land rights, and guaranteed to them some form of future settlement.

Because of the "Great Mahele," by the time of annexation (1898), Hawaii had a highly developed system of fee simple land ownership. Hence, Congress provided no similar guarantee of natives' land rights in the Hawaii Organic Act.

TRADITIONAL NATIVE RIGHTS TO PUBLIC LANDS

The Alaska Statehood Act drew a clear distinction between the historical right of Alaskan natives and the general right of the State to lay claim to lands in the public domain in Alaska.

The Hawaii Statehood Act made no such distinction. No consideration was made for any special native rights to lay claim to lands in the public domain in Hawaii.

PRIOR LITIGATION EFFORTS

Alaskan native groups previously had initiated litigation to legally perfect title to these lands which they historically had used.

To date, no such comparable effort has been made by Hawaiian native groups to similarly reclaim their lands. Thus, judicial history is nonexistent.

NATIONAL VS. LOCAL INTEREST

Legislatively, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act attracted national interest because of the potential widespread ramifications of any determination of land rights. (For example: the effect of a land right settlement on mineral extraction or oil drilling.)

Because Hawaii has no similar natural resource deposits, a similar legislative proposal for native Hawaiians would probably be construed as a localized issue.

HOW ARE THE ALASKAN AND HAWAIIAN LAND CLAIMS CASES SIMILAR?

In a special report conducted by the Library of Congress in April, 1973, at my request, a very important argument in support of a special claim by native Hawaiian people is found in a section entitled, "Hawaii Became an American Territory Under Foreign Influence and Without the Consent of the Native Hawaiian People." I wish to quote this section for you:

"The U.S. acquired Alaska from Russia without the consent of the Alaska natives who lived there. Thus the assumption of title to public domain in Alaska by the U.S. Government left the natives without compensation for any of Alaska's 365 million acres, which they had used and occupied for centuries, and to which, on the basis of use and occupancy, they claimed aboriginal title. The Alaska settlement vested title in the natives to 40 million acres and provided a cash settlement totaling nearly one billion dollars as payment for extinguishment of aboriginal title to the rest of the land.

"It has been argued ever since the 1893 Revolution in Hawaii that Annexation to the U.S. was not the will of most of Hawaii's native population.

"President Grover Cleveland appointed a special commissioner to Hawaii, James H. Blount, who investigated the circumstances relating to the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in January, 1893, and flatly concluded that the revolution was the result of a conspiracy between the U.S. Minister to Hawaii, John L. Stevens, and revolutionary leaders in Hawaii.

"President Cleveland's Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, wrote the President in October of 1893:

'Mr. Blount states that while at Honolulu he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed willingness to submit the question to a vote of the people, nor did he talk with one on that subject who did not insist that if the Islands were annexed suffrage should be so restricted as to give complete control to foreigners or whites. Representative annexationists have repeatedly made similar statements to the undersigned.'

"It was the President's conclusion, based on the reports, that:

'The lawful Government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot by a process every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States acting through its diplomatic and naval representatives.

'But for the notorious predilections of the United States Minister for Annexation, the Committee of Safety, which should be called the Committee of Annexation, would never have existed.

'But for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretexts respecting the danger to life and property the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the Queen's Government.

'But for the presence of the United States forces in the immediate vicinity and in position to afford all needed protection and support the committee would not have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of the Government building.

'And finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the provisional government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the Queen and her Government would never have yielded to the provisional government, even for a time and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.'

"On the basis of these conclusions, President Cleveland refused to resubmit to the Senate a Treaty of Annexation which had been drawn up in 1893.

"The Republic which governed Hawaii between 1894 and 1898 served as a kind of 'interim government' between the Monarchy and Annexation, and, in the opinion of many scholars, did not truly represent the Hawaiian people:

'The new government was considerably more 'republican' than democratic. The president was to be elected by the legislature for a single term of six years, although (the first and only President, Sanford B. Dole) was named by the Constitution as president until the end of the year 1900. Property qualifications were imposed upon members of the two-house legislature, as well as on voters eligible to elect senators. . . .'

"The President, Sanford B. Dole, was a white man.

"Thus it can be argued that the Annexation Treaty, approved by the Hawaiian Senate and signed by President Dole on September 10, 1897, was sanctioned by a legislature and government that arose from an act that, in the opinion of the President's special emissary, was contrary to the will of the Hawaiian people.

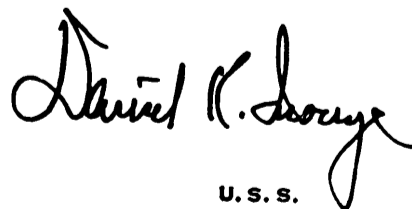
"It could thus be argued that when Hawaii joined the U.S. and ceded the government and crown lands of the Hawaiian people to the U.S., it did so without consent (and possibly against the will) of the native population, who, as in Alaska, found themselves without title to the ancestral lands on which they had lived and which they had used from time immemorial. Although the Statehood Act retroceded these lands to the State of Hawaii, nearly 400,000 acres of what was originally Hawaiian government lands are still owned by the U.S. government. While it would not seem feasible to redistribute this land to the people (the bulk being either assigned to the Interior Department, as part of the National Park System or the military), a cash compensation for extinguishment of aboriginal title, similar to that provided in the Alaska settlement, would seem to be justified in light of the Alaska precedent."

The Library of Congress report cites two other important arguments in support of native Hawaiian claims. For one thing, according to the study, the U.S. government paid no compensation to the native population for Federal lands in either Hawaii or Alaska before the Alaskan settlement. For another thing, the study reports that as written, the Hawaii Organic Act of 1900, like the Alaska Organic Act of 1884, left open the possibility for some future legislative settlement of native land claims.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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WASHINGTON

A Report to Hawaii from —

Senator

DANIEL K. INOUE



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Interwoven with these developments is a clear picture of increasing foreigner dominance in both financial and political affairs. They, particularly the sugar interests, felt it was extremely important to obtain the security which comes with direct land ownership. They acted accordingly.

The antecedents of "land reform" appeared as early as 1825 when 12-year-old Kamehameha III ascended the throne. A national council of chiefs was organized to confirm the new king and to establish policy. Their recommendations resulted in the "Law of 1825," which essentially demolished the traditional custom of land redistribution and replaced it with the Western practice of inheritance. The new constitution further declared that the chiefs and the people were to be joint owners of the land. In 1848, King Kamehameha III signed the "Great Mahele," a declaration in which he officially divided his lands among his chiefs and set aside certain lands for the government.

It was around 1850 that a fee simple title system for the common tenants and for foreigners evolved. A Land Commission was established, and until its termination in 1855, it was the vehicle by which land titles were awarded and conflicting claims were resolved. However, a great many commoners never received titles to their land. Because many did not understand the importance of the new law, many failed to file any claims at all.

HOW ARE THE ALASKAN AND HAWAIIAN LAND CLAIMS CASES DIFFERENT?

Alaska

Hawaii

TOTAL LAND AREA

571,065 sq. mi. (1960)

6,415 sq. mi. (1960)

FEDERAL-OWNED LAND AREA

353,000,000 acres, most of which remain unassigned for usage.

396,000 acres, most of which have been assigned usage. (For example: National Park lands and military installations such as Fort Shafter and Pearl Harbor.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

Native Alaskans generally have been considered in terms of distinct tribal units, similar to the American Indian. Accordingly, the U.S. government has viewed and treated these Alaskan native groups as "wards" of the State.

Native Hawaiians, on the other hand, have not been grouped on any particular basis. For the most part, contemporary Hawaiians are broadly assimilated in society. Consequently, the IMAGE retained by the native Hawaiian is less distinct than that of the native Alaskan, and for many Americans, the term "Hawaiian" most readily suggests a resident of Hawaii, not a member of a specific native grouping.

NATIVE RIGHTS TO OWN LAND

Alaska's land tenure system did not allow natives to own land. So, when Alaska achieved Statehood, Congress indicated that the U.S. should assume responsibility for the natives' land rights, and guaranteed to them some form of future settlement.

Because of the "Great Mahele," by the time of annexation (1898), Hawaii had a highly developed system of fee simple land ownership. Hence, Congress provided no similar guarantee of natives' land rights in the Hawaii Organic Act.

TRADITIONAL NATIVE RIGHTS TO PUBLIC LANDS

The Alaska Statehood Act drew a clear distinction between the historical right of Alaskan natives and the general right of the State to lay claim to lands in the public domain in Alaska.

The Hawaii Statehood Act made no such distinction. No consideration was made for any special native rights to lay claim to lands in the public domain in Hawaii.

PRIOR LITIGATION EFFORTS

Alaskan native groups previously had initiated litigation to legally perfect title to these lands which they historically had used.

To date, no such comparable effort has been made by Hawaiian native groups to similarly reclaim their lands. Thus, judicial history is nonexistent.

NATIONAL VS. LOCAL INTEREST

Legislatively, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act attracted national interest because of the potential widespread ramifications of any determination of land rights. (For example: the effect of a land right settlement on mineral extraction or oil drilling.)

Because Hawaii has no similar natural resource deposits, a similar legislative proposal for native Hawaiians would probably be construed as a localized issue.

HOW ARE THE ALASKAN AND HAWAIIAN LAND CLAIMS CASES SIMILAR?

In a special report conducted by the Library of Congress in April, 1973, at my request, a very important argument in support of a special claim by native Hawaiian people is found in a section entitled, "Hawaii Became an American Territory Under Foreign Influence and Without the Consent of the Native Hawaiian People." I wish to quote this section for you:

"The U.S. acquired Alaska from Russia without the consent of the Alaska natives who lived there. Thus the assumption of title to public domain in Alaska by the U.S. Government left the natives without compensation for any of Alaska's 365 million acres, which they had used and occupied for centuries, and to which, on the basis of use and occupancy, they claimed aboriginal title. The Alaska settlement vested title in the natives to 40 million acres and provided a cash settlement totaling nearly one billion dollars as payment for extinguishment of aboriginal title to the rest of the land.

"It has been argued ever since the 1893 Revolution in Hawaii that Annexation to the U.S. was not the will of most of Hawaii's native population.

"President Grover Cleveland appointed a special commissioner to Hawaii, James H. Blount, who investigated the circumstances relating to the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in January, 1893, and flatly concluded that the revolution was the result of a conspiracy between the U.S. Minister to Hawaii, John L. Stevens, and revolutionary leaders in Hawaii.

"President Cleveland's Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, wrote the President in October of 1893:

'Mr. Blount states that while at Honolulu he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed willingness to submit the question to a vote of the people, nor did he talk with one on that subject who did not insist that if the Islands were annexed suffrage should be so restricted as to give complete control to foreigners or whites. Representative annexationists have repeatedly made similar statements to the undersigned.'

"It was the President's conclusion, based on the reports, that: 'The lawful Government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot by a process every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States acting through its diplomatic and naval representatives.

'But for the notorious predilections of the United States Minister for Annexation, the Committee of Safety, which should be called the Committee of Annexation, would never have existed.

'But for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretexts respecting the danger to life and property the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the Queen's Government.

'But for the presence of the United States forces in the immediate vicinity and in position to afford all needed protection and support the committee would not have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of the Government building.

'And finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the provisional government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the Queen and her Government would never have yielded to the provisional government, even for a time and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.'

"On the basis of these conclusions, President Cleveland refused to resubmit to the Senate a Treaty of Annexation which had been drawn up in 1893.

"The Republic which governed Hawaii between 1894 and 1898 served as a kind of 'interim government' between the Monarchy and Annexation, and, in the opinion of many scholars, did not truly represent the Hawaiian people:

'The new government was considerably more 'republican' than democratic. The president was to be elected by the legislature for a single term of six years, although (the first and only President, Sanford B. Dole) was named by the Constitution as president until the end of the year 1900. Property qualifications were imposed upon members of the two-house legislature, as well as on voters eligible to elect senators. . . .'

"The President, Sanford B. Dole, was a white man.

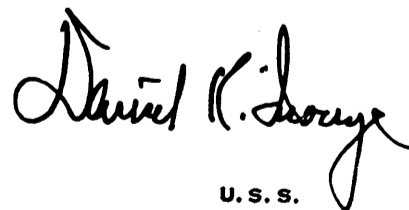
"Thus it can be argued that the Annexation Treaty, approved by the Hawaiian Senate and signed by President Dole on September 10, 1897, was sanctioned by a legislature and government that arose from an act that, in the opinion of the President's special emissary, was contrary to the will of the Hawaiian people.

"It could thus be argued that when Hawaii joined the U.S. and ceded the government and crown lands of the Hawaiian people to the U.S., it did so without consent (and possibly against the will) of the native population, who, as in Alaska, found themselves without title to the ancestral lands on which they had lived and which they had used from time immemorial. Although the Statehood Act retroceded these lands to the State of Hawaii, nearly 400,000 acres of what was originally Hawaiian government lands are still owned by the U.S. government. While it would not seem feasible to redistribute this land to the people (the bulk being either assigned to the Interior Department, as part of the National Park System or the military), a cash compensation for extinguishment of aboriginal title, similar to that provided in the Alaska settlement, would seem to be justified in light of the Alaska precedent."

The Library of Congress report cites two other important arguments in support of native Hawaiian claims. For one thing, according to the study, the U.S. government paid no compensation to the native population for Federal lands in either Hawaii or Alaska before the Alaskan settlement. For another thing, the study reports that as written, the Hawaii Organic Act of 1900, like the Alaska Organic Act of 1884, left open the possibility for some future legislative settlement of native land claims.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510


U. S. S.

117767
HAZEL C COWLEY
186C ALA MCANA BLVD, 1406
HONOLULU HI 96815

DATELINE
WASHINGTON



A Report to Hawaii from —

Senator

DANIEL K. INOUE

FOREIGN AID: WHAT ARE OUR PRIORITIES?

Despite good intentions, we are spending too many tax dollars on foreign aid.

The United States established the foreign aid program, as we presently know it, in the 1940's to help other nations recover from the war. But the 30 years since have produced new realities with which it is increasingly vital that we deal.

At home, the U.S. is saddled with a \$476 billion national debt. The war on crime and pollution is costly. Many Americans are unemployed; about 12 per cent can't get enough to eat. Even medium-income families are having trouble with food and housing prices.

Internationally, the U.S. has been tolerating an unhealthy trade deficit compared to other nations. Our weakened dollar has undergone two devaluations in the last 15 months.

Essentially, the United States is no longer the only super economic or military power in the world. There are now other super powers. Despite this, we continue to shoulder a disproportionate share of costs for international defense. We spend 8 per cent of our Gross National Product (GNP) for defense; in 1970, Japan devoted .8 per cent to her own defense; West Germany devoted about 3.3 per cent. In 1972, the U.S. paid out about \$30 billion to maintain troops, bases and other facilities to shore up defenses for more than 60 other nations.

Several European countries requesting U.S. aid justify it by citing the constant threat from Eastern European Communist nations. Yet these same countries are entering long-term economic agreements with these Communist countries. It is important for you, the voter, to know that the U.S. is also the only member continuing to meet its full North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) commitments. I say it is time for other world powers to help pick up their share of the costs for mutual defense.

Foreign assistance should be made more responsive to the real people. As much as CUTTING aid, the U.S. should think of IMPROVING its aid quality.

One thing we might consider is halting the sale of sophisticated and expensive military weapons to developing countries. I find it disconcerting to discover the U.S. selling arms to two countries embattled with one another. And ending weapons sales to these countries

might help curb the ballooning and potentially dangerous race for arms between these countries.

At the same time, certain kinds of assistance are worthwhile. Properly used, they can work to close the economic gap between the U.S. standard of living and that of developing countries through food, health and education programs. This is how foreign aid can best be used: with care, and without overburdening the taxpayer.

As Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations — which handles foreign aid — I expect to continue to trim the fat from Administration aid proposals. And as far as national security requirements permit, I want to be candid with you about your foreign aid program — something the government has largely failed to be so far. I will make every effort to present a bill this year by which all of us can explain our actions and rationale to our constituents.

I'd also like to see tougher stipulations on non-military foreign assistance. Under my "Bayanihan Concept," a country wanting aid would have to match U.S. funds with its own capital. Aid funds could be used only for intended purposes. Before the U.S. paid out any money, the receiving nation would have to prove it has followed jointly-agreed-upon project specifications and a timetable. And before we approve anything, analysis must have demonstrated that the benefits for any project we enter will equal the project's cost to the United States.



BILLS TO INCREASE U.S. EXPORTS

In the world of international finance, the United States has a serious trade imbalance. Simply put, that means the U.S. is buying more foreign goods than it is selling abroad.

Economically, this is unwise. The U.S. suffered a 1972 trade deficit of \$6.4 billion f.o.b. — about three times the imbalance we suffered the year before. Buying in great quantities overseas while selling substantially less, means we pour out billions of dollars to add to the already-bulging stockpile of American dollars held by foreign nations. This has weakened our dollar abroad.

THE CONGRESS is giving full and sympathetic examination to both monetary and trade reform. However, any solution to the crisis in our balance of payments and foreign trade will require a broad perspective that extends beyond dollar devaluations and additional tariffs.

Simply to reduce the value of the dollar to spur American exports is inadequate. For one thing, sales of certain items on the world market, such as computers or aircraft, will not increase when their prices change. For another thing, as incomes of American consumers rise, they can continue purchasing foreign goods even though they pay more. Finally, government intervention prevents international trade from operating freely.

WILL HIGHER tariffs and import quotas help? The U.S. deficit problem has led many well-meaning Americans to advocate high barriers to imports. These barriers could be dangerous. Passage of such legislation would not only be an admission to the rest of the world that we will not—or cannot—compete, but it might precipitate a massive trade war in which everybody would lose. And it could lower the U.S. standard of living by raising the prices Americans pay for foreign goods.

As Chairman of the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism, I have introduced several bills which approach our trade problems in a positive manner. Briefly, they are:

- **S. 1483.** This bill would encourage corporations to mount cooperative — and more effective — export efforts.

- **S. 1484.** Historically, the U.S. government has placed very little emphasis on foreign trade and finance. Our foreign trade volume reflects this: it is less than 9 per cent of our Gross National Product (GNP); for Germany, it is 38 per cent. This bill would require Federal agencies to issue a foreign trade impact statement whenever they propose action affecting our international economic relations. In drafting statements, agencies would have to consider balance of payments, balance of trade, domestic employment, international economic relations, and any alternatives.

- **S. 1485.** This bill would establish an International Commerce Service within the Department of Commerce responsible for representing American commercial interests in U.S. missions abroad. The bill responds to dissatisfaction with the commercial representation which U.S. business has been receiving overseas.

- **S. 1486.** This is an omnibus bill to establish a Trade Development Corps consisting of up to 500 Americans from private industry to serve on trade projects, studies, and investigations. It would set up a grant program for local, State, and regional governments designed to encourage exporting by small inexperienced firms. The bill also would establish a training program for potential American exporters and a joint export association program to permit the government to enter into cost-sharing contracts with private firms.

- **S. 1487.** The bill would establish a Commission on Foreign Procurement Practices to study foreign governments procurement practices and compare them with American practices.

- **S. 1488.** This bill would provide for a system of uniform commodity descriptions and tariffs. It is a necessary first step to analyzing and dealing with freight disparities which discriminate against American exports.

The Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism already has held hearings this year on these bills. I will be chairing more hearings in late July.

As I see it, what is needed is a national export effort to encourage American exports, allowing us to pay our way in the world. I am very concerned with these problems, and am heartened to find increasing numbers of Americans becoming aware of their seriousness.

WATERGATE: FAIRNESS NEEDED

On June 18, 1973, the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities received from J. Fred Buzhardt, special counsel to the President, a memorandum and series of questions to be used in the Committee's interrogation of former White House Counsel John W. Dean III.

It became apparent that other members of the Committee were either not interested in or reluctant to use the memorandum and questions.

As a member, I felt that if the Committee totally disregarded this memorandum, refusing to use it to interrogate Mr. Dean, history might record that we had refused the President his "day in court." So, after conferring with the Committee and Chairman Sam Ervin, I advised the press that if no other Senator indicated interest, I would use my allotted time to interrogate Mr. Dean using the White House questions.

The White House learned of my interest and Mr. Buzhardt sent me the following letter:

"We have noted your public expression

of your willingness to use questions and a memorandum, previously furnished to the Committee staff, in questioning Mr. Dean. We have today forwarded more up-to-date questions to both Majority and Minority Counsels for the Committee. However, in view of your interest in this material, we thought it would be appropriate to send these questions directly to you."

The letter also included an updated version of the memorandum. I called Mr. Buzhardt to confirm receipt of his letter and to learn from him personally that he wanted the memorandum used. Then I proceeded.

For this, I have received numerous letters criticizing me as being a "White House mouthpiece," "a lackey for the President," and as having "stooged for White House crooks." However, I have always felt that if the Committee wanted to be fair and objective, if it was to be insistent upon its quest for the truth, then the memorandum and questions had to be used.



Left, Sen. Inouye takes a break during Watergate hearings. Right, at hearings, he asks former White House Counsel John Dean to comment on charges in White House memorandum.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL

My bill to protect Hawaii for 160 days from dock strikes or lockouts originating on the West Coast has been reported out of the Merchant Marine Subcommittee for consideration by the full Commerce Committee.

However, intensive opposition has been mounted by labor unions on the West Coast. I am putting as much pressure as possible on Senators from Western states in order to promote the chances for S. 1566.

Also, there is a move to refer the bill to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare which historically, has served as a graveyard for this type of legislation.

However, even if the Labor or Commerce Committees fails to report favorably the anti-strike bill to the full Senate, the battle is not lost. Should this be the case, I intend to submit my bill as an amendment to the first appropriate Senate bill. This is not the most desirable route to follow, but to do otherwise would be to sit back and admit defeat.



Senator with his wife, Maggie, and son, Kenny, in front of their Washington home. Since Watergate hearings began in mid-May, he has traveled to Hawaii and back seven times to keep constituent commitments.

RELIEF FOR PINEAPPLE

Hawaii's pineapple industry, essential to the economy, has fallen on bad times. In the last 18 years, the number of firms producing canned pineapple and pineapple juice has declined by one-half, and if the remaining companies follow announced cutbacks, our pineapple production could drop another one-third within the next three years.

Hawaii deserves effective protection against foreign competition, which accounts for 36 to 40 per cent of the pineapple consumed in the United States. To provide relief, I introduced a bill raising tariffs on foreign pineapple to the level charged on imports of competing processed fruits such as pears, peaches, and fruit cocktail. Adoption of this legislation will achieve a measure of equity and relief for the people engaged in one of our most vital industries.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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Daniel K. Inoué
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Dateline Washington

Senator Daniel K. Inouye

A LEGISLATIVE REPORT

July, 1974

In a few months, the 93rd United States Congress will come to a close.

Its closing will mark the termination of an important and historic session. The events and accomplishments of this session will continue to influence and improve the quality and direction of our lives in the months and the years ahead.

During these past six years, I have used every available means to communicate and to share with you my various activities and concerns and my thoughts about a wide range of issues to which the Congress has been devoting its resources and efforts.

As part of my desire to maintain free-flowing channels of communications, I have made certain that my office and residence telephone numbers — both in Bethesda, Md., and in Honolulu — are listed in the public telephone book.

I have communicated with many of you through radio and television programs and through the printed media. Periodic newsletters, like this one, provide another effective means of discussing with you the vital and frequently considerable detail which responsible law-making involves. And I think that it would be safe to say that, during my past term, I have sent more than 150,000 constituent letters to Hawaii.

In addition, I have taken every opportunity to return to the Islands. During 1973, for example, I returned to Hawaii on 20 occasions; when I consider that each round trip requires 22 hours in traveling time, I compute that I spent about 20 days in an airplane. However, through the years, I have found no satisfactory substitute for the face-to-face exchange of ideas with a constituent to best understand what concerns him and what he believes is a realistic and workable solution to our problems. These idea exchanges continue to form one of the most important bases for my deliberations and decision-making.

This is my final newsletter during this Congress. In past newsletters, I have shared with you my views on numerous subjects, many of them controversial: inflation, government reform, foreign aid, emergency strike legislation. This newsletter represents my legislative report to you — a report about my legislative concerns, ideas, and accomplishments during the period from January, 1969, through June, 1974. Because the closing of the 93rd Congress also marks the completion of my second term in the United States Senate, I feel that it is well that you and I review the record.

Due to space limitations, there are matters which I

could not touch upon, such as my legislation concerning our pineapple and papaya industries and to protect Hawaii against the effects of a West Coast dock strike. I hope that our mass media's coverage of these issues provides you with sufficient information; if not, please do not hesitate to let me know that you would like more information, and I shall be pleased to provide it.

The 91st United States Congress 1969 - 1970

In January, 1969, when I took the oath of office for my second term as your Senator, the Vietnam war was raging, urban and racial violence still smoldered, and young Americans were vocal in their dissent against our nation's domestic and foreign policies.

Six years of sustained economic growth through my first term as Senator had given Americans the highest standard of living of any people in history. The only dark cloud was threatened inflation. Hawaii was enjoying prosperity unprecedented in its years of growth; tourism and construction industries boomed.

VIETNAM WAR

As the Congress convened, I joined with a minority of Senators in efforts to end the Vietnam war. In 1969, I cast my first vote to limit the use of American troops in Southeast Asia. In May, 1970, I cosponsored an amendment to cut off funds for the war in Indochina. Later that year, I voted with a minority of the Senate to set a date for withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia. In late 1970, a majority of the Senate, with my support, voted to repeal the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution which was being used to justify Presidential military action in Vietnam.



Karen Ahn (press secretary) and Dr. Patrick DeLeon and Ann Bevacqua (legislative assistants) discuss progress of the Senator's health legislation.

These early efforts to end the war were unsuccessful. It took until August, 1973, after the Vietnam ceasefire had been in effect for more than six months, before the Congress passed legislation to end completely American involvement in the Indochina war. Vietnam undoubtedly was the paramount issue during my past term in office. Although we no longer send American combat soldiers to die in those jungles, we will long feel the pain from that tragic experience.

I cosponsored the constitutional amendment that lowered the voting age to 18 years — because I believe that if a young person could face the draft and the risk of going to war at that age, so should he or she have a role in choosing the leaders who decide when, where, and if we go to war. I also cosponsored legislation that created the volunteer army, ending the need for a peacetime draft.

ENERGY

Only a few people, in the years of 1969 and 1970, saw the potential of an emerging energy shortage. Unfortunately, most of those who recognized that potential, including officials of the oil industry, did little to prevent it.

As the nation became increasingly dependent upon foreign sources for our oil, I became concerned about tax laws that appeared to encourage growing dependence. For this reason, in 1969, a group of us urged the Senate to reform taxes on oil companies and to encourage exploration and production of domestic fuels. The Nixon Administration, the oil industry, and the majority of Congress opposed our efforts. Now, after much of the damage of the energy crisis has been done, action along the lines that we proposed seems likely.

In 1969, the Hawaiian Independent Refinery with my assistance received a federal permit to construct a second refinery in Hawaii. I assisted in the effort because I believe that domestic refinery capacity will be the key to preventing future gasoline and oil shortages. I also cosponsored legislation to create a Commission on Fuels and Energy which, if established, could have anticipated recent shortages and sought ways to limit their impact and recurrence.

During the 91st Congress, I worked to obtain for Hawaii more dollars from the federal government than residents paid in taxes; for every federal tax dollar from Hawaii, \$1.35 was returned to the State.

ROLL CALL VOTES IN THE U.S. SENATE

Congress and Session	Total Number Roll Call Votes	Senator Inouye Voted This Percentage of the Time
91st Congress, 1st Session	245	82%
91st Congress, 2nd Session	422	74%
92nd Congress, 1st Session	423	75%
92nd Congress, 2nd Session	532	86%
93rd Congress, 1st Session	594	87%
Total Roll Call Votes	2,216	Average Voting Attendance 81%

The 92nd United States Congress 1971 - 1972

In 1971, economic inflation became the concern of working men and women not only in Hawaii, but across the nation as well. As a result, the Congress enacted the Economic Stabilization Act, providing the President with inflation-fighting tools.

The Act, which included Executive-implemented wage-price controls, worked in some areas and failed in others. In order to provide relief for growing unemployment in Hawaii, I supported the Public Service Employment Act which provided federal monies to State and local governments to fund public works jobs for persons who were out of work. The Revenue Sharing Act of 1972 also has provided approximately \$90 million to Hawaii since 1973 for various social and economic programs. My amendment to the Revenue Sharing Act allows a 15 per cent increase in funds to our State based on our higher cost of living.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Most important legislative action is taken at the committee level rather than on the floor of the Senate. Membership on the appropriate committees, therefore, is vital to maximizing one's influence in the Congress.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations is regarded by many as the most important committee in Congress, and I am grateful for my appointment to that committee during the 92nd Congress. My appointment was particularly noteworthy in that, because of it, Hawaii presently is the only State whose two Senators serve concurrently. (It has been an unwritten rule that only one Senator per State serves on Appropriations.) I hold a seat on five Appropriations subcommittees and am Chairman for the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, whose jurisdiction includes foreign aid and military assistance.

I also am a member of the Senate Committee on Commerce, where I serve as Chairman for the Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism — both matters of vital importance to the State of Hawaii. I am Vice-Chairman for the Committee on the District of Columbia, in which role I was active in the granting of home rule to the District of Columbia.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

As a member of the Commerce Committee (which handles consumer legislation), I cosponsored several important bills — including the Truth in Lending Act to protect borrowers from hidden finance charges and to permit them to have corrected erroneous information about their credit status.

There have been numerous attempts in the Senate to weaken powers of the Federal Trade Commission, Consumer Products Safety Commission, Food and Drug Administration, and other federal agencies which serve the consumer. I have voted to defeat these efforts and will continue to do so.

(The Consumer Federation of America gave me a perfect rating for votes that I cast during the 92nd Congress which it felt were important to meeting the needs of American consumers.)

EDUCATION

Education is extremely important to the people of Hawaii. I have continually supported a greater federal role in providing funds for our educational facilities.

Because of its large numbers of federal and military personnel, Hawaii has been receiving "impact aid" funds for its school system. I have successfully fought repeated efforts in the Congress to lower our impact-aid receipts — dollars which we both need and deserve. In addition, a most important priority is the continued flow of dollars to the University of Hawaii — which has grown to be a nationally-respected institution — and to its students in the form of assorted federal grants.

The 93rd United States Congress 1973 - 1974

The present Congressional term has been the busiest in my career. While spending 265 hours listening to more than 2 million words of testimony during public hearings by the Senate Watergate Committee, I have had to keep up my full-time schedule of other Senatorial duties. I found it necessary to return to our State more often than once a month; yet, my participation in first-session roll call votes was 87 per cent.

Our worst inflation in modern times has cut back the buying power of most Americans, eroding family savings and investments. And in part because no ready solutions seem at hand, it is dimming the optimism that has characterized our country since its birth.

Unlike previous periods of high inflation, many of our current problems stem from foreign sources beyond our control, such as the 300 per cent jump in Arab oil prices and the increase in world demand for food. Despite the difficulty of finding answers, we cannot just accept inflation as a way of life. We must find ways to strengthen our economy without stimulating higher prices.

TAXES

I have joined to sponsor legislation that will cut the tax burden of every American family earning below \$16,000 a year. Such relief will help families to recover earning power lost in recent months, and it could stimulate our stagnant economy. This measure need not be inflationary if it is part of a tax reform package that keeps total federal revenues up.

It has been my belief that every taxpayer should pay his or her fair share of our nation's tax bill. That is not always the case. Accordingly, I have introduced and cosponsored several measures to equalize tax burdens. These include bills to end tax-schedule discrimination against single persons, to set a minimum tax on wealthy persons, and to close loopholes which permit certain persons to shoulder less of the tax burden than they should.

WATERGATE

Every American wishes that Watergate never occurred. However, Watergate and its offshoots are with us, and it becomes necessary that our legal and constitutional processes take their course in order that the innocent can be rightfully cleared and the guilty duly punished. If we tried to sweep Watergate under the rug, we would be sweeping under our 200-year-old history as a nation committed to the rule of not men, but laws.

Among a number of important bills which have been considered during these months, several relate to the questions of excessive Executive power and corruption in government.

The War Powers bill, which I cosponsored, is now law. It insures that no future President will be able to keep American soldiers in combat without the concurrence of the Congress. I also have cosponsored anti-impoundment legislation to assure that a President is



Eric Lee (chief counsel, Foreign Commerce Subcommittee) and secretaries Jinny Okano and Susan Goodbody review Hawaii's consumer protection statutes.

not allowed to unconstitutionally refuse to spend Congressionally-appropriated funds. I believe in a strong presidency, but I do not believe that a President should be above the law and the Constitution.

The Senate on three occasions has passed legislation to reform campaign finance laws. Because I feel that reliance on a few campaign contributors to raise large sums of money inevitably leads to corruption, I sponsored legislation to provide some public financing of campaigns. We must broaden the base of campaign contributions if we are to assure that special interests do not dominate the policy-making process. We also must see to it that every campaign dollar which is raised and spent is made public. I also firmly believe that all public officials should make public their personal financial records — the sacrifice of privacy is little price to pay to bring back a sense of honesty and integrity to American politics and government.

FOREIGN AID

As Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, I and my Subcommittee have begun a reevaluation of the U.S. foreign aid program.

I believe that much of our foreign assistance is wasted and should be trimmed, especially in our military aid programs. Accordingly, we have cut more than \$3 billion from Administration foreign aid requests during the past two years. While America cannot and should not turn her back on our less fortunate sister countries, neither should we spend our hard-earned tax dollars on aid programs that do not improve the ability of our neighbors to help themselves.

HEALTH

Although our nation offers our people one of the best health care systems in the world, we must continue to work to increase the availability and the range of quality health care which all Americans — including the poor, elderly, and minorities — should be able to enjoy.

Toward this goal, I am cosponsoring legislative proposals to establish a national system of health insurance. I also am cosponsoring the Catastrophic Health Insurance and Medical Assistance Act designed to protect an individual against catastrophic medical bills that might otherwise wipe out his finances. And I am cosponsoring a bill now under the Senate's consideration to increase Social Security benefits for our elderly citizens.

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As we have sought to deal with our energy problems, we also have been tempted to give up the significant progress that we have made over the years in environmental protection. During Congressional debate over various energy-related bills, numerous amendments have been introduced to end or modify environmental restrictions and safeguards.

If such amendments became law, our supplies of energy may increase, but so will air and water pollution. I will vote against these efforts because we cannot throw away environmental laws without throwing away our

children's right to inherit a livable world.

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As this newsletter went to press, a five-year sugar bill — seeking to slightly modify but basically extend the Sugar Act — was defeated by the House of Representatives. Observers have predicted that a reversal of this decision is highly improbable this session.

Our Islands' economy is vitally related to the sugar industry. Under present sugar prices, industry revenues are expected to approach \$400 million. The sugar industry provides jobs for more than 9,000 residents.

If this nation is to continue to enjoy a stable supply of sugar at reasonable prices, this Act must pass. I will do all that I can to see that it does.

THE MONTHS AHEAD

During the remainder of this term, there are a number of areas on which I plan to focus my efforts.

These include searching for ways to slow inflation, to lessen inflationary impact on our working men and women, and to alleviate its damage on low-income families and those living on fixed incomes.

I also hope to see new federal housing laws passed — laws that will help homeowners in Hawaii to find sufficient mortgage money at lower interest rates.

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And I shall work to complete Congressional investigations into official wrongdoing so that trust in the leadership of this country can be restored for all Americans.

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★ ★ ★ ★



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Daniel K. Inouye
U. S. S.



Dateline Washington

Senator Daniel K. Inouye

A LEGISLATIVE REPORT

July, 1974

In a few months, the 93rd United States Congress will come to a close.

Its closing will mark the termination of an important and historic session. The events and accomplishments of this session will continue to influence and improve the quality and direction of our lives in the months and the years ahead.

During these past six years, I have used every available means to communicate and to share with you my various activities and concerns and my thoughts about a wide range of issues to which the Congress has been devoting its resources and efforts.

As part of my desire to maintain free-flowing channels of communications, I have made certain that my office and residence telephone numbers — both in Bethesda, Md., and in Honolulu — are listed in the public telephone book.

I have communicated with many of you through radio and television programs and through the printed media. Periodic newsletters, like this one, provide another effective means of discussing with you the vital and frequently considerable detail which responsible law-making involves. And I think that it would be safe to say that, during my past term, I have sent more than 150,000 constituent letters to Hawaii.

In addition, I have taken every opportunity to return to the Islands. During 1973, for example, I returned to Hawaii on 20 occasions; when I consider that each round trip requires 22 hours in traveling time, I compute that I spent about 20 days in an airplane. However, through the years, I have found no satisfactory substitute for the face-to-face exchange of ideas with a constituent to best understand what concerns him and what he believes is a realistic and workable solution to our problems. These idea exchanges continue to form one of the most important bases for my deliberations and decision-making.

This is my final newsletter during this Congress. In past newsletters, I have shared with you my views on numerous subjects, many of them controversial: inflation, government reform, foreign aid, emergency strike legislation. This newsletter represents my legislative report to you — a report about my legislative concerns, ideas, and accomplishments during the period from January, 1969, through June, 1974. Because the closing of the 93rd Congress also marks the completion of my second term in the United States Senate, I feel that it is well that you and I review the record.

Due to space limitations, there are matters which I

could not touch upon, such as my legislation concerning our pineapple and papaya industries and to protect Hawaii against the effects of a West Coast dock strike. I hope that our mass media's coverage of these issues provides you with sufficient information; if not, please do not hesitate to let me know that you would like more information, and I shall be pleased to provide it.

The 91st United States Congress 1969 - 1970

In January, 1969, when I took the oath of office for my second term as your Senator, the Vietnam war was raging, urban and racial violence still smoldered, and young Americans were vocal in their dissent against our nation's domestic and foreign policies.

Six years of sustained economic growth through my first term as Senator had given Americans the highest standard of living of any people in history. The only dark cloud was threatened inflation. Hawaii was enjoying prosperity unprecedented in its years of growth; tourism and construction industries boomed.

VIETNAM WAR

As the Congress convened, I joined with a minority of Senators in efforts to end the Vietnam war. In 1969, I cast my first vote to limit the use of American troops in Southeast Asia. In May, 1970, I cosponsored an amendment to cut off funds for the war in Indochina. Later that year, I voted with a minority of the Senate to set a date for withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia. In late 1970, a majority of the Senate, with my support, voted to repeal the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution which was being used to justify Presidential military action in Vietnam.



Karen Ahn (press secretary) and Dr. Patrick DeLeon and Ann Bevacqua (legislative assistants) discuss progress of the Senator's health legislation.

These early efforts to end the war were unsuccessful. It took until August, 1973, after the Vietnam ceasefire had been in effect for more than six months, before the Congress passed legislation to end completely American involvement in the Indochina war. Vietnam undoubtedly was the paramount issue during my past term in office. Although we no longer send American combat soldiers to die in those jungles, we will long feel the pain from that tragic experience.

I cosponsored the constitutional amendment that lowered the voting age to 18 years — because I believe that if a young person could face the draft and the risk of going to war at that age, so should he or she have a role in choosing the leaders who decide when, where, and if we go to war. I also cosponsored legislation that created the volunteer army, ending the need for a peacetime draft.

ENERGY

Only a few people, in the years of 1969 and 1970, saw the potential of an emerging energy shortage. Unfortunately, most of those who recognized that potential, including officials of the oil industry, did little to prevent it.

As the nation became increasingly dependent upon foreign sources for our oil, I became concerned about tax laws that appeared to encourage growing dependence. For this reason, in 1969, a group of us urged the Senate to reform taxes on oil companies and to encourage exploration and production of domestic fuels. The Nixon Administration, the oil industry, and the majority of Congress opposed our efforts. Now, after much of the damage of the energy crisis has been done, action along the lines that we proposed seems likely.

In 1969, the Hawaiian Independent Refinery with my assistance received a federal permit to construct a second refinery in Hawaii. I assisted in the effort because I believe that domestic refinery capacity will be the key to preventing future gasoline and oil shortages. I also cosponsored legislation to create a Commission on Fuels and Energy which, if established, could have anticipated recent shortages and sought ways to limit their impact and recurrence.

During the 91st Congress, I worked to obtain for Hawaii more dollars from the federal government than residents paid in taxes; for every federal tax dollar from Hawaii, \$1.35 was returned to the State.

ROLL CALL VOTES IN THE U.S. SENATE

Congress and Session	Total Number Roll Call Votes	Senator Inouye Voted This Percentage of the Time
91st Congress, 1st Session	245	82%
91st Congress, 2nd Session	422	74%
92nd Congress, 1st Session	423	75%
92nd Congress, 2nd Session	532	86%
93rd Congress, 1st Session	594	87%
Total Roll Call Votes	2,216	Average Voting Attendance 81%

The 92nd United States Congress 1971 - 1972

In 1971, economic inflation became the concern of working men and women not only in Hawaii, but across the nation as well. As a result, the Congress enacted the Economic Stabilization Act, providing the President with inflation-fighting tools.

The Act, which included Executive-implemented wage-price controls, worked in some areas and failed in others. In order to provide relief for growing unemployment in Hawaii, I supported the Public Service Employment Act which provided federal monies to State and local governments to fund public works jobs for persons who were out of work. The Revenue Sharing Act of 1972 also has provided approximately \$90 million to Hawaii since 1973 for various social and economic programs. My amendment to the Revenue Sharing Act allows a 15 per cent increase in funds to our State based on our higher cost of living.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Most important legislative action is taken at the committee level rather than on the floor of the Senate. Membership on the appropriate committees, therefore, is vital to maximizing one's influence in the Congress.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations is regarded by many as the most important committee in Congress, and I am grateful for my appointment to that committee during the 92nd Congress. My appointment was particularly noteworthy in that, because of it, Hawaii presently is the only State whose two Senators serve concurrently. (It has been an unwritten rule that only one Senator per State serves on Appropriations.) I hold a seat on five Appropriations subcommittees and am Chairman for the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, whose jurisdiction includes foreign aid and military assistance.

I also am a member of the Senate Committee on Commerce, where I serve as Chairman for the Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism — both matters of vital importance to the State of Hawaii. I am Vice-Chairman for the Committee on the District of Columbia, in which role I was active in the granting of home rule to the District of Columbia.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

As a member of the Commerce Committee (which handles consumer legislation), I cosponsored several important bills — including the Truth in Lending Act to protect borrowers from hidden finance charges and to permit them to have corrected erroneous information about their credit status.

There have been numerous attempts in the Senate to weaken powers of the Federal Trade Commission, Consumer Products Safety Commission, Food and Drug Administration, and other federal agencies which serve the consumer. I have voted to defeat these efforts and will continue to do so.

(The Consumer Federation of America gave me a perfect rating for votes that I cast during the 92nd Congress which it felt were important to meeting the needs of American consumers.)

EDUCATION

Education is extremely important to the people of Hawaii. I have continually supported a greater federal role in providing funds for our educational facilities.

Because of its large numbers of federal and military personnel, Hawaii has been receiving "impact aid" funds for its school system. I have successfully fought repeated efforts in the Congress to lower our impact-aid receipts — dollars which we both need and deserve. In addition, a most important priority is the continued flow of dollars to the University of Hawaii — which has grown to be a nationally-respected institution — and to its students in the form of assorted federal grants.

The 93rd United States Congress 1973 - 1974

The present Congressional term has been the busiest in my career. While spending 265 hours listening to more than 2 million words of testimony during public hearings by the Senate Watergate Committee, I have had to keep up my full-time schedule of other Senatorial duties. I found it necessary to return to our State more often than once a month; yet, my participation in first-session roll call votes was 87 per cent.

Our worst inflation in modern times has cut back the buying power of most Americans, eroding family savings and investments. And in part because no ready solutions seem at hand, it is dimming the optimism that has characterized our country since its birth.

Unlike previous periods of high inflation, many of our current problems stem from foreign sources beyond our control, such as the 300 per cent jump in Arab oil prices and the increase in world demand for food. Despite the difficulty of finding answers, we cannot just accept inflation as a way of life. We must find ways to strengthen our economy without stimulating higher prices.

TAXES

I have joined to sponsor legislation that will cut the tax burden of every American family earning below \$16,000 a year. Such relief will help families to recover earning power lost in recent months, and it could stimulate our stagnant economy. This measure need not be inflationary if it is part of a tax reform package that keeps total federal revenues up.

It has been my belief that every taxpayer should pay his or her fair share of our nation's tax bill. That is not always the case. Accordingly, I have introduced and cosponsored several measures to equalize tax burdens. These include bills to end tax-schedule discrimination against single persons, to set a minimum tax on wealthy persons, and to close loopholes which permit certain persons to shoulder less of the tax burden than they should.

WATERGATE

Every American wishes that Watergate never occurred. However, Watergate and its offshoots are with us, and it becomes necessary that our legal and constitutional processes take their course in order that the innocent can be rightfully cleared and the guilty duly punished. If we tried to sweep Watergate under the rug, we would be sweeping under our 200-year-old history as a nation committed to the rule of not men, but laws.

Among a number of important bills which have been considered during these months, several relate to the questions of excessive Executive power and corruption in government.

The War Powers bill, which I cosponsored, is now law. It insures that no future President will be able to keep American soldiers in combat without the concurrence of the Congress. I also have cosponsored anti-impoundment legislation to assure that a President is



Eric Lee (chief counsel, Foreign Commerce Subcommittee) and secretaries Jinny Okano and Susan Goodbody review Hawaii's consumer protection statutes.

not allowed to unconstitutionally refuse to spend Congressionally-appropriated funds. I believe in a strong presidency, but I do not believe that a President should be above the law and the Constitution.

The Senate on three occasions has passed legislation to reform campaign finance laws. Because I feel that reliance on a few campaign contributors to raise large sums of money inevitably leads to corruption, I sponsored legislation to provide some public financing of campaigns. We must broaden the base of campaign contributions if we are to assure that special interests do not dominate the policy-making process. We also must see to it that every campaign dollar which is raised and spent is made public. I also firmly believe that all public officials should make public their personal financial records — the sacrifice of privacy is little price to pay to bring back a sense of honesty and integrity to American politics and government.

FOREIGN AID

As Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, I and my Subcommittee have begun a reevaluation of the U.S. foreign aid program.

I believe that much of our foreign assistance is wasted and should be trimmed, especially in our military aid programs. Accordingly, we have cut more than \$3 billion from Administration foreign aid requests during the past two years. While America cannot and should not turn her back on our less fortunate sister countries, neither should we spend our hard-earned tax dollars on aid programs that do not improve the ability of our neighbors to help themselves.

HEALTH

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United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Daniel K. Inouye
U. S. S.

DATELINE

WASHINGTON



A Report to Hawaii from —

Senator

DANIEL K. INOUE

Oil, Gas to Cost More

President Prevails on Energy Policy

President Ford this month won an important round in a lengthy confrontation with Congress over the designs for a national energy policy.

By succeeding in lifting price controls on 60 per cent of U.S.-produced oil, the President gained an upper hand in directing the energy policy towards a system of high, prohibitive prices.

Oil companies so far have voluntarily kept prices down, despite the official lift of price controls Aug. 31. When asked Sept. 10 how long companies will refrain from price hikes, Minnesota Sen. Hubert Humphrey said, "I wouldn't think they'd go very long; they've always had big appetites."

THE PROBLEM: Both Congress and the President recognize America's pressing energy problem and the threat of a paralytic crisis. Substantial differences have arisen, however, over corrective and preventative measures that would not be too burdensome on the American public.

Most experts say present crude oil wells in the U.S. will go dry by the



Hawaii could see a replay of the 1973 gas crunch (above).

year 2000. Last year oil was the primary energy source in America, supplying 45.8 per cent of the country's energy needs.

Although much research already has been done on developing other energy sources, much of the technology remains out of reach. Planners tend to agree that until new technology takes over, action must be taken to conserve present oil supplies and to foster greater oil production.

Overdependence on foreign oil by the U.S. became apparent when nine Arab oil-producing nations cut off shipments to the U.S. after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Demand for oil in America had just skyrocketed, and the sudden shortage led to Congressional measures to allocate oil and oil products equitably throughout the country.

The 1973 Congressional action also resulted in price controls on oil, a measure enacted when price controls were in effect throughout the economy. Actually a two-tier system of prices emerged, where "old oil" -- oil from wells drilled up to 1973 -- was held at a ceiling price of \$5.25 a bar-

rel, and other oil sold at the prevailing world price.

Old oil now constitutes about 60 per cent of all domestically produced crude oil. The daily production of this type averages about 5.6 million barrels a day.

The world market price, determined arbitrarily by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), rose about 128 per cent between October and December 1973, from \$5.12 to \$11.65 a barrel. In late 1972 the posted price of Saudi Arabian light crude was \$2.48 a barrel.

Economists have recognized that the actual cost of producing a barrel of oil in the Persian Gulf is about 10 cents a barrel but the oil commands more than \$12 in the marketplace because of a strange combination of world oil demands and OPEC politics.

No one in the oil industry, the White House or Congress would deny that the absence of controls on old oil would send prices upward. Decontrol of old oil could mean a jump from \$5.25 to between \$12-\$13 a barrel at current OPEC prices.

(continued on page 2)

Aloha,

The 94th Congress in its first session so far has encountered a lion's share of controversial issues, many of which have forced showdowns between Congress and President Ford.

Please allow me to share with you as complete a picture as possible of what activity actually has taken place here in Washington, where effective action has been initiated and where the bottlenecks lie. I hope this presentation of these two controversial issues allows you to better acquaint yourself with current developments and to assess past and present policy measures.

Your response to this newsletter and to issues raised in its pages are most welcome.

SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

U.S.-Israel Relations: What Are the Costs?

THE PROBLEM: Recent diplomatic efforts in the Middle East have demonstrated the ability of the United States to deal with the contending parties and mediate an interim settlement of differences. This unique position has not been cost-free, however, as American policy makers have been forced to maintain a perilous balancing act, adjusting diplomatic positions and the use of economic and military assistance in the area.

Reaffirmation of the U.S. commitment to Israel's in-

dependence has been balanced by policy initiatives designed to improve the U.S. ties with the Arab world. The stakes in the Middle East for America are high: Resumption of warfare between the Jewish and Arab people, the threads of American-Soviet detente and the stability of world economy and oil distribution.

The use of foreign aid has been a key political lever for the U.S. in its attempts to keep all communications chan-

(continued on page 3)

ENERGY (continued from page 1)

Prices may escalate further late this month or October after OPEC concludes its meeting in Vienna. Analysts predicted prior to the cartel's meeting that a price increase of about \$1.50 was forthcoming. By White House estimates, the OPEC increase alone would add one to two cents to a gallon of gas at the retail level.

In addition, oil fuels tend to exercise price leadership over much of this nation's other energy sources, analysts say. Therefore the prices of coal and intrastate natural gas can be expected to rise in parallel with oil price increases.

FORD ADMINISTRATION: President Ford has maintained during this session that lifting oil price controls is the best method to discourage consumption, encourage conservation and foster domestic energy production.

His decontrol strategy aims to effect gas and fuel rationing through the use of high prices.

The President's omnibus energy plan, outlined in the January 15 "State of the Union" address, included these provisions:

An increase of the crude oil import tariff to \$3 a barrel in \$1 increments from February through April 1975;

A rebate program for imported petroleum products in import-dependent areas;

A windfall or excess profits tax imposed on oil companies and a \$2 barrel excise tax on domestic and foreign crude oil and oil products, in lieu of the President's import tariff;

A backup emergency program limiting oil imports by presidential action; and

Provisions for public education on energy conservation.

The impact of price decontrol on the American consumer had been predicted by the White House last month as an initial two to four cents a gallon hike in gasoline prices. But several Congressional and independent studies predicted increases of at least 10 - 15 cents by the end of the year.

Decontrol, according to the White House, also would encourage more domestic oil production - - chiefly through the profit motive and the "free market price system" - - and help move the nation away from an over-reliance on foreign imports which now make up 40 per cent of America's total oil supply.

'President Ford . . . aims to effect gas rationing through the use of high prices.'

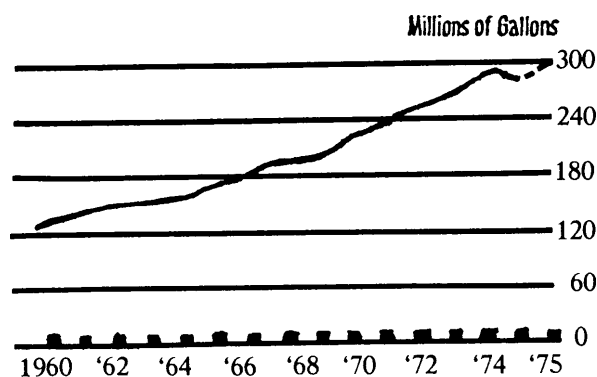
CONGRESS: Throughout its challenge to President Ford's plan, Congress has insisted that oil price decontrol would cause a severe jolt to the economy, adding to both unemployment and inflation, and would permit domestic oil producers to collect prices far beyond justification.

Rationing of oil and gas does not necessitate a system of rising prices as the White House has indicated, members of Congress say. Price increases from immediate decontrol would have the effect of a regressive tax; the impact of high prices would be greater on lower fixed-income groups than on higher income groups.

President Ford's critics say persons with a higher disposable income will continue to afford gas despite "prohibitive pricing" and would not necessarily be inclined to conserve energy.

Library of Congress studies this year show that sudden decontrol results eventually in an "unavoidable energy shock" involving no less than a half to one per cent rise in unemployment and as much as a two per cent drop in real Gross National Product.

HIGHWAY FUEL CONSUMPTION IN HAWAII



SENATOR INOUE confers with MARK BORRELIZ, a former legislative assistant who has enrolled this fall at Harvard Law School.

Energy analysts last month projected price hikes for old and new crude oil and compared the figures with the average American price for crude during the control period. One result: consumers will pay about \$16.3 billion more annually for the same amount of crude oil. Another calculation pegged the oil bill at \$19 billion; another reported \$22 billion.

Sympathetic increases in the price of natural gas, coal and natural gas liquids together should cost about \$10.4 billion more to consumers in 1976, assuming no sudden jump in OPEC prices later this fall.

RIPPLES AND INFLATION

New energy prices may start a "ripple effect" of price hikes throughout the economy, affecting petroleum-based goods such as soaps, medicines and plastics. A rise in the prices for fertilizers, also petroleum-based, could lead to soaring food prices at the same time. This forced increase in consumer prices means a slower national recovery, if any, and a continued surge in inflation.

President Ford's critics also score the White House for relying too much on the so-called "free market price mechanism" on oil, arguing that the world oil prices have not been related to the actual cost of oil production and is not essentially "free." Decontrol means the transfer of the power to set domestic energy prices from the U.S. to OPEC and the removal of a vital insulation between the shaky U.S. economy and OPEC politics.

Congress has proposed removal of fixed oil prices over a several year period to enable the U.S. to retain some control over prices rather than yielding totally to the OPEC cartel. Opposition to a 39-month phase out plan had been based on the charge of election politicking; President Ford, according to critics, planned to release the impact of full decontrol after the 1976 presidential election and not jeopardize reelection chances with the possibility of a failing economy.

Now under consideration is a mandatory allocation program, possible fuel rationing and a system of specific conservation targets to effect energy conservation. Along with plans to enforce new auto fuel standards and possibly to tax low-mileage vehicles, plus a phased-in quota on foreign oil, this approach would distribute the responsibility of energy conservation more equitably and not to the obvious benefit of certain segments of society, planners say.

MY PERSPECTIVE: The lapse of price controls on August 31 may serve to convince the American people that we are in deep trouble and that the inflation that may predictably resurge is unacceptable.

In the short run there is little we can do to increase domestic energy capabilities. We can conserve available supplies however - - and without higher prices.

Attempts must be made to dramatically convince the American people of the urgent need to conserve energy. People in Hawaii and the Mainland must recognize that it can no longer be "business as usual." Therefore I suggest the following steps that, although perhaps painful and drastic, may save our precious supply of energy:

Reinstitute, through state legislation if necessary, the odd-even gas purchase plan developed by several states in 1974 and prohibit the sale of gas on Sunday;

Prohibit the use of credit cards at gasoline stations; and

Reduce the number of retail shopping hours and close retail shops on Sunday.

The Hawaii State Tax Department reported that highway fuel consumption declined last year from 292.7 million gallons in 1973 to 282.6 million in 1974 - - the first annual decline in fuel use since Statehood. The January 1974 State "Gasplan" rationing system and higher prices contributed to the depressed consumption.

(continued on page 4)

RELEVANT DATES:

- 1948 The United States endorses a U.N. resolution to partition British-held Palestine that passes by a 20-vote margin in an ad hoc General Assembly committee. Israel declares independence May 14.
- 1948-49 Arab states and Arab Palestinians refuse to acknowledge partition, leading to outbreak of first major Arab-Israeli war. Israel defeats Arabs in assertion of independence.
- 1956 After Egypt nationalizes the Suez Canal in July and receives Soviet arms, Israel attacks the Arab state Oct. 29 and seizes the Gaza strip and key Suez points. Israel withdraws by March 1957 after guarantees that a U.N. emergency force will assure safe passage of Israeli ships through the Gulf of Aqaba.
- 1967 Egypt forces U.N. to withdraw troops May 15, then closes Gulf of Aqaba to all Israeli-bound ships May 22, calling on Arab states to launch "holy war" against Israel. Israel makes a "pre-emptive" strike June 5 to begin the Six Day War, and defeats Arabs, seizing the Sinai Peninsula and other lands.
- 1973 The fourth major war breaks out Oct. 6 when Egypt and Syria launch attacks on Israeli positions in the Sinai and Golan Heights. All sides sign a cease fire agreement Nov. 11 to stabilize the Sinai front. To protest America's pro-Israel stance, nine Arab nations in October begin an embargo on oil shipments to the U.S.
- 1974 Israeli and Egyptian troops disengage along the Suez front Mar. 4; later on May 29-30 Israel and Syria sign a disengagement pact in Geneva and separate troops in the Golan Heights. Seven of nine Arab oil nations lift embargo to the U.S. March 18.
- 1975 Secretary of State Kissinger's "shuttle" diplomatic efforts are thwarted in March by continuing Arab-Israeli stalemate over occupied land, prompting President Ford to order a policy reassessment. In June, Israel withdraws half its tank force and all artillery from Suez areas to allow Egypt to formally reopen the Suez Canal June 5. Kissinger resumes his "shuttle" in August and secures a new interim settlement between Egypt and Israel in the Sinai. Israel sends spokesmen to Washington Aug. 11 to begin foreign aid talks. Egypt and Israel sign Sinai pact in Geneva Sept. 4.

MIDEAST (continued from page 1)

nels open and to try to resolve Mideast differences. Most controversial of all aid programs in the area has been America's continuing commitment to Israel.

The U.S. continues to have strong cultural and political ties with Israel and has been steadfast in its support of that nation since it declared independence in 1948. The combined effects of four major wars and world inflation have made Israel today extremely dependent on the U.S. for assistance.

But more American aid has gone to Israel than to the Arab nations, and this enduring pro-Israel posture has at times generated considerable criticism from Arab supporters both at home and abroad. The 1973 Yom Kippur War exposed the vulnerability of America to an embargo on Arab oil exports and forced the U.S. to play a more even hand in the Mideast. Some segments of the Jewish community have interpreted this "even hand" position as a lessening of a U.S.-Israel commitment.

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MIDEAST (continued from page 3)

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A further reduction could be realized if credit cards were disallowed at gas stations. This is an obvious inconvenience for many drivers but promises some measure of fuel conservation without added gas prices. The restricted use of credit cards would force reliance on ready cash for fuel purchases and heighten consumer awareness of the dollars spent at each trip to the filling station.

Conservation of electricity may be effected if retail stores throughout the Islands closed uniformly at nights and on Sunday. Some Ala Moana merchants have told me about the incredible operating costs they incur by staying open five nights a week. Often night profits do not justify the cost of operations.

In the end the consumer pays for extra shopping hours as stores continue to hold late hours primarily for the convenience of the shopper. The merchant often has less to lose, since he can readily pass on operating costs to the public by raising the prices of his goods.

Perhaps a better approach towards saving both the consumer dollar and the energy consumed by stores would be to change the lifestyle of the consumer - - that is, let the consumer sacrifice some convenience for the greater public good. Merchants might discover an initial decline in volume sales, but retail demand should not drop depreciably once an adjustment is made to a new style of living.

Surging small car sales and more selective consumer buying suggest some degree of heightened consciousness about energy conservation. But we all certainly have a few more steps to take to maintain our vital energy resources.

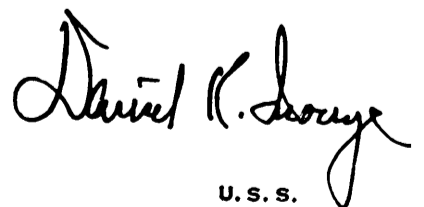
United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

My staff most often can assist you or respond to your inquiries.

They are: (Washington office) Eiler Ravnholt, Henry Giugni, Administrative Assistants; Shannon Cockett, William Weems, Special Assistants; Dr. Patrick DeLeon, Richard Rust, Legislative Assistants; Richard Sia, Press Assistant; Laurine Miura, Case Worker; and Mary Lou Jardine, Personal Secretary.

(Honolulu offices) Morio Omori, Executive Assistant; Susan Goodbody, Barbara Sakamoto, Legislative Assistants; and George Inouye, (Hawaii), George Kawakami (Kauai), James Murakami (Maui), Field Representatives.



U. S. S.

DATELINE
WASHINGTON



A Report to Hawaii from —

Senator

DANIEL K. INOUE

Oil, Gas to Cost More

President Prevails on Energy Policy

President Ford this month won an important round in a lengthy confrontation with Congress over the designs for a national energy policy.

By succeeding in lifting price controls on 60 per cent of U.S.-produced oil, the President gained an upper hand in directing the energy policy towards a system of high, prohibitive prices.

Oil companies so far have voluntarily kept prices down, despite the official lift of price controls Aug. 31. When asked Sept. 10 how long companies will refrain from price hikes, Minnesota Sen. Hubert Humphrey said, "I wouldn't think they'd go very long; they've always had big appetites."

THE PROBLEM: Both Congress and the President recognize America's pressing energy problem and the threat of a paralytic crisis. Substantial differences have arisen, however, over corrective and preventative measures that would not be too burdensome on the American public.

Most experts say present crude oil wells in the U.S. will go dry by the



Hawaii could see a replay of the 1973 gas crunch (above).

year 2000. Last year oil was the primary energy source in America, supplying 45.8 per cent of the country's energy needs.

Although much research already has been done on developing other energy sources, much of the technology remains out of reach. Planners tend to agree that until new technology takes over, action must be taken to conserve present oil supplies and to foster greater oil production.

Overdependence on foreign oil by the U.S. became apparent when nine Arab oil-producing nations cut off shipments to the U.S. after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Demand for oil in America had just skyrocketed, and the sudden shortage led to Congressional measures to allocate oil and oil products equitably throughout the country.

The 1973 Congressional action also resulted in price controls on oil, a measure enacted when price controls were in effect throughout the economy. Actually a two-tier system of prices emerged, where "old oil" - oil from wells drilled up to 1973 - was held at a ceiling price of \$5.25 a bar-

rel, and other oil sold at the prevailing world price.

Old oil now constitutes about 60 per cent of all domestically produced crude oil. The daily production of this type averages about 5.6 million barrels a day.

The world market price, determined arbitrarily by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), rose about 128 per cent between October and December 1973, from \$5.12 to \$11.65 a barrel. In late 1972 the posted price of Saudi Arabian light crude was \$2.48 a barrel.

Economists have recognized that the actual cost of producing a barrel of oil in the Persian Gulf is about 10 cents a barrel but the oil commands more than \$12 in the marketplace because of a strange combination of world oil demands and OPEC politics.

No one in the oil industry, the White House or Congress would deny that the absence of controls on old oil would send prices upward. Decontrol of old oil could mean a jump from \$5.25 to between \$12-\$13 a barrel at current OPEC prices.

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Aloha,

The 94th Congress in its first session so far has encountered a lion's share of controversial issues, many of which have forced showdowns between Congress and President Ford.

Please allow me to share with you as complete a picture as possible of what activity actually has taken place here in Washington, where effective action has been initiated and where the bottlenecks lie. I hope this presentation of these two controversial issues allows you to better acquaint yourself with current developments and to assess past and present policy measures.

Your response to this newsletter and to issues raised in its pages are most welcome.

SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

U.S.-Israel Relations: What Are the Costs?

THE PROBLEM: Recent diplomatic efforts in the Middle East have demonstrated the ability of the United States to deal with the contending parties and mediate an interim settlement of differences. This unique position has not been cost-free, however, as American policy makers have been forced to maintain a perilous balancing act, adjusting diplomatic positions and the use of economic and military assistance in the area.

Reaffirmation of the U.S. commitment to Israel's in-

dependence has been balanced by policy initiatives designed to improve the U.S. ties with the Arab world. The stakes in the Middle East for America are high: Resumption of warfare between the Jewish and Arab people, the threads of American-Soviet detente and the stability of world economy and oil distribution.

The use of foreign aid has been a key political lever for the U.S. in its attempts to keep all communications chan-

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ENERGY (continued from page 1)

Prices may escalate further late this month or October after OPEC concludes its meeting in Vienna. Analysts predicted prior to the cartel's meeting that a price increase of about \$1.50 was forthcoming. By White House estimates, the OPEC increase alone would add one to two cents to a gallon of gas at the retail level.

In addition, oil fuels tend to exercise price leadership over much of this nation's other energy sources, analysts say. Therefore the prices of coal and intrastate natural gas can be expected to rise in parallel with oil price increases.

FORD ADMINISTRATION: President Ford has maintained during this session that lifting oil price controls is the best method to discourage consumption, encourage conservation and foster domestic energy production.

His decontrol strategy aims to effect gas and fuel rationing through the use of high prices.

The President's omnibus energy plan, outlined in the January 15 "State of the Union" address, included these provisions:

An increase of the crude oil import tariff to \$3 a barrel in \$1 increments from February through April 1975;

A rebate program for imported petroleum products in import-dependent areas;

A windfall or excess profits tax imposed on oil companies and a \$2 barrel excise tax on domestic and foreign crude oil and oil products, in lieu of the President's import tariff;

A backup emergency program limiting oil imports by presidential action; and

Provisions for public education on energy conservation.

The impact of price decontrol on the American consumer had been predicted by the White House last month as an initial two to four cents a gallon hike in gasoline prices. But several Congressional and independent studies predicted increases of at least 10 - 15 cents by the end of the year.

Decontrol, according to the White House, also would encourage more domestic oil production - - chiefly through the profit motive and the "free market price system" - - and help move the nation away from an over-reliance on foreign imports which now make up 40 per cent of America's total oil supply.

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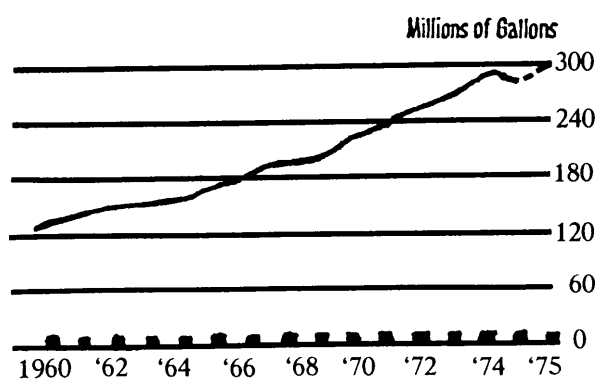
CONGRESS: Throughout its challenge to President Ford's plan, Congress has insisted that oil price decontrol would cause a severe jolt to the economy, adding to both unemployment and inflation, and would permit domestic oil producers to collect prices far beyond justification.

Rationing of oil and gas does not necessitate a system of rising prices as the White House has indicated, members of Congress say. Price increases from immediate decontrol would have the effect of a regressive tax; the impact of high prices would be greater on lower fixed-income groups than on higher income groups.

President Ford's critics say persons with a higher disposable income will continue to afford gas despite "prohibitive pricing" and would not necessarily be inclined to conserve energy.

Library of Congress studies this year show that sudden decontrol results eventually in an "unavoidable energy shock" involving no less than a half to one per cent rise in unemployment and as much as a two per cent drop in real Gross National Product.

HIGHWAY FUEL CONSUMPTION IN HAWAII



SENATOR INOUE confers with MARK BORRELIZ, a former legislative assistant who has enrolled this fall at Harvard Law School.

Energy analysts last month projected price hikes for old and new crude oil and compared the figures with the average American price for crude during the control period. One result: consumers will pay about \$16.3 billion more annually for the same amount of crude oil. Another calculation pegged the oil bill at \$19 billion; another reported \$22 billion.

Sympathetic increases in the price of natural gas, coal and natural gas liquids together should cost about \$10.4 billion more to consumers in 1976, assuming no sudden jump in OPEC prices later this fall.

RIPPLES AND INFLATION

New energy prices may start a "ripple effect" of price hikes throughout the economy, affecting petroleum-based goods such as soaps, medicines and plastics. A rise in the prices for fertilizers, also petroleum-based, could lead to soaring food prices at the same time. This forced increase in consumer prices means a slower national recovery, if any, and a continued surge in inflation.

President Ford's critics also score the White House for relying too much on the so-called "free market price mechanism" on oil, arguing that the world oil prices have not been related to the actual cost of oil production and is not essentially "free." Decontrol means the transfer of the power to set domestic energy prices from the U.S. to OPEC and the removal of a vital insulation between the shaky U.S. economy and OPEC politics.

Congress has proposed removal of fixed oil prices over a several year period to enable the U.S. to retain some control over prices rather than yielding totally to the OPEC cartel. Opposition to a 39-month phase out plan had been based on the charge of election politicking; President Ford, according to critics, planned to release the impact of full decontrol after the 1976 presidential election and not jeopardize reelection chances with the possibility of a failing economy.

Now under consideration is a mandatory allocation program, possible fuel rationing and a system of specific conservation targets to effect energy conservation. Along with plans to enforce new auto fuel standards and possibly to tax low-mileage vehicles, plus a phased-in quota on foreign oil, this approach would distribute the responsibility of energy conservation more equitably and not to the obvious benefit of certain segments of society, planners say.

MY PERSPECTIVE: The lapse of price controls on August 31 may serve to convince the American people that we are in deep trouble and that the inflation that may predictably resurge is unacceptable.

In the short run there is little we can do to increase domestic energy capabilities. We can conserve available supplies however - - and without higher prices.

Attempts must be made to dramatically convince the American people of the urgent need to conserve energy. People in Hawaii and the Mainland must recognize that it can no longer be "business as usual." Therefore I suggest the following steps that, although perhaps painful and drastic, may save our precious supply of energy:

Reinstitute, through state legislation if necessary, the odd-even gas purchase plan developed by several states in 1974 and prohibit the sale of gas on Sunday;

Prohibit the use of credit cards at gasoline stations; and

Reduce the number of retail shopping hours and close retail shops on Sunday.

The Hawaii State Tax Department reported that highway fuel consumption declined last year from 292.7 million gallons in 1973 to 282.6 million in 1974 - - the first annual decline in fuel use since Statehood. The January 1974 State "Gasplan" rationing system and higher prices contributed to the depressed consumption.

(continued on page 4)

RELEVANT DATES:

- 1948 The United States endorses a U.N. resolution to partition British-held Palestine that passes by a 20-vote margin in an ad hoc General Assembly committee. Israel declares independence May 14.
- 1948-49 Arab states and Arab Palestinians refuse to acknowledge partition, leading to outbreak of first major Arab-Israeli war. Israel defeats Arabs in assertion of independence.
- 1956 After Egypt nationalizes the Suez Canal in July and receives Soviet arms, Israel attacks the Arab state Oct. 29 and seizes the Gaza strip and key Suez points. Israel withdraws by March 1957 after guarantees that a U.N. emergency force will assure safe passage of Israeli ships through the Gulf of Aqaba.
- 1967 Egypt forces U.N. to withdraw troops May 15, then closes Gulf of Aqaba to all Israeli-bound ships May 22, calling on Arab states to launch "holy war" against Israel. Israel makes a "pre-emptive" strike June 5 to begin the Six Day War, and defeats Arabs, seizing the Sinai Peninsula and other lands.
- 1973 The fourth major war breaks out Oct. 6 when Egypt and Syria launch attacks on Israeli positions in the Sinai and Golan Heights. All sides sign a cease fire agreement Nov. 11 to stabilize the Sinai front. To protest America's pro-Israeli stance, nine Arab nations in October begin an embargo on oil shipments to the U.S.
- 1974 Israeli and Egyptian troops disengage along the Suez front Mar. 4; later on May 29-30 Israel and Syria sign a disengagement pact in Geneva and separate troops in the Golan Heights. Seven of nine Arab oil nations lift embargo to the U.S. March 18.
- 1975 Secretary of State Kissinger's "shuttle" diplomatic efforts are thwarted in March by continuing Arab-Israeli stalemate over occupied land, prompting President Ford to order a policy reassessment. In June, Israel withdraws half its tank force and all artillery from Suez areas to allow Egypt to formally reopen the Suez Canal June 5. Kissinger resumes his "shuttle" in August and secures a new interim settlement between Egypt and Israel in the Sinai. Israel sends spokesmen to Washington Aug. 11 to begin foreign aid talks. Egypt and Israel sign Sinai pact in Geneva Sept. 4.

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A further reduction could be realized if credit cards were disallowed at gas stations. This is an obvious inconvenience for many drivers but promises some measure of fuel conservation without added gas prices. The restricted use of credit cards would force reliance on ready cash for fuel purchases and heighten consumer awareness of the dollars spent at each trip to the filling station.

Conservation of electricity may be effected if retail stores throughout the Islands closed uniformly at nights and on Sunday. Some Ala Moana merchants have told me about the incredible operating costs they incur by staying open five nights a week. Often night profits do not justify the cost of operations.

In the end the consumer pays for extra shopping hours as stores continue to hold late hours primarily for the convenience of the shopper. The merchant often has less to lose, since he can readily pass on operating costs to the public by raising the prices of his goods.

Perhaps a better approach towards saving both the consumer dollar and the energy consumed by stores would be to change the lifestyle of the consumer - - that is, let the consumer sacrifice some convenience for the greater public good. Merchants might discover an initial decline in volume sales, but retail demand should not drop depreciably once an adjustment is made to a new style of living.

Surging small car sales and more selective consumer buying suggest some degree of heightened consciousness about energy conservation. But we all certainly have a few more steps to take to maintain our vital energy resources.

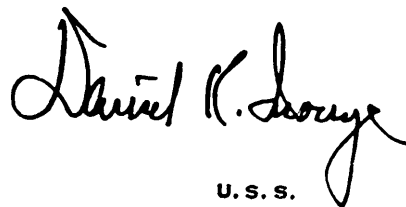
United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 94th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 121

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1975

No. 172

Senate

KAHOOLAWE ISLAND

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, the 1976 military construction appropriations bill recently agreed to by Senate and House conferees contains a significant provision that directs the Pentagon to study the feasibility of restoring and returning Kahoolawe Island to the State of Hawaii.

This provision is significant because officials at the Pentagon have not been willing to take any steps toward the restoration of the 45-square-mile island. Today Kahoolawe continues to be the site of joint Army and Navy bombing operations even though the tiny island is located a mere 8 miles off the island of Maui, Hawaii's second largest island and an area undergoing tremendous population growth and economic development.

The bombs have been falling on Kahoolawe for 30 years and too often have been falling very close to the backyards of the Maui residents. In fact, the mayor of Maui County in September 1969 discovered unexploded ordnance buried in the pasture of his Maui farm. A Navy investigation later determined that the bomb had been dropped in 1966 but was in no danger of detonating. It is an understatement for me to say today that the bombing operations have tried the patience of the mayor and his fellow residents of Maui.

Kahoolawe was leased to the Federal Government in 1941 and a supplementary agreement in 1944 gave the Government full control. In 1945 the island was subleased to the Department of the Navy and joint Navy and Army bombardment began. In 1953, the President issued an

Executive order which declared that the island would remain in the possession of the United States for public purposes. Under terms of the order, when the Navy decided that the area was no longer needed, the island would be rendered reasonably safe for human habitation without cost to Hawaii and returned to the latter's jurisdiction.

For several years, I have been extremely concerned about the dangers presented by the continued bombing of Kahoolawe. In response to my inquiries and correspondence, the Navy has insisted that the island constitutes a necessary element of national security effort because it affords the military a realistic training site. The Navy also has asserted that surface and air bombardment has eliminated the possibility of any future, safe domestic use of Kahoolawe.

I suspect there must be other insular targets that the Navy may set its sights on, however, no one in the civilian sector knows for sure if the Navy has even considered efforts to locate a less objectionable target, removed from population centers and totally useless for any future development.

Furthermore, it is not axiomatic that Kahoolawe cannot be restored or cultivated. In last year's annual report to the Governor of Hawaii, the Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources noted that trial planting projects at Kahoolawe have enjoyed some success; since 1970, ironwoods and tamarisk have adapted to the island's dry soil and ironwoods have grown to heights ranging from 8 to 18 feet in 4 years. The report also stated that these trees promise to provide protection for other native

species of plants and grasses.

The provisions in the 1976 Military Construction Appropriations bill is one that I personally have campaigned hard for. It would secure for the first time a comprehensive examination and list of estimated costs of Kahoolawe's restoration and transfer to the State of Hawaii. A Defense Department study is a vital first step that would be most welcomed by the people of Hawaii.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a recent article from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin that expresses well the prevailing sentiments of Maui residents about the return of Kahoolawe. In addition, I would like to submit a recent editorial from the Star-Bulletin and a portion of an editorial from the Honolulu Advertiser.

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

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
Nov. 12, 1975]

HAWAII'S CULEBRA

There was dancing in the town plaza of Culebra last month as its 726 residents celebrated the departure of the U.S. Navy, which had long used part of the island off Puerto Rico for bombing practice, and had once tried to take over completely.

The Culebrans view their victory as a conquest of Goliath, and a triumph for those unwilling to be uprooted from their homes in the name of "progress" or security, the New York Times recently noted editorially.

Hawaii has its own Culebra—Kahoolawe, the island eight miles off Maui that the Navy uses for bombing practice. It is the Navy's misfortune that one of its off-target duds once landed on Maui on the property of the island's very effective mayor, Elmer Cravalho.

That mistake simply underlined the fact that the growing residential and visitor population along Maui's southwest coast makes bombing of nearby Kahoolawe more of a nuisance and danger than ever before.

Now U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye has obtained a Senate-House conference agreement on an amendment to the 1976 Military Construction Appropriations Bill directing the Defense Department to study the feasibility of removing more than 10,000 tons of unexploded ordnance from Kahoolawe and returning the island to the State of Hawaii. (The same bill provides \$20 million to renovate another bombing site at Eniwetok in the Marshall Islands.)

The Defense Department, which has resisted abandonment of Kahoolawe will be expected to report in a year how to clear and restore it. This is a major step forward in the Kahoolawe fight and Sen. Inouye deserves a lot of praise for it.

If so, the Defense Department, which has resisted abandonment of Kahoolawe will be expected to report in a year how to clear and restore it.

But there won't be any dancing in the town plaza of Kahoolawe if restoration is obtained. So far, it doesn't have one.

EXCERPT FROM AN EDITORIAL IN THE HONOLULU ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 26, 1975

"Eventually, Hawaii's people are going to need Kahoolawe for some productive use by our growing population. But it will take many years to clean up the unexploded bombs, restore vegetation and otherwise make the island livable . . . For future relations, for Hawaii's long-range good, the Pentagon would be wise to take the initiative on ending the bombing and returning a cleaned-up Kahoolawe. It may not be a heated issue now, but it's one that won't go away."

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Nov. 12, 1975]

IT'S A BEAUTIFUL ISLAND, FORMER RESIDENT SAYS

Most proponents of a complete return of Kahoolawe to civilian use will tell you that all the Island needs to become a part of the Paradise of the Pacific is water.

And, of course, freedom from the Navy.

That would mean ridding large portions of the Island of unexploded bombs, goats that destroy the ground cover, and rusted vehicles that serve as practice targets for Navy bombers.

Water, they say, could be made available for irrigation by desalination of sea water, or it could be piped from nearby Maui.

Inez Ashdown, whose father, Angus MacPhee, ranched on the Island from 1917 to 1941, is elated at the prospect that the Island where she once lived may someday be returned to civilian use.

"I am very glad they are doing something about it," she said today. "It's high time that action is being taken to return the Island to civilian use. It is a great pity to waste so much land."

"The Island still could be beautiful and productive."

"It was barren when we first went over in 1917. By 1930 we had established a going ranch. The ranch had 900 head of cattle."

"The Island could become a wonderful horse and cattle ranch."

Mrs. Ashdown, a well-known historian from Maui, suggested that one way to speed up clearing Kahoolawe of the bombs dropped by the Navy over the past 30 years would be to introduce 100 or more pigs.

Maui Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho was equally happy at the prospects for Kahoolawe.

"This calls for a miniature celebration," he said today.

"The Congressional delegation is exerting the kind of leadership and influence I know it is capable of in this particular case.

"I think we are on the way to getting the Island back. The feasibility study will give the State of Hawaii, the County of Maui and everybody else an opportunity to be heard.

"This is a good thing."

In 1970, when the State experimented with poisoned alfalfa bales as a way to rid the Island of its goat population, Mrs. Ashdown offered another alternative.

She suggested hiring a couple of sheepherders, with trained sheepdogs, and she estimated that within six months the goats could be tamed and herded. Then they could be sold for meat at a nice profit, she said.

"At the Kanapou side of the Island there has been on bombing," she said. "Therefore there would be no danger from unexploded shells."

She proposed that the sheepherders camp in that "no-bombs area" and supplied by helicopter. Mrs. Ashdown even offered to be the first applicant for such a job, though she suggested that Mexican sheepherders might be the best.

Cravalho has proposed a park on the Island—suggesting the area around Smuggler's Cove, where the Navy now maintains buildings and some facilities. He earlier has indicated a desire to construct such a park—even if the Navy stays on the Island.

"But I prefer to have them out completely," he said at that time.

Cravalho suggested that such a facility could be used on weekends, with caretakers and other necessary personnel going to the Island just on weekends.

"It's an ideal place for just lying around, swimming or fishing," he said. "It's a beautiful place . . . a beautiful place."

Most visitors to the Island—and, since going ashore is illegal without Navy permission, there have been few—find it barren and forbidding. But they also find it beautiful and quiet.

The coastline is mostly a combination of hanging valleys and partly-drowned valleys. The waters around the Island—now restricted by the Navy—are described by many fishing authorities as probably the best in Hawaii.

There are scenic points and beautiful beaches, uncluttered by man. Aside from the frequent bombing and the constant bleating of goats, all is quiet on the 45-square-mile Island.

The Island's slopes are corrugated with gulches 50 to 200 feet deep.

Stiff trade winds blow nearly every day; dust storms are common. The winds blow from the east rather than from the northeast because they are deflected by the 10,000-foot dormant Haleakala Volcano on nearby Maui.

And because the highest point on the Island is less than 1,500 feet, too low to cause winds to lose much of their moisture, water is scarce.

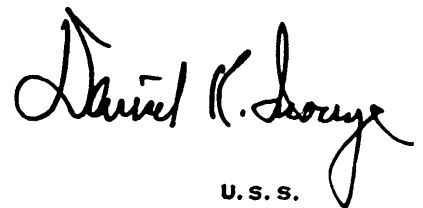
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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 94th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 121

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1975

No. 38

Senate

S 3498

March 10, 1975

By Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. FONG):

S. 1126. A bill to provide for the normal flow of maritime interstate commerce between Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the west coast, and to prevent certain interruptions thereof. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, last July 17 the U.S. Senate passed by a vote of 58 to 39 the Hawaii and United States Pacific Islands Surface Commerce Act. Unfortunately, this measure failed to come to a vote in the floor of the other body although hearings were held on a similar proposal and it was reported favorably by the subcommittee.

It is, therefore, with great hope that I reintroduce this bill today. I hope the 94th will be the Congress which will act favorably on the most important single piece of legislation affecting the people of my State which is likely to come before us.

That hope is based on more than the margin by which this measure was approved last year by the Members of this body. For, the version which I introduce today deletes or revises certain provisions from last year's bill which had troubled some of my colleagues and members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. These provisions include; limiting sharply the parties who can seek an injunction, providing for concurrent application of any injunction issued under this act and any injunction which may be granted under section 208 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, and a reduction of the maximum length of an injunction under this bill from 160 days to 120 days.

These are important changes and it is my hope that some who found it difficult to support the measure which was passed last year may as a result of such changes find it possible to give their support this year.

Passage of this measure has long been awaited by the people of my State and of the other U.S. Pacific Islands. I first introduced a measure to reasonably secure our only means of surface commerce back in 1971. In January of 1972 3 days of hearings were held on that measure in Honolulu. As a result of those hearings legislative changes were made and in the first session of the 93d Congress all four members of the Hawaii congressional delegation jointly introduced the legislation which was the forerunner of the measure I introduce here today.

The hearings which have been held, the reports which have been filed, and the debate on the floor of the Senate have all amply demonstrated the severity and uniqueness of the problem which this measure seeks to resolve. We, in Hawaii,

are uniquely dependent upon one mode of surface commerce and upon that commerce flowing between the west coast ports and our ports in Hawaii. Such dependence is shared only by the other U.S. Pacific islands. Yet that trade has almost no influence on the collective bargaining process because it constitutes such a small percentage of total west coast maritime trade. The west coast-Hawaii trade constitutes only some 3 percent of the total longshore hours worked on the west coast and some 7 percent of the shipboard labor. On the management side the carrier involved in that trade has less than 13 percent of the voting strength in the Pacific Maritime Association, the management interest responsible for negotiating settlement of maritime disputes affecting the west coast trade.

The Hawaii and United States Pacific Islands Surface Commerce Act recognizes the principle that we should interfere as little as possible, consistent with our objective, with the normal economic forces which are operative in labor-management negotiations.

My bill recognizes further that any measure of interference in labor-management disputes must be an evenhanded one. Any interference must be to the advantage of neither labor nor management.

It recognizes that the mere and recurring threat of stoppage itself causes great economic damage as merchants and other economic interests in Hawaii seek to gird against any stoppage by expensive stockpiling of merchandise. Warehousing costs in Hawaii are 250 percent of mainland costs according to a recent study.

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

This measure meets the necessary criteria of having broad support. In addition to the unanimous support of the Hawaii congressional delegation, last year's measure had the support of the Governor and the mayors of our counties. The Hawaii State Senate endorsed the proposal as did the representatives of Guam and American Samoa. The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and other Hawaii economic interests supported the measure. The county councils have indicated their support.

Despite differences of party and political philosophy we achieved a remarkable degree of unity in support of such action. While some seek greater relief

than that provided here, it is one around which an extraordinary array of political and economic leaders have rallied. I am confident this revised version will receive even broader support. The reasons are clear and persuasive.

On each occasion when there is a shipping stoppage in the west coast trade, or even the threat of such a stoppage, the shippers and consumers of Hawaii are held hostage in a dispute not of their making and one over which they have little, if any, influence.

During the hearings of the Merchant Marine Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee, we received extensive documentation detailing the severity of the economic damage to the people of our State during the 1972 shipping strike. Nothing has happened since those hearings to lessen our concern. The strike then current continued for another 34 days after the expiration of the Taft-Hartley injunction. In fact, a later strike, involving a very small number of workers, closed down our shipping for 41 days.

With 99 percent of our trade by weight arriving by ship or barge and with some 90 percent of our imported food products dependent on west coast-Hawaii shipping, the need for relief can be clearly shown. In conjunction with Guam, American Samoa and the Trust Territories of the Pacific we are in a uniquely dependent and vulnerable condition.

Some have suggested that we seek a solution to our problem through general legislation which would apply to all transportation stoppages. I have opposed this course of action for our problem is unique and there is no justification in my mind for placing restrictions on the right to strike or to settle disputes through free collective bargaining where no clear and overriding threat to the economic health and survival of a people exists.

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

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

TEXT OF THE BILL

S. 1128

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Hawaii and United States Pacific Islands Surface Commerce Act of 1975".

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby makes the following findings:

(a) that the unique geographical situation of the State of Hawaii and of the Territories of Guam and American Samoa, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, which are physically isolated and separated by thousands of miles of water from both Alaska and the forty-eight contiguous States, generates a unique dependence on ocean shipping as a means for maintaining normal commerce between any of the United States Pacific Islands and the rest of the United States;

(b) that disruption of the normal flow of maritime interstate commerce which results from a strike or lockout affecting the longshore or maritime industries on the West Coast imperils the health or well-being of the people of the United States Pacific Islands;

(c) that the people of the United States Pacific Islands have frequently been innocent third parties in, and suffered enduring harm from, disruptions in maritime interstate commerce described in subsection (b);

(d) that a disruption described in subsection (b) means suffering for the people of the United States Pacific Islands comparable to that which the people of any other State would suffer if all domestic surface transportation serving such State were halted, thereby constructing a barrier around such State and preventing both the entry and exit of all goods transported thereto and therefrom by rail, truck, ship, barge, and any other means of interstate surface commerce, permitting only extremely expensive long distance air transport into and out of such State;

(e) that the use of present Federal emergency dispute procedures for resolving disputes affecting the West Coast longshore or maritime industries has not prevented serious disruptions in the normal flow of maritime commerce which has imperiled the health and well-being of the people of the United States Pacific Islands; and

(f) that provision for the continuation of normal maritime interstate commerce between West Coast ports and the United States Pacific Islands is necessary in order to protect the health and well-being of the people of the United States Pacific Islands.

SEC. 3. (a) No strike or lockout in the longshore or maritime industries in the State of

Washington, Oregon, or California (hereafter in this Act such States are referred to as the "West Coast") which imperils the health or well-being of the people in any United States Pacific Island shall be permitted to interrupt normal shipping from any port on the West Coast to any United States Pacific Island, or from any United States Pacific Island to any port on the West Coast for a period of one hundred and twenty days.

(b) The Governor of Hawaii, Guam, or American Samoa, or the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the designated representative of any such Governor or of such Commissioner (if such a strike or lockout interrupts normal shipping of any United States Pacific Island where such Governor or High Commissioner is the executive) may petition any United States district court having jurisdiction of the parties to any disruption described in section 2(b) of this Act to enjoin that part of any strike or lockout or continuation thereof which interrupts normal shipping between the West Coast and any United States Pacific Island, and if the court finds that such strike or lockout meets the condition described in section 3(a) the court shall have jurisdiction to enjoin that part of any such strike or lock out or continuation thereof which interrupts normal shipping between the West Coast and any United States Pacific Island, and to make such other orders as may be appropriate, in accordance with the provisions of this section. Any such injunction and temporary restraining order shall in the aggregate remain in effect one hundred and twenty days unless discharged prior to expiration of such period with discontinuance of the disruption of maritime interstate commerce.

SEC. 4. (a) Any employee (the terms or conditions of whose position of employment are governed by the agreement entered into between the employer and the labor organization prior to such strike or lockout described in section 3(a) of this act) who performs work or services for his employer during the term of the injunction or temporary restraining order referred to in section 3(b) shall perform such work or services pursuant to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment of the last agreement between such employer and labor organization prior to such strike or lockout.

(b) Each employee shall receive additional wages for performing work or services described in subsection (a) to fully compensate him for the difference between the hourly wage he actually was paid for perform-

ing such work or services and the hourly wage he would have been paid under the agreement which resolves the labor dispute had it been in effect.

SEC. 5. The provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes", approved March 23, 1932 (29 U.S.C. 101-115), shall not apply to any injunction issued under section 3(b) of this Act.

SEC. 6. For the purposes of this Act—

(a) the term "interrupt normal shipping" means—

(1) a refusal to permit the receipt or processing of cargo or its loading aboard a ship at a port on the West Coast if such cargo is destined for use in Hawaii or any United States Pacific Island; or

(2) a refusal to permit the unloading of cargo from a ship or its processing and delivery at a port on the West Coast if such cargo was shipped from Hawaii or any United States Pacific Island; or

(3) a refusal to operate (or to permit the operation of) a ship from a port on the West Coast with cargo destined for use in any United States Pacific Island or a ship from Hawaii or any United States Pacific Island with cargo destined for a port on the West Coast;

(b) the term "strike" has the same meaning as it has in section 501(2) of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947; and

(c) the terms "employer," "employee," and "labor organization" have the same meanings as such terms have in section 2(2), (3), and (5), respectively, of the National Labor Relations Act.

(d) the term "United States Pacific Island" means the State of Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(e) the term "West Coast" means any port or ports located in the states of California, Oregon or Washington.

(f) the term "maritime interstate commerce" means that cargo destined for use in or shipped from any United States Pacific Island from or to the West Coast by surface transportation.

SEC. 7. The provisions of section 3 of this Act shall take effect on the date of its enactment unless a strike or lockout in the longshore or maritime industry on the West Coast is occurring on such date or enactment, in which case such provisions shall take effect on the fifth day after such date of enactment.

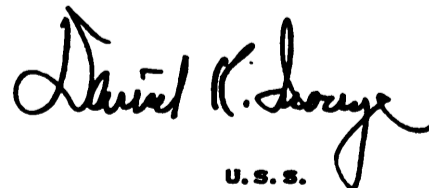
PROTECTION FOR HAWAII'S LIFELINE

Dear Friend:

Last year the United States Senate passed my Hawaii and U.S. Pacific Islands Surface Commerce Act which was designed to provide protection for the people of Hawaii from ruinous shipping tie-ups of the trade between the West Coast ports and Hawaii. Unfortunately, that measure failed to gain final adoption in the 93rd Congress. On March 10th the entire Hawaii Congressional delegation again introduced legislation to safe-guard this vital trade with modifications which we hope will help secure enactment without losing the vital protection we need. A copy of my remarks at the time of the introduction of this legislation and the text of that bill is hereby transmitted to you for your information and comments.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510



U. S. S.

DATELINE
WASHINGTON



A Report to Hawaii from —

Senator

DANIEL K. INOUYE

"The First Inroads"

Kahoolawe Faces Pentagon Study



Smuggler's Cove (above) is among Kahoolawe's most attractive features.

Kahoolawe at a Glance

Throughout the years, Kahoolawe has been the antithesis of the popular dime-store novel "island paradise."

It has a few picturesque beaches, such as Smuggler's Cove on the southwestern coast, and spectacular sea cliffs on the eastern and southern coasts that rise up to 800 feet above the water.

But Kahoolawe has well-worn gulches, 50-200 feet deep, and wind-eroded hills and flat plains that often resemble "dust bowls." It receives between 18 to 27 inches of rainfall each year, but lacks the natural supply of fresh ground water needed to sustain any sizable population of humans, plants or animals.

Kahoolawe also has suffered extensive wind damage in the last two centuries, primarily because stiff trade winds from the east have blown constantly over the 45-square mile terrain. A 1926 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey report called Kahoolawe "probably the windiest island in Hawaii." In 1933, archaeologist J. Gilbert McAllister wrote that "on windy days one is pelted as if with buckshot, and great clouds of dust are blown far out to sea, giving the impression of smoke."

One observer noted that 50 persons lived on the island in the 1820s, and most of them clustered around the highest point of Kahoolawe, called Lua Makika ("mosquito hole") that rises 1491 feet

above sea level.

Archaeologist McAllister concluded after a 1931 expedition that house foundations and ruins of religious structures (apparently fishing heiaus, or shrines) evidenced human habitation, adding that no more than 150 persons could have lived together for any period of time. "A population of this size could never have sustained itself for any length of time without obtaining food and water from Maui or one of the other neighboring islands," he said.

Beginning in 1863, the Hawaiian Government leased Kahoolawe to private parties for grazing of cattle,

(continued on page 2)

Both the White House and Congress late last year approved a 1976 appropriations bill that contains a significant provision directing the Pentagon to study the feasibility of restoring and returning Kahoolawe Island to the State of Hawaii.

The provision was the first measure dealing with Kahoolawe restoration ever to reach the White House. After President Ford signed

Aloha,

This newsletter presents a few of the many issues and events of the last session. As always, your reaction and comments are most welcome.

the legislation in November, the New York Times reported that "the first inroads" had been made towards returning the 45-square mile island to Hawaii.

The bill passed the House on November 18, 1975 by a 349-59 margin, and won unanimous Senate approval on a voice vote a day later.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye initially proposed the Kahoolawe provision during an October 23 executive mark-up of the fiscal 1976 military construction appropriations bill, H.R. 10029. On November 11, the provision survived formidable opposition in a Senate-House conference and became a permanent part of the military money bill.

One senator said after the closed conference meeting that some Senate and House conferees tried throughout the session to bargain to strike out the Kahoolawe language. The senator, who served as a conferee, said that

(continued on page 2)

Congress to Consider Native Claims Plan

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held hearings on three Hawaiian islands this month to hear testimony on a proposal to create a Hawaiian Aboriginal Claims Settlement Commission.

Witnesses addressed Senate Joint Resolution 155 which Senator Daniel K. Inouye introduced on December 18, 1975. That joint resolution seeks to create an 11-member commission to secure a proper redress of grievances arising from the overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy by agents of the United States Government in 1893.

The resolution also expresses the sense of the Congress that wrongful acts were committed by Americans in 1893, resulting in dominion over the people and Kingdom of Hawaii and domain over lands formerly held in common by Hawaiian Aborigines.

The Commission, as proposed in the resolution, would give its "fullest attention and consideration to the needs and concerns of the Hawaiian Aborigines." It would make "a full and complete study with a view to determining, with finality and certainty, the nature of the legitimate claims of, and the extent of injuries to, the Hawaiian Aborigines."

(continued on page 2)



Ragged Kahoolawe cliffs rise up to 800 feet above the water.

AT A GLANCE (continued from page 1)

sheep and goats. But by 1909, the animals already had over-grazed and had increased the island's vulnerability to wind erosion.

In 1941, all cattle on Kahoolawe had been removed and the lease transferred to the Federal Government. A year later, the island was subleased to the Navy and joint Navy and Army bombardment began.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued Executive Order 10436 on February 20, 1953, declaring Kahoolawe a possession of the United States "for naval purposes."

Under terms of the Order, when the Navy decided that the area was no longer needed, the island would be rendered "reasonably safe for human habitation" without cost to Hawaii and returned to the latter's jurisdiction. The Order also allowed Hawaii officials reasonable access for island conservation programs.

A ranking Navy Department official said in 1969 that: "The ravages of over a quarter of a century of air and surface bombardment have probably irrevocably eliminated the possibility of future safe, domestic use of the island."

An unpublished 1972 report by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources concluded: "The present success of test plantings point to the feasibility of expanded plantings ... this island could become

STUDY (continued from page 1)

despite "a lot of sympathy" for the Navy's position on Kahoolawe, "many conferees found they could not dismiss the argument for restoring Kahoolawe very easily."

"I did not sense that there would be any trade-off on that section of the appropriations bill," he said.

The Kahoolawe provision would secure for the first time a comprehensive examination and list of estimated costs of the island's restoration and transfer to the State of Hawaii. Pentagon findings are expected to be in Congressional hands a year after the formal study begins.

The Navy, which now has jurisdiction over the bomb-ridden island, has insisted repeatedly that Kahoolawe constitutes a necessary element of the national security effort because it affords the military a

a showplace to illustrate our open space efforts.

"The entire island, at some future date, could provide an attractive setting for recreation opportunities," the report said.

Since 1970, ironwoods and tamarisk have adapted to the dry soil, and ironwoods have grown to heights ranging from 8 to 18 feet in four years.

To combat the persistent water problem, the 1972 State report said a "catchment area" could be constructed initially "at a nominal cost," by lining one of the natural crater-like areas of Kahoolawe. The State estimates that a five-acre area possibly could provide one million gallons of water annually.

The State report blamed continued overgrazing by several thousand goats for the present vegetation problem, adding that military bombing operations have contributed to the plant and soil problem "only secondarily."

Hawaii State Forestry and Land officials today are optimistic that Kahoolawe can be restored and that reservoirs of water can be created. Their report pledged cooperation with the Navy, but said also that:

"Perhaps, the military, too, will develop a conscience on environmental deterioration and seek an alternative method for this (bombing) type of training."

realistic training site. The Navy also has asserted that surface and air bombardment has eliminated the possibility of any future, safe domestic use of Kahoolawe.

Prior to final passage of the bill, Inouye told his Senate colleagues:

"I suspect there must be other insular targets that the Navy may set its sights on, however, no one in the civilian sector knows for sure if the Navy has even considered efforts to locate a less objectionable target, removed from population centers and totally useless for any future development.

"Furthermore, it is not axiomatic that Kahoolawe cannot be restored or cultivated ... This provision is significant because officials at the Pentagon have not been willing to take any steps toward the restoration (of Kahoolawe). A Defense Department study is a vital first step that would be most welcome by the people of Hawaii."

CLAIMS (continued from page 1)

Upon introduction of the measure, Inouye said the resolution should establish "a clear statement that a wrong ... has never been redressed.

"The full repair (of the injury sustained by native Hawaiians) is still the unfinished business of this government."

The resolution is considered "but a first small step" in an attempt to repair the injury. The entire issue of Hawaiian grievances is of "such complexity and importance and so dependent upon convincing the Congress of the merits of the claim that the establishment of an independent Commission, as proposed by this measure, to recommend to the Congress the amount and the structure format necessary to meeting our obligations is an essential first step to their eventual success,".

The first Commission meeting would be convened by the President within 60 days of the approval of the resolution. An interim report of the Commission would be due before Congress in a year, and a final report would be due a year later.

The Governor of Hawaii would recommend six of eleven Presidential appointees to the Commission.

White House, Congress Approve Metric Conversion Bill

President Ford has signed into law a bill that would establish a national board to coordinate voluntary conversion to the metric system of measurement in the United States. Similar legislation had been pending in Congress for more than a decade, and "metrification" bills had been entertained in the Congress as early as the Civil War.

Ford's signature, affixed last December 23, cleared the way for coordination of the increasing use of the metric system through the creation of a 17-member U.S. Metric Board.

The board would help coordinate voluntary conversion plans developed by industry and other groups and would undertake educational programs to aid public understanding of the metric system.

But the board would not be empowered to force conversion, nor would it set any target date for completion of the conversion process. It would not provide any subsidies to groups, but could recommend legislation to provide funds if necessary.

Three Senators -- Clairborne Pell (D-Rhode Island), Daniel K. Inouye and Charles McC. Mathias (R-Maryland) -- jointly introduced the metric bill in this Congress that won unanimous Senate approval on a voice vote December 8. The House agreed to the Senate bill on December 11, and sent the bill to the White House for final approval.

Inouye, as Senate floor manager of the metric bill (now Public Law 94-168), argued on December 8 that "the question facing us ... is not whether we convert, but the manner in which we convert. If we continue in the manner which we have been following thus far, we shall end up with a patchwork of conversion programs and dual measurements that will result in costly and unnecessary duplication."

Supporters of the metric bill singled out the United States as the only major industrial nation that, until now, had not adopted a metric conversion policy or that is not already metric.

Senate Backs Hawaii Rate Integration

The Senate has agreed to a resolution that seeks Federal Communications Commission action to assure that interstate communications service between the Mainland and Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico will be integrated into a national rate system.

Passed unanimously on a voice vote last December 11, the measure, S. Res. 318, expresses the sense of the Senate that with the advent of domestic communications satellite technology, the FCC "should take such action... as is necessary" to effect an "enlarged domestic rate pattern."

Integration of Hawaii into a new national rate pattern could reduce sharply the price of a long-distance phone call to the Mainland. Present Hawaii-Mainland telephone rates can be over 200 per cent higher than current rates between Mainland states over the same distance (SEE TABLE).

Already several communications companies are preparing rate integration plans for FCC review this spring. The companies' action apparently had been prompted by passage of the Senate resolution as well as by a December 5 FCC Memorandum, Opinion and Order that supported a policy of rate integration.

Effective March 29 will be a minimum 20 per cent reduction on average long-distance calls between Hawaii and the Mainland. Hawaiian Telephone and AT&T announced the cut earlier this month; the companies still are expected to plan further reductions to comply with the

'Integration . . . into a new national rate pattern could reduce sharply the price of a long-distance call . . .'

stated policy of both the Senate and the FCC concerning communications rates.

The Senate resolution, written and introduced by Senator Daniel K. Inouye on December 5, focused on a 1972 FCC Report and Order on the issue of communications satellites and rate integration. In that report, the FCC said it would require companies applying for authorized domestic satellite systems to submit plans to bring Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico into a national rate pattern.

The Commission then concluded that with the introduction of satellite technology, "distance should dramatically diminish as an excuse or justification of the historic high-rate treatment that has been accorded Hawaiian-Mainland services."

Since 1972, however, apparent confusion over the FCC policy on rates and satellites resulted in continued discrimination against the Hawaiian consumer and little relief from exorbitant long-distance rates.

Communications carriers who expressed intent to serve

When hearings on S. Res. 318 were held on December 9, 1975, Hawaii State Department of Regulatory Agencies Director Wayne Minami reported these comparisons of Hawaii interstate telephone rates to those in Mainland states:

<i>Direct Distance Dialed Rate</i>	<i>Percentage Hawaii/Mainland Rate over Mainland Coast to Coast Rate (max).</i>
<i>Daytime</i>	<i>76 to 110%</i>
<i>Evening</i>	<i>105 to 139%</i>
<i>Weekend and Nights</i>	<i>233 to 289%</i>
<i>Operator Assisted Station to Station Rate</i>	<i>Percentage Higher</i>
<i>Daytime</i>	<i>62 to 92%</i>
<i>Weekend, Evening & Nights</i>	<i>23 to 46%</i>
<i>Operator Assisted Person to Person</i>	<i>77 to 111%</i>

(The two percentages represent the two zones reflected in Hawaii's rates and are based on a three minute call.)

Hawaii by new domestic communications satellites (expected to be launched beginning next month) did not submit rate integration plans required by the 1972 FCC ruling.

Just after the introduction of the Senate resolution in December, the FCC issued a new Memorandum, Opinion and Order to reiterate its 1972 policy of requiring the integration of Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico into a national rate pattern and to try to eliminate any doubts about the Commission's rules on rates and domestic satellites.

In its Order, the FCC said that all applicants for satellite use must submit, prior to authorization, a specific rate integration plan for review and approval by the Commission.

On December 9, the Commerce Subcommittee on Communications convened a hearing to allow FCC Chairman Wiley and Hawaii and Alaska State officials to discuss rate integration and the Senate Resolution 318.

Wiley asserted again that the FCC had not abandoned its 1972 policy and expressed hope that the FCC could resolve the issue by March, when the first domestic communications satellite will be launched. Under rigorous questioning by a ranking Senator, Wiley conceded, however, that the FCC may resort to a "phased-in" program of integration and that full rate equality may not be realized for some time.

(The FCC has said that carriers must submit fully justified rate plans by March 17.)

The Senate Commerce Committee issued its report
(continued on page 4)

FCC Authorizes Hawaii Mailgram Service

After a series of delays last year, the Federal Communications Commission finally has granted a temporary authority to six communications carriers to provide a joint "Mailgram" service to Hawaii effective March 1, 1976.

Notice to the carriers came in a February 10, 1976 letter from the FCC Common Carrier Bureau. It granted temporary authority for "Mailgram" service "effective March 1, 1976... but not beyond September 1, 1976."

The FCC still must consider a formal application for an "interim" service offered jointly by the carriers, to be filed with the Commission by March 11, 1976. The FCC also must act on pending applications for a permanent service to Hawaii.

In "Mailgram" service, messages are transmitted electronically from one location to the post office of another and then delivered as first class mail. The service has been available to the Mainland states since 1971.

Carriers to participate in a temporary service include Western Union Telegraph, Western Union International, Western Union of Hawaii, Hawaiian Telephone Company, RCA Global Communications and ITT World Communications.

Each company has vied with the others for the permanent FCC grant that would go to a single carrier. But public and government pressure late last summer induced

the companies and the FCC Common Carrier Bureau to consider an interim service in which all six carriers participate and share revenues.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye and State officials launched an intensive pressure campaign in early May, 1975 to urge the FCC and the companies to act expeditiously in servicing Hawaii. The State of Hawaii earlier in 1972 asked the Commission to consider "Mailgram" service to Hawaii, but no substantive progress resulted.

'... further delay by FCC inaction in resolving the issue . . . preclude(s) the availability of a proven valuable service.'

Hawaii officials argued that inclusion of Hawaii in the "Mailgram" service was overdue; that further delay by FCC inaction in resolving the issue with the carriers precluded the availability of a proven valuable service for those desiring an alternative to telephones and telegrams for Hawaii-Mainland communications.

Acting on behalf of the State's interest, and in part as a ranking member of the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Communications, Inouye exchanged a series of letters with

(continued on page 4)

MAILGRAM (continued from page 3)

FCC Chairman Richard E. Wiley and spoke directly with Wiley at Subcommittee hearings to press for the service.

Wiley wrote in an October 1, 1975 letter that the FCC was "optimistic that an interim proposal can be implemented in the near future." On October 21, Wiley wrote that the message service to Hawaii "could be effectuated by November 15, 1975."

But on November 14, the FCC wrote that obstacles continued to delay implementation of the service and that notification from the U.S. Postal Service indicated that "Mailgrams" could not be handled until after the Christmas mailing season.

The impasse also involved disputes over tolls and the division of revenues, and an appropriate name for the service, because "Mailgram" is a registered trademark

'... our patience is waning, one letter said.'

owned by Western Union Telegraph.

Inouye's several responses to FCC letters expressed disappointment over continued delay and disputes and continued to urge Commission action with the carriers to reach an interim agreement. "The stalls and delays aggravate the persistent problem concerning Hawaii's need for communications systems that are equal to those available on the Mainland. We have been patient and hopeful that modern services may be made available to our Island communities, but our patience is waning," one letter said.

The FCC on December 22, 1975 ordered the carriers to file a joint plan in 20 days, but later extended the deadline to January 30, 1976 to accommodate continuing negotiations between ITT and other carriers.

The Commission later announced that all "Mailgram" revenues would be held in escrow if the carriers failed to



Foreign Operations Subcommittee Chairman INOUE greets Secretary of State HENRY KISSINGER (left) at a November 20, 1975 hearing on foreign aid.

agree on the division of tolls. The FCC has said it expects an agreement to be outlined in the formal application due March 11.

The trademark controversy reached a tentative resolution when the FCC in its December notice to the carriers ordered that the temporary and interim service be called "Mailgram" with additional "identifiers" if necessary. Western Union Telegraph would receive a royalty fee for use of the trademark.

RATES (continued from page 3)

following the hearings that concluded that "a regulatory agency must not be dilatory in developing policies to meet technological changes and clear public needs."

Inouye, who chaired the hearing and authored the Committee report, pledged in December to continue to prod the FCC as long as an inequality of rates persists. "The FCC has been less than diligent in implementing its announced policy. Should further delay result in integrating Hawaii, as a consequence, the public will once again be the loser. Hawaii must have access to communications technology that is now available on the Mainland, and at reasonable, equitable rates."

The following brief stories touch upon a few of the year's activities -- activities in which Senator Inouye participated as a representative of Hawaii's interests in Washington, a writer of legislation, and a chairman of hearings vital to the public interest.

The Defense Department last month abandoned plans to transfer the Tripler Army Medical Center from Army to Navy jurisdiction after Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld learned that such a transfer would jeopardize hospital operations and a John A. Burns School of Medicine training program.

Rumsfeld and his aides attended a one-hour meeting on January 12 during which figures were presented showing that the Army has been the "dominant user" of Tripler, despite the Navy's predominance in the Pearl Harbor-Leeward Oahu area.

Other statistics presented to Rumsfeld and his staff showed that transfer to the Navy probably would lead to a cutback in hospital beds, drastically reducing veteran services. A reduction in the civilian work force also was predicted because of the proposed Navy take-over.

In addition, about 220 local medical students have trained at Tripler. When the Pentagon announced its decision not to transfer jurisdiction, it noted that "there will be no discontinuance of the teaching mission."

A public hearing was held in Honolulu last October 15, 1975 on the Senate bill to protect Hawaii and other Pacific Islands from West Coast shipping strikes. The bill, S. 1126, would guarantee 120 days of uninterrupted shipping to Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam and Micronesia during a West Coast strike or lockout.

Just prior to the hearings, a local survey of a cross section of Oahu residents revealed that 83 per cent supported the legislation. During the hearing, one of 30 witnesses addressed the charge that the dock bill was "anti-labor." He said, "No one union or group of unions should have the power to abruptly cut the main lifeline of a noncontiguous portion of the United States."

About 99 per cent of Hawaii's trade by weight arrives by ship or barge and 90 per cent of its imported food comes from the West Coast. But the shipments constitute a fraction of the coast's total maritime trade.

The Senate bill is expected to get priority action during the early portion of this Congressional session.

A bill, S. 215, was introduced in the Senate early last January to create a no-fault insurance system under which persons sustaining injuries as the result of health care services would be compensated for their injury-related losses.

It sparked considerable discussion in public and government circles, because it addressed the severe problems in the existing system for handling malpractice claims.

Last year's flurry of malpractice insurer withdrawals in several states constituted a crisis or near-crisis that demanded a search for a legislative remedy for the problems that continue to ensue from the tort system of dealing with medical injury compensation.

The bill would allow the HEW Secretary to enter contracts with health care providers who chose to participate in the no-fault program. The providers would pay an annual premium to a Medical Injury Compensation Fund and in turn would receive no-fault coverage for their patients as well as federal medical malpractice insurance for themselves.

Accompanying this bill has been S. 482, a measure that provides for an arbitration system for adjudicating malpractice claims. Both measures now reside in the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Presently, mounting agitation in the medical industry may force the bills out of committee and expedite floor action.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Daniel K. Inouye
U. S. S.

DATELINE
WASHINGTON

July 76



A Report to Hawaii from -

Senator

DANIEL K. INOUE

Intelligence Panel Has Broad Powers

The Senate this spring created a permanent Select Committee on Intelligence with sole legislative and budgetary authority over the Central Intelligence Agency and shared control of other intelligence-gathering agencies in the United States Government.

By a vote of 72-22, the Senate on May 19 passed S. Res. 400, a 23-page document which details committee structure and responsibilities.

The resolution gives the new committee exclusive authority to monitor CIA activities and to authorize funds for agency operations. Although it also has primary authority over the rest of the national intelligence community, the panel shares legislative and budgetary authority with the Senate Judiciary and Armed Services Committees.

The committee also has authority to declassify sensitive information, but if the President objects to any public disclosure, the matter will be referred to the full Senate for a decision.

Abuses

Passage of S. Res. 400 followed a 15-month investigation by a temporary Senate intelligence panel headed by Senator Frank Church (D-Idaho) of abuses, both domestic and foreign, by U.S. intelligence groups -- the CIA, FBI, National Security Agency and agencies of the Departments of Defense, State, Justice and Treasury. The Church Committee's chief finding was that Congress had exercised too little control over intelligence activities, and the committee recommended creation of a permanent committee with broad oversight powers.

S. Res. 400 specifically charges the new committee with the following duties:

☆ **OVERSIGHT.** The committee must engage in "vigilant legislative oversight over the intelligence activities of the United States to assure that such activities are in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The resolution also directs the committee,

(continued on page 2)



Flanked by Vice Chairman HOWARD BAKER (right) and Staff Director WILLIAM MILLER (left), Intelligence Committee Chairman INOUE prepares to question a witness at the committee's first public hearing on June 23.

Senators Tackle Difficult Job

When the new Senate Select Committee on Intelligence met for the first time on May 27, 1976, chairman-elect Daniel K. Inouye urged his colleagues to prepare for a problem that will forever confront the committee: how best to reconcile the legitimate need for secrecy of sensitive intelligence activities with the fundamental protection of civil liberties.

What follows are excerpts from the opening remarks which were delivered in the closed committee meeting, but were released publicly:

"Gentlemen, we are here to form a new committee of the United States Senate. The adoption of Senate Resolution 400 has created the Select Committee on Intelligence, but it is we who must bring it to life. The Senate has created a committee which faces a momentous task; a committee which must act in a most deliberate manner, if it is to restore responsibility and accountability to the conduct of the intelligence activities of the United States Government. This is the task we face, and, we face it together.

"A Sharp Break"

"If we have any illusions about what lies before us, we need only consider the record of abuses of the past. Indeed, if we are to gain perspective on the future, we must recall the past, study it and learn its lessons, and then make a sharp break into a new era of responsible legislative oversight of the intelligence community.

"The exhaustive study, recently completed by the investigating committee chaired by Senator Church, has produced a detailed recounting of the past activities of the vast intelligence gathering apparatus operating under the command of the Federal government. The volumes produced by the committee reveal a long record of dedicated service marred by a few actions so excessive and so distasteful as to shatter the faith of the American people in their intelligence gathering institutions. That faith must be restored and those abuses must never be repeated.

"... We have learned that there must be active continuous legislative oversight of intelligence activities, if we are to protect individual freedoms. Wise and honorable men tried, in the past, to regulate the intelligence community. But, for too

long, they received little support and, as the intelligence community grew, excesses and the abuse of trust occurred. The agencies, having no counterweight, bowed to Executive pressures and the excesses were magnified. So, we have learned that there must be a visible structure for legislative oversight, a focal point of responsibility and authority, if there is to be a legislative guardian of liberty. And, that is this committee.

(continued on page 2)

Aloha,

The Senate recently created a new intelligence oversight committee, sensing public support and interest in forging an effective intelligence-gathering system that is both responsible and accountable to the American people.

Hopefully, this newsletter will offer you background on the new committee that will help you in assessing its work in the future. Your comments will be most welcome.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Full texts of Senate Resolution 400 may be obtained by writing the office:
442 Russell Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20510



Sen. BIRCH BAYH (left), MILLER (center) and INOUE hear testimony at the June 23 public hearing.

S. RES. 400 (continued from page 1)
 "for purposes of accountability to the Senate," to make regular and periodic reports to the Senate on the nature and extent of U.S. intelligence activities.

The committee assumes weighty responsibilities: reviewing an intelligence budget estimated in the billions of dollars, monitoring the work of many thousands of employees and striking a balance between the public's right to know and the intelligence community's need for secrecy.

☆ **LEGISLATION.** All proposed bills, resolutions, petitions, messages, agency reports and other matters relating to the intelligence

community will be referred to the new committee. The panel intends to write charters for the various intelligence agencies to define their missions and to prescribe necessary limits to their activities to assure the protection of individuals' civil rights.

☆ **BUDGET.** The committee will authorize the budgets of the intelligence agencies each year, having sole jurisdiction over funds authorized for the CIA. Authorization measures for the defense agencies, FBI and other groups will be considered by both the intelligence committee and the appropriate standing committee (Armed Services, Judiciary), and along with the CIA authorization would go before the full Senate.

OPENING REMARKS (continued from page 1)

"...We know of the importance of intelligence to the monitoring of international agreements such as the SALT agreement. We know of the importance of intelligence to our country's policies in the Middle East and other trouble-spots in the world. We know of the importance of intelligence to the formulation of our nation's defense and foreign policies. In brief, we know that, in this age, much of the essential information required for the conduct of our government can only be obtained by our intelligence agencies, which must frequently engage in secretive work posing grave dangers to the individual agents who gather the information. Our nation must have an effective intelligence network. The secrecy of the activities of that network, and the security of individual agents, must be maintained as a matter of the highest priority. That is part of the work of this committee.

"But, we have also been caused to reconsider: How can we best protect individual rights in a free society while obtaining the information necessary to the preservation of the security of our nation? ...The protection of liberty must be founded in law. We are law-makers. And, new laws are required, if we are to resolve this question. That, too, is the work of this committee.

"...We have much to do to establish this committee as a responsible and effective oversight committee. We must work in harmony and we must work as a committee and not as a collection of individuals.

"I pledge that the security of this country will not be compromised by the work of this committee. I pledge that the CIA and other intelligence agencies will not violate the civil rights of any American."

Other senators appointed to the Select Committee on Intelligence by the Senate Majority and Minority Leaders include:

Democrats -- Birch Bayh (Indiana), Adlai E. Stevenson (Illinois), William D. Hathaway (Maine), Walter Huddleston (Kentucky), Joseph Biden (Delaware), Robert B. Morgan (North Carolina) and Gary W. Hart (Colorado).

Republicans -- Vice Chairman Howard H. Baker (Tennessee), Clifford P. Case (New Jersey), Strom Thurmond (South Carolina), Mark O. Hatfield (Oregon), Barry Goldwater (Arizona), Robert T. Stafford (Vermont) and Jake Garn (Utah).

The Church Committee, in its final report, said funding levels had been disguised in past defense bills handled by a number of House and Senate subcommittees so that neither the whole Congress nor the public knew how much was spent on intelligence activities.

Under terms of S. Res. 400, the new committee "shall obtain an annual report" from the directors of the CIA and FBI and secretaries of State

'...Congress had exercised too little control...'

and Defense that "review the intelligence activities of the agency or department... and the intelligence activities of foreign countries directed at the United States."

Public disclosure of the annual reports, or sources of information contained in the reports, is not required, although the committee, at its discretion, may release unclassified versions to the public. Specific funding levels, committee reports to the Senate, secret agency operations and various classified papers also may be made public by the committee, but with the consent of the President or, in the event of a Presidential objection, with a majority vote in the Senate. Any disclosures by the committee alone or by any committee members or staff is prohibited; violations could mean immediate discharge for employees and possible expulsion for senators.

At the first open committee hearing June 23, Inouye publicly urged "mutual cooperation and understanding" between the President and Congress, adding that the committee "will make every effort to assure that the intelligence agencies of the United States are the best in the world but perform their necessary functions under the law."

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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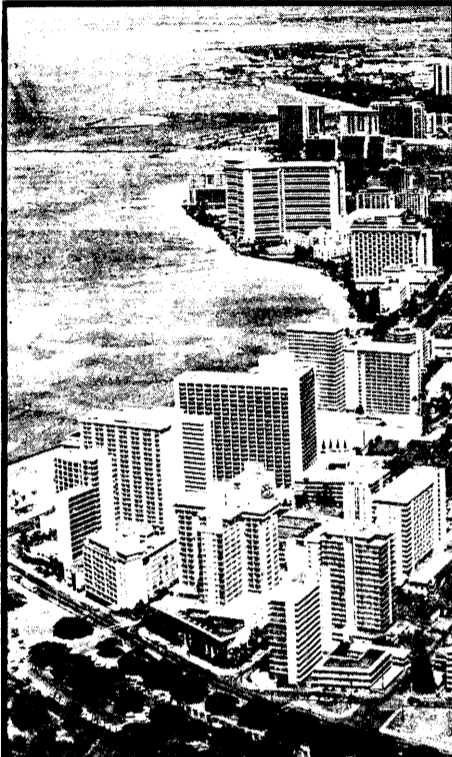
Senator Daniel K. Inouye
 Room 442, Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Daniel K. Inouye
 U. S. S.

Senator

DANIEL K. INOUE

October 1976



An aerial view of Waikiki.

Decentralization: A Plan Hawaii Might Consider

/From a speech to the Hawaii State Conference on Employment, September 3, 1976/

"In my opinion limitation of living space would effectively regulate the flow of in-migration to the advantage of future generations of Hawaiians . . . Where the increase in population is principally due to in-migration and not to an accelerated birthrate, a limitation on living space would keep population growth under control.

"I, therefore, propose development of the underpopulated neighbor islands to counter these potential problems and indeed, to help reduce the even higher unemployment which is found there. There is a need to reverse the present trend whereby the young from the neighbor islands stream into Honolulu, a city beset with the urban problems of increased crime, traffic jams and juvenile delinquency. The salutary effects of a greater dispersal of our population cannot be denied.

"We must provide meaningful employment opportunities on Maui, Kauai, Molokai and Hawaii if we expect our young citizens to live there. One way to transport jobs away from Oahu would be through the decentralization of state government,

(continued on page 2)

Criticize President Ford

Senators Fault U.S. Sugar Policy

Senator Daniel K. Inouye has called "inexcusable" Ford Administration sugar policy that has allowed sugar prices to drop below the cost of production, threatening the survival of Hawaii's largest agricultural commodity.

Democrats Russell Long (La.), Hubert Humphrey (Minn.), Frank Church and others, and several Republican colleagues also have faulted the Ford sugar policy, urging that the President reduce the sugar import quota and consider removing sugar from a commodity preference list, in addition to raising the import tariff.

Following intensified bipartisan pressure, President Ford on Sept. 21 announced an import tariff hike from 0.625 to 1.875 cents per pound to dampen the sugar price decline.

But critics said Ford did not do enough. "This response by the President, while welcome, is too little and too late," Inouye said in a Sept. 22 floor speech. "It is applying a Band-Aid when what is needed is a sugar policy and a long-range sugar program."

"The fallacy in the thinking of those who see the 'free market' as beneficial to the consumer should be apparent to anyone who compares the continuing high price of sugar and products using large amounts of sugar with the low prices now paid to producers."

Ford economic aide L. William Seidman came under fire in an earlier Senate speech for reasserting Ford's interest in keeping a free market for agricultural commodities, including sugar.

Inouye on Sept. 8 said, "To sit idly by, as this Administration is doing, witnessing the further decline of this industry so essential to the fragile economy of Hawaii is inexcusable."

Aloha,

This issue of DATELINE WASHINGTON presents excerpts of speeches and statements that address a number of current, perhaps, controversial issues. Your comments will be most welcome.

What follows is an excerpt of the Sept. 8 floor speech, one of several which have been made this year on the issue of domestic sugar policy:

"Mr. Seidman reiterates the standard Administration tribute to the concept of a free market for agricultural commodities, including sugar, thereby disclosing that he is either ignorant of the facts or willing to ignore them when it comes to the situation in my State.

"In Hawaii there is no alternative crop which can be raised instead of sugarcane. Diversification of agriculture has been an elusive goal

(continued on page 3)



The vast sugarcane fields at Waialua, Oahu are shown above.



Downtown Honolulu is the heart of Hawaii's government and business community, but may soon be overcrowded.

Decentralization: A Plan Hawaii Might Consider

(continued from page 1)

a course I have recommended for over a decade. Why not establish a central office of the Department of Agriculture on a neighboring island leaving only a branch office on Oahu?

"Hawaii is presently an exception to the general rule vis-a-vis state capitals. In all but a handful of states, the capital is located in a small or medium-sized city: Sacramento not Los Angeles, is the capital of California; Albany, not New York City is the seat of the New York government; and Detroit may be the automobile capital of the world, but Lansing is the capital of Michigan.

"Perhaps this suggestion will meet with a chorus of jeers that people

will refuse to move out of Honolulu. But . . . if our problem is drastic, the solution must be equally so.

Jobs

"If decentralization could be accomplished, it would mean jobs for the people of the neighbor islands . . . jobs in construction, government, business which would encompass all skill levels from managerial through janitorial positions. Included in the decentralization -- before it is too late -- should be the University of Hawaii.

"A decentralization of the University of Hawaii would mean an immediate uplift in the educational,

cultural environment of the people of the neighbor islands. Why should Honolulu be the only city in Hawaii with a symphony orchestra? Those of us in government have the responsibility to improve the quality of life of all our constituents, not just those who happen to live in large urban areas.

"Private sector decentralization would undoubtedly follow this government lead. Retail business, industries, and professional offices would be established on the Islands. Decentralization is not an easy course to follow, but it is certainly worthy of thorough investigation and evaluation."

Non-democratic Nations Included

Senate Panel Endorses Third-World Aid

[A portion of the final report on the 1977 Foreign Assistance Appropriations bill, written by Inouye on behalf of the Senate Appropriations Committee/

"It is an unquestionable fact of political reality that by far the majority of states in the developing world are under authoritarian rule. The full spectrum of oppression is represented.

"In some countries, authoritarian rule follows upon the conviction of

religious impediments to democratic government.

A Way of Life

"The unavoidable conclusion to be made from this account is that authoritarian rule is and has been the way of life for much of the world. It lies beyond the power and responsibilities of the United States to insist that all nations adopt the democratic model as their form of government.

"But, it is argued, dictatorships

we can try to bring them light.

"Furthermore...conditions in much of the developing world are such that governments of men would be hard-pressed to match the tyranny imposed by hunger, and poverty and disease. These factors...impose their will without regard to forms of government or ideals of men...If the most basic of human needs are to be met, the United States must establish relations with the people of all nations. The pursuit of pristine relations in an unsavory world would place hundreds of millions beyond the reach of our assistance.

"This Committee does not subscribe to the view that opposition to dictatorships and the provision of assistance to needy peoples are mutually exclusive propositions. This is not to suggest that the United States fully embrace governments unresponsive to the human needs of their peoples and disrespectful of the basic rights of all men. Surely, we, as a nation, can have the wisdom to conduct our relationships with discretion.

Systematic Review

"This will, of course, be more difficult than the blanket suspension of assistance to authoritarian governments. It will require a conscientious and systematic review of our assistance to such governments...It will require that we ensure that our assistance does improve the lot of the people and is not used for the purpose of shoring up unpopular dictatorial regimes. It will, finally, require that our assistance not be used under the guise of security, to further oppression."

'We believe that, for every reason given for terminating aid relations with dictatorships, there are...stronger arguments for continuing our relations with these states, even though their governments are repugnant to our ideals.'

strong-willed and purposeful leaders that only strong measures can bring their people into the modern world. In sharp contrast, there are those who exercise dictatorial powers, not in service to the people, but in protection of the vested interests of a political and social elite.

"Many explanations have been propounded for the incidence of dictatorial forms of government in the developing world. It is said that the republican form of government requires a literate body-politic, and that this is absent in much of the developing world . . . Many of these countries have no democratic tradition and, in fact, had been under autocratic or colonial rule for centuries prior to independence. There are, moreover, in many of the developing countries, cultural and

are dictatorships and dictatorships are inimical to American ideals. Those who hold this view fail to make distinctions between degrees of autocratic control and believe that the United States should suspend all assistance to all authoritarian governments. This Committee cannot agree.

"We believe that, for every reason given for terminating aid relations with dictatorships, there are, in many cases other, stronger arguments for continuing our relations with these states, even though their governments are repugnant to our ideals. To do otherwise, to sever all ties, would be to cut ourselves from the peoples of these countries and to leave them under the dark night of oppression. We can stand afar and curse the darkness, or

Senators Criticize Ford As Sugar Price Falls

(continued from page 1)

which has been attempted for decades, without success. The suggestion made by Mr. Seidman that market oriented agricultural policy returns decision making to 'individuals best qualified to make the decisions -- U.S. growers' is an empty gesture to the sugarcane growers in my State.

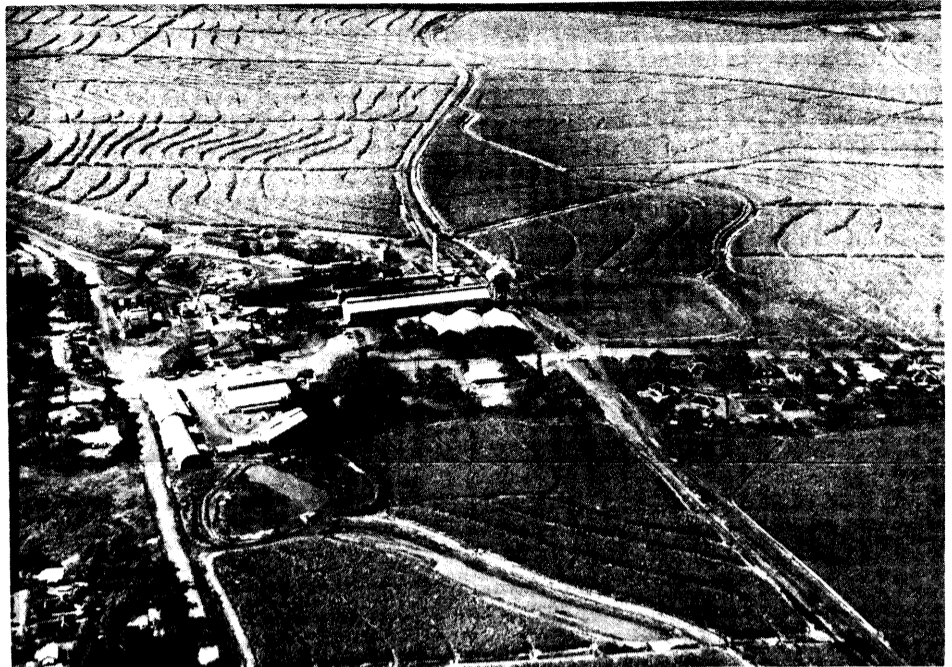
"It appears absurd to argue as the Administration does, that the individual grower or producer can best make rational decisions on sugar

'Sugar is the third largest source of income...'

production from the operations of a 'free market' when the best brains in the Administration have demonstrated such inability to forecast with any degree of accuracy what sugar prices will be.

(Seidman earlier on July 7 informed the Senate: "We see no reason to be alarmed at price prospects for the remainder of this year given the current outlook.")

"Further, if decision making, in Mr. Seidman's view means making a choice of what crop to raise, it is a luxury which the growers in Hawaii do not enjoy. Even if there were feasible alternative crops for the 225,000 acres of fields now growing sugarcane, and so far we have not discovered any, the particular circumstances in Hawaii preclude a switch in response to market conditions except over a very long term. Our sugarcane grows, on



Sugar long has been the backbone of the Maui economy, where the industry employs an annual average of 2300 persons and, in 1973 reaped about \$33.9 million in raw sugar sales. A Maui plantation is shown above.

the average, two years before the first harvest.

Prices Plunge

"Instead of taking the regulatory steps available under existing statutory authority, this Administration chooses only to monitor developments in the sugar market and has formed an interagency task force for that purpose... The average domestic price for raw sugar during March was 16.27 cents per pound. In April it was 15.58 cents per pound... On

September 7 it declined still further to 9.35 cents. Domestic producers cannot remain in business at that price level.

"The sugar industry is vital to the economy of the entire State of Hawaii... Sugar is the third largest source of income to the State, contributing about \$368 million to the economy in 1975. It is our largest export.

"To sit idly by, as this Administration is doing, witnessing the further decline of this industry so essential to the fragile economy of Hawaii is inexcusable."

U. S. Faces Russian Maritime Challenge

/From an August 21, 1976 speech at the launching of the Mormacsky, in San Diego, California/

"The nation has shortchanged its commitment to seapower and to all those elements that permit a nation to use the oceans advantageously -- its Navy, its merchant fleet, its shipbuilding, its fishing industry and its knowledge of marine science and engineering. Our commitment of planning and resources to these sectors has been inadequate.

"We are the world's number one

trading nation -- over 25 percent of total world international trade is with the United States -- yet we carry only 6 percent of our waterborne international trade in U.S. flag ships.

"The United States may not always be able to purchase all the shipping it needs. The seas are very political. We may have nations, or blocs of nations, who believe it in their best interest to prevent the United States from trading during a crisis. During the 1973 Middle East War, Liberia -- a nation which has pledged not to interfere with its Liberian flag-

American owned ships, successfully prohibited these vessels from supplying Israel.

"Many other nations are building fleets with the dual purpose of capturing foreign exchange and at the same time securing a political advantage.

Embargo

"For one thing, control of the transportation by the producing nations could mean a more effective embargo next time. It could be better pinpointed and more finely tuned than the 1973-74 embargo... It would permit the supply of oil to be turned off at our very shores rather than at the source -- thus depriving us of the 40-day supply that was at sea on the way to us in tankers last time. In 1973, that 40 days was vital for preparation and planning.

"Just as serious, the biggest incursions into our shipping are happening in the vital liner segment where Russians and other Communist Bloc nations are rushing pell mell as cross traders. The Russians have the fastest growing fleets in the world. While we were going from first to eighth, the Russians have gone from



"Many nations are building fleets with the dual purpose of capturing foreign exchange and... securing political advantage."

(continued on page 4)

Russian Ship Industry Challenges American Fleet

(continued from page 3)

23rd to sixth in merchant fleet tonnage.

"Since 1970 the Soviets have abandoned any pretense of building their fleet only for their own trading purposes and are deploying their merchant ships in every lucrative trade they can get into. They invariably use the same methods --

quoting very low rates on highly rated commodities, turning down low rated commodities that are a real responsibility of common carriers. After getting a foothold, they operate at rates 10 to 15 percent below conference rates for desirable commodities.

"Some people argue that this is to our advantage -- we will get cheap shipping and the Soviets will be

subsidizing us. If ever there has been a false economy, this is one. While we may get some low rates now, what will happen when our shipping capacity is gone because they control so much of the trades? What would happen in a crisis if they chose to disrupt our trade routes, especially with important allies or developing countries?

Taking Advantage

"It would be foolhardy to base our national security and commerce on Soviet intentions and goodwill -- to increase our dependence on their seapower, to permit continued erosion of our strength, to completely lose access to third world economies. And they are taking advantage of our open economies to do just this -- driving fair competition out with predatory practices.

"Our response must be more positive -- we must support our U.S. flag fleet. Unfortunately, the U.S. maritime shipbuilding program has slowed to a standstill when it should be rising to meet this challenge. The

'...we must support our U.S. flag fleet.'

number of vessels being contracted for delivery in 1977 and beyond is very small.

"We in Congress have tried to deal with the nation's maritime crisis. We enacted legislation to assure that a portion of our oil imports would be carried on U.S.-flag vessels. President Ford vetoed it.

"I sponsored legislation to deal with predatory shipping practices by the Soviets and other East Bloc nations. The Ford Administration frustrated and blocked it.

"Those who labor in our shipyards...have a vital role. So do the officers and seamen who operate our vessels on the world's oceans. All those involved in the planning, design, financing and other functions needed to bring such a project to completion make a vital contribution. And all of us working together must get sufficient understanding from the American public to keep the U.S. flag flying on the seas of the world. Our commitment to this nation's future requires no less."

Profession Hurt by a Few

Doctors' Image Worsens

/From remarks delivered June 4, 1976 at Tripler Army Medical Center graduation ceremonies/

"I have had to listen to the testimony of eminent physicians and surgeons charging that nearly one-third of our nation's hysterectomies are unnecessary, and many are criminally unnecessary;

"That we have statistics that say that one out of every forty admissions to a hospital eventually results in injury due to overt negligence;

"That corrupt doctors have cheated not only the Federal Government but, more importantly, the helpless elderly patient by fraudulently inflating their payments due from Medicare and Medicaid, or by prescribing medications for patients that they have never seen;

"That our Senate Special Committee on Aging reports that from 20-40 percent of our nursing home drugs are administered in error;

"And that while we hear of the heroic efforts by organized medicine over the past 12 years to clean up its own house, in the next sentence we learn that of the approximately 345,000 practicing physicians in the United States, in 1973 only 12 lost their licenses and maybe an additional 100 more had some procedures brought against them.

"Your profession is faced with a number of critical challenges that must be resolved. And as one who has for a long time had great personal aloha and respect for your profession, I would submit that this is quite sad and depressing.

Afraid of Federal Role

"Surely the overwhelming vast majority of our men and women who comprise our nation's health care delivery system are individuals of great personal integrity and honor, men and women who look forward to carrying out their mission with dedication and enthusiasm. However...if this present situation persists, and if we continue to be exposed to sensational television documentaries, and graphic newspaper accounts of rampant greed and neglect, I am afraid that then legislative demagogues and an incensed public will force increasing federal involvement, and ever-increasing governmental supervision of our nation's physicians by various regulatory agencies.

"If our nation is to develop a viable national health policy (it) must first evolve from within our health professional community. However, if we are to avoid increased governmental dominance of the delivery of health services...something drastic must be done by the members of your profession. In the Congress of the United States we have to date heard much talk about self-discipline and self-policing; about effective peer review, tissue committees and in-hospital continuing education programs. But we now need to finally begin to see some tangible results.

"I earnestly implore you today to actively do your part to improve our current deplorable situation, to do your part in bettering your profession's image in the public eye...Your image has been sorely tarnished, and I wish you luck in your efforts to better it."

United States Senate

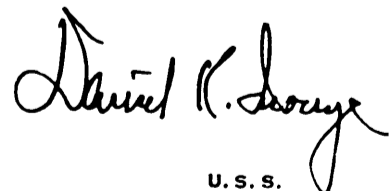
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

ADDRESS CHANGE

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 Change as Shown

Detach Address Label
and Return to:

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Room 442, Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

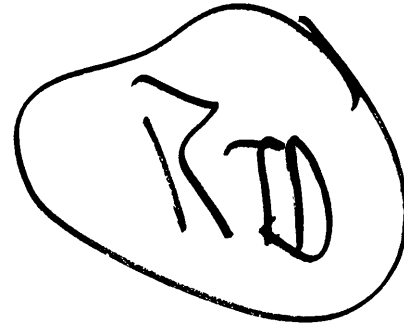


U. S. S.

MEMORANDUM

March 8, 1977

TO: SENATOR
FROM: RICK
RE: PROPOSAL FOR NEXT NEWSLETTER



I wish to assemble a newsletter on the theme of "Legislative Agenda for the 95th Congress" focusing primarily on your bills of interest to Hawaii residents.

Separate news stories, based in part on past press releases and also other resources, can be printed on major bills or legislative packages, which I will list below. And a major section devoted to "news briefs" could contain a variety of other bills and news items. Attached are copies of recent press releases.

A selection of photographs, and layout of the stories will be decided later and submitted for your approval or comment.

The bills and issues I propose to cover are as follows:

- * Sugar. A likely page one story, containing the latest development regarding the International Trade Commission findings, and assurances from the President of "prompt action" after review by the ITC and USDA task force are completed. Also will discuss your recent public stands on the issue.
- * Health. Your bills relating to the nursing profession will be covered, as well as your views about national health insurance and medicare-medicaid reform(as expressed in your recent speeches). Pat tells me the malpractice bills will be ready for reintroduction soon, so these may be included.
- * Native Hawaiians. The Native Claims bills, and four bills to bring native Hawaiians under social welfare programs earmarked for native Americans to be covered here. Will also mention your efforts to assure U.S. Census counts of "Pacific Island Americans(Samoan, Hawaiian)"...Sparky's office wants to delay introduction of this bill until sometime next week.
- * Kahoolawe. A discussion of your bill, mention of your field inspection and highlights of military and Hawaiian arguments on the issue. A clear statement of your position to be included, drawn from your recent correspondence to constituents. The objective here is to dispel misunderstanding. *+ news abt Carter.*

(continued)

NEWSLETTER MEMO/22222

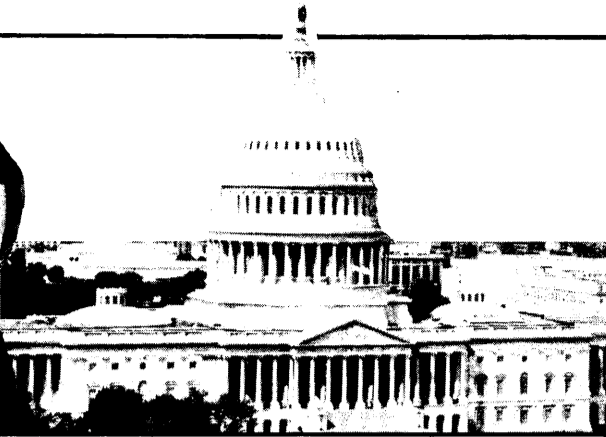
- * News Briefs. -- Dock strike bill reintroduced + *"essential maritime"*
~~X~~ -- ~~Filipino Veterans bill~~ *bill*
-- Federal Reports Disclosure Act bill
-- List new committee assignments + election
as Secretary of the Senate Demo. Conference.
-- Plans announced for Mausoleum/Columbarium
at Punchbowl cemetery.
-- COLA bill
~~CRS bill to State Department of Education~~

I wish to hear from you if you feel an issue or bill should be included in the newsletter which I have not mentioned.

Tentative mailing date will be early April to accomodate news regarding the President and sugar, and your forthcoming meeting with the native AHawaiians. Only minor revisions would have to be made to update drafts of the newsletter...I should have the drafts for your approval next week.

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DATELINE
WASHINGTON



A Report to Hawaii from —

Senator

DANIEL K. INOUE

May 1977

But No Action on Imports

President Okays Sugar Price Subsidy

President Carter has approved federal subsidies of up to two cents a pound to help the ailing sugar industry of Hawaii and the nation.

He said in a May 4 announcement that the subsidy would be paid to growers whenever the market price for raw sugar falls below 13.5 cents per pound, adding that the payments would have no effect on consumer prices.

But no administrative action on reducing the level of foreign sugar imports seems likely because President Carter said he feared import restraints would injure both consumers and developing countries dependent on sugar sales to the United States.

Hawaii Senator Daniel K. Inouye, who led 13 Democratic Senators in an April 14 meeting with Carter to discuss ways to save the financially troubled sugar industry, said he welcomed the two cent price subsidy.

"Although we had hoped that the support price would be accompanied by a ceiling on the import of foreign sugar, the President's decision will do much to preserve our sugar industry," he said.

"Hopefully an acceptable international sugar agreement can be negotiated in the current Geneva talks which will further improve the long term prospects for Hawaii sugar growers."

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland has said the subsidy will apply to sugar in this 1977 crop year, meaning that Hawaii growers now

harvesting will benefit from Carter's announcement.

During the April meeting between Carter and the Senators, it was agreed that the United States indeed should support a domestic sugar industry.

The Senators told Carter they did not want the country to become dependent on foreign imports, as it already has with oil, coffee and several minerals.

They said the lack of federal programs since the expiration of the Sugar Act in 1974 has cost the con-

(continued on page 3)

Senate Reexamines Health Laws

Present Medicare and Medicaid laws are targets of a campaign by Senator Inouye this year to improve the nation's health care system.

He has joined Georgia Democrat Herman Talmadge in sponsoring the Medicare-Medicaid Anti-Fraud bill (S.143), backed by the Carter Administration and several Senators.

And bills to substantially increase the visibility of professional nurses by amending Medicare and Medicaid laws have been reintroduced since the last Congress.

The goal of the nursing bills is to overcome difficulties in securing essential health services, especially in areas underserved by physicians.

Articles and editorials in the Washington Post and New York Times last year cited mortality rates in rural communities far higher than rates in urban centers. Affecting the

rural rates are doctor shortages and the inability of licensed nurses to deliver primary health care with the assurance of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements, the papers said.

"In many areas of the country where there is a physician shortage, or where there are no physicians at all, registered nurses increasingly are providing health care services to mothers, children and families," Inouye said when the nursing bills were introduced in January.

"The problem is that many services these nurses are well-qualified to perform are not reimbursable except under direct supervision of a physician."

One bill would include licensed, registered nurses under Medicare and Medicaid; another also would include in the payment programs licensed psychiatric nurses; and a third bill would assure the participation of nurses in state and national Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSRO).

The inclusion of nurses (the largest single group of health care practitioners in the country, numbering some 907,000) in local and national professional review councils could mean a more comprehensive and effective review of overall health care delivery.

MEDICAID FRAUD

The proposed Medicare-Medicaid Anti-Fraud bill may be the one package of amendments to the national health programs most likely to pass Congress.

It would strengthen the govern-

(continued on page 3)

99TH CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 1077

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 22 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 21), 1977

Mr. INOUE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

A BILL

To regulate certain interstate commerce and to assure that essential maritime transportation is provided, and for other purposes.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

A new bill to relieve Hawaii from injuries caused by West Coast-Pacific shipping stoppages is now before the Senate. See page four for details.



Senator INOUE, third-ranking Senate leader as Secretary of the Senate Democratic Caucus, talks informally with President CARTER after a recent leadership breakfast. Senate Majority Whip ALAN CRANSTON (behind, left) and House Chief Deputy Whip DAN ROSTENKOWSKI (behind, right) look on.

Including Native Claims Study Plan

Native Hawaiian Bills Go to Senate

Major legislation affecting native Hawaiians has been introduced to secure social and educational benefits now available to "Native Americans," to create a national commission to develop a framework for native claims and reparations and to ease the controversy over Kahoolawe Island.

Also in the hopper is Senate Joint Resolution 47 to require national Current Population Surveys and U.S. Census Counts to contain more comprehensive information about Asian

The measure won unanimous Senate Interior Committee approval in the closing days of the 94th Congress last year.

It specifically would direct a national commission to secure a proper redress of grievances arising from the overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy by agents of the United States Government in 1893.

In its final report on the measure, the Senate committee last year said the panel examined the historic

native Hawaiian blood.

It also says emphasis should not be placed on direct grants, but rather on investment of the funds by one or more native Hawaiian organizations with shares going to native Hawaiians as stockholders. The legislation sets no money limit on reparations.

KAHOOLAWE

As a result of private talks between Inouye and President Carter and with the Defense and Navy Secretaries and other ranking military officials, the Navy has announced it will implement changes in its operations at Kahoolawe and consider other moves to resolve a continuing controversy over the target island.

The Navy in early April announced its goal to reduce the use of live surface ordnance 50 percent by 1979 and nearly 100 percent by the early 1980s.

It also said Hawaii Historic Preservation Office personnel will be permitted on Kahoolawe about four or five consecutive days per month to complete their survey of the island's historical sites. To date, only about a third of the island has been examined by the office.

Navy Secretary W. Graham Claytor, Jr. said the Navy is discussing with the Army the possibility of joint live artillery training at Pohakuloa

(continued on page 3)

'...the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom is a dark chapter in American diplomatic and military history, made darker still by the long failure of the Congress to recognize that a wrong was done.'

Americans and Pacific Island Americans, including native Hawaiians and Samoans. It would remedy serious deficiencies in the collection of economic and social statistics.

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

Senator Inouye on March 2 urged Congress to change four social welfare programs geared specifically for native Americans so that benefits may be given to native Hawaiians.

Among four bills to accomplish this is the Native Hawaiian Manpower Act of 1977, which amends a section of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). It would assist in the creation of job training, educational and employment programs for unemployed and economically disadvantaged native Hawaiians.

Three other bills would bring Hawaiians under provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act and the Indian Financing Act of 1974.

'The case for recognition of the validity of the Hawaiian Native Claims is compelling.'

Inouye said in his supporting statement that native American program benefits should not be denied to the native Hawaiians.

"I must say, with great sadness, that the native Hawaiians today confront problems of survival and identity common among other native American groups...The native Hawaiians face bleak economic realities and are deserving of federal assistance."

HAWAIIAN CLAIMS

The joint resolution to establish a Hawaii Native Claims Settlement Study Commission has been reintroduced in this Congress with expectations of Senate action this year.

record, noting that "the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom is a dark chapter in American diplomatic and military history, made darker still by the long failure of the Congress to recognize the wrong that was done and to fashion a means for making reparation."

"The case for recognition of the validity of the Hawaiian Native Claims is compelling. It is time for the Congress to vindicate the honor and sense of justice of the United States," the report said.

The measure calls for 6 of an 11-member commission to be persons of

Senate Bills Discussed In This Newsletter:

Health

- | | |
|--------|--|
| S.104 | To include services of registered nurses under Medicare and Medicaid. |
| S.143 | Medicare-Medicaid Anti-Fraud Amendments. |
| S.223 | Participation of professional registered nurses in peer review. |
| S.233 | To include services of psychiatric nurses under Medicare and Medicaid. |
| S.1383 | To Amend the 1974 Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). |

Immigrants

- | | |
|-------|---|
| S.133 | Alien Community Health Act. |
| S.234 | New American Education and Employment Assistance Act. |

Native Hawaiians

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| S.J. Res.4 | Hawaiian Native Claims Settlement Study Commission. |
| S.J. Res.47 | Publication of economic and social statistics on Asian and Pacific Island Americans. |
| S.857 | Hawaii Native Educational Assistance Act. |
| S.858 | Native Hawaiian Manpower Act. |
| S.859 | To amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. |
| S.860 | To amend the Indian Financing Act of 1974. |

Commerce

- | | |
|--------|--|
| S.1077 | Essential Maritime Transportation Act. |
| S.1162 | To delete section 222 from the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. |

Government

- | | |
|-------|--|
| S.619 | Federal Reports Authorship Disclosure Act. |
|-------|--|

Information on these and other bills introduced in the Senate may be obtained by writing Senator Inouye, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510. Your inquiries and views will be welcome.

Senate Backs Arizona Memorial Facilities

The Senate on May 13 passed without objection a \$3.3 million authorization for construction of permanent shoreside visitor facilities at the USS ARIZONA Memorial in Pearl Harbor.

And five days later the Senate Subcommittee on Military Construction approved an appropriation of the same amount for the project.

Full funding for the ARIZONA Memorial visitor center has been advocated strongly by Senator Inouye, who successfully increased the Senate authorization from \$2 million to \$3.3 million, a figure acknowledged by the Navy and the National Park Service as the estimated cost

of the visitor center.

The project would replace existing makeshift facilities which have been inadequate for increasing visitor demands. It would include a three-boat dock, museum, auditorium and expanded parking facilities to accommodate a visitor flow projected to pass one million by 1982.

Even in 1962 when the USS ARIZONA Memorial first opened for ceremonies and visitors the shoreside facilities of a small boat ramp were judged inadequate. When new facilities are built the Navy will transfer to the National Park Service the responsibility for operations.

Sugar (continued from page 1)

sumer \$4 billion as raw sugar prices spiraled from the 11 cent per pound controlled price to 64 cents per pound. With federal controls in effect, price fluctuations could be held at a minimum, with a floor at about 13.5 cents.

The subsidy will help most growers break even.

The 13.5 cent level is near a breakeven point for most domestic growers, although the cost of production in parts of Hawaii can be as high as 15 cents. Prior to the announced action by Carter, world market prices fell far below the domestic cost of production, causing financial injury to the industry.

After the April meeting with Carter, Inouye said, "The President was obviously concerned with the plight of the domestic sugar industry. It was clear from his questions and responses that he does not plan to preside over the demise of the domestic sugar industry."

Hawaiian Bills (continued from page 2)

and Makua Valley, current Army and Marine Corps training sites. And Claytor said expanded use of Kaula Rock for aerial bombing practice may be possible, to further reduce live ordnance fire at Kahoolawe.

The Navy announcements followed a White House meeting between Inouye and President Carter on March 22, in which alternatives to live

ordnance training at Kahoolawe were discussed.

Talks continued on March 29 at the Pentagon with Defense Secretary Harold Brown and on April 6 and 7 with Navy Secretary Claytor and other Navy officials. Further meetings are likely, including one session with President Carter to assess reports from the Defense Department.

Hawaii Senators Attempt to Save State Health Law

Hawaii's Senators are trying to save Hawaii's Prepaid Health Care Act, the nation's first comprehensive plan of mandatory employee health insurance.

A bill they introduced on April 27 would, in effect, void a ruling by the U.S. Labor Department that Hawaii's health law is preempted by federal statute. It would accomplish this by amending language contained in section 514 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA).

The Labor Department has threatened court action against Hawaii officials, arguing that the federal law supercedes the Prepaid Health Care Act, passed by the state in June, 1974.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall has advised that only a legislative rather than an administrative resolution of the conflict will be possible.

A tragedy

Senator Inouye said in a floor speech that the scope of Hawaii's health insurance law approaches a scheme for national health insurance, exceeds provisions of the federal law, but is "tragically placed in jeopardy."

The Hawaii law requires employers in the private sector to provide a minimum health benefit package to regular employees who work at least 20 hours a week. By law, the maximum contribution by the individual employee may only be 1.5 percent of his wages. The law is not applicable when collective bargaining agreements provide for health benefits.

Medicare-Medicaid (continued from page 1)

ment's capability to detect, prosecute and punish fraudulent activities under the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

Senate investigators have reported that those who practice fraud and abuse receive a disproportionate amount of payments. But they stressed that the large majority of doctors, pharmacists, hospitals, nursing homes and other health care providers are honest.

privilege of serving the homes.

An anti-fraud bill passed the Senate last year but did not come before the House prior to adjournment. Already 38 Senators have joined Talmadge behind S.143 in an unusual show of bipartisan support. And U.S. Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano recently told a Congressional committee he strongly favored felony charges for those who defraud the national programs.

'In several parts of the country Senate investigators found extensive kickback practices...In one scheme in California, numerous nursing homes required a 25 to 40 percent kickback from pharmacists for the privilege of serving the homes.'

Medicaid, a federal grant-in-aid program for the poor providing 50 to 78 percent of health care costs to the elderly and disabled, jumped to \$15.5 billion at the end of fiscal 1976. About 28 million Americans are eligible for the program, which draws varying levels of federal matching funds according to the per capita income of each state.

Medicare is a nationwide health insurance program specifically for the aged and certain disabled persons, with eligibility requirements and a benefit structure the same throughout the country.

In several parts of the country Senate investigators found extensive kickback practices between nursing homes, welfare hospitals, clinical laboratories and doctors, pharmacists and other professionals. In one scheme in California, numerous nursing homes required a 25 to 40 percent kickback from pharmacists for the

HEALTH INSURANCE

Although the Carter Administration has endorsed general concepts of both Medicare-Medicaid reform and a national health insurance system, Congress seems less likely to move on the latter.

Instead the House will consider a comprehensive study of the nation's health delivery system in anticipation of a national health insurance plan. Study advocates say health cost estimates and the potential federal expense burden still need examination.

So now Congressional leaders do not foresee passage of any national health insurance package, or of bills calling for a catastrophic program or special incremental maternal-child health package.

The leaders insist, however, that national health insurance proposals still are a priority item in the 95th Congress.

Bills in Brief

Pacific Shipping

A new legislative campaign to assure relief to Hawaii residents in the event of a West Coast shipping tie-up is underway in Washington.

It centers around Senate Bill 1077 -- the "Essential Maritime Transportation Act of 1977" -- which was introduced on March 23. It would allow activation by the Commerce Secretary of any "national defense fleet" to provide necessary service to Hawaii and Pacific possessions in the event normal commercial ship traffic is interrupted longer than five days.

The bill is now with the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee, of which Senator Inouye is a ranking member and chairman of its Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Tourism.

Provisions include the authorizing of court action to order an end to interrupted shipping between the Mainland and overseas U.S. points -- Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands and Trust Territories. The court must find that such an order "is necessary to assure the provision of essential maritime transportation," and that "no practicable alternative to such order, which is likely to result in the prompt provision of such transportation, is available," the bill says.

The term "interruption" means "any cessation or other suspension in the provision of essential maritime transportation, whether caused by any natural disaster, war, national emergency, explosion or other property destruction, labor-management disagreement or other natural or manmade occurrence," the bill says.

The bill is seen as a legislative alternative to the U.S.-Pacific Island Surface Commerce Act (S.23) which was reintroduced this year, but has been bottlenecked in the Senate Labor Committee.

Communications

The Senate Communications Subcommittee has begun a series of hearings on a communications bill that would no longer classify Hawaii as an international point.

The first hearing, held in Honolulu on April 15, generated considerable support for Senate Bill 1162, which deletes section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, that affects Hawaii. The bill was introduced in late March by Senator Inouye, who is a ranking Subcommittee member and who chaired the Honolulu session.

Bill supporters hope to remove any legal roadblock preventing the Federal Communications Commission from treating Hawaii equally with other states.

Hawaii residents not only have been deprived of the variety of communication services available to Mainland residents, they also have paid proportionately higher prices for the services they do receive. The state is not fully integrated into a national long distance rate pattern, for example.

FCC Chairman Richard Wiley recently said section 222 contains "irrelevant and counter-productive" provisions that "obstruct rather than promote public interest



Senator INOUE chats with Admiral STANSFIELD TURNER, Director of Central Intelligence (right), prior to a Senate Intelligence Committee hearing.

objectives."

"Deletion of section 222 would bestow the full rights of statehood upon the 50th state," Wiley said. "There is absolutely no reason why Hawaii should not be considered a domestic communications point."

Section 222 stems from concern by Congress in 1943 that Western Union be allowed to acquire a domestic competitor but not extend its communications monopoly overseas.

Disclosures

In a move for "more open government," a bill has been introduced to require sweeping disclosures concerning federal agency studies and reports.

The Federal Reports Authorship Disclosure Act of 1977 seeks to make public names of consultants or personnel who prepare government documents, films or recordings under contract with a federal agency.

It also calls for disclosure of contract amounts, compensation and the salary levels of principal experts or consultants.

Senator Inouye introduced the bill (S.619) in February, saying, "All government reports like medicine and foods should be labeled so that we, in Congress and the American public, can have an opportunity to know what we are going to digest before we swallow it."

"Publishing the type of contracting used in each report will permit the public and the competition to be aware of what contracting procedures were used and allow them to challenge any inequities they perceive."

Immigrant Aid

Hawaii and other states with large concentrations of immigrant and foreign-born residents would be eligible for special federal grants under two bills introduced in January by Senator Inouye.

One measure would aid immigrants in securing adequate food, housing, education and employment. The other bill would ensure the delivery of health care, especially to persons from areas with a high incidence of communicable disease.

It has been argued that aliens with unaided health problems endanger American lives as well as their own. And at present, a few states bear a disproportionate share of the nation's responsibility to aid the immigrant population.

Hawaii is among the top ten states with the largest foreign-born population, the three leading states being New York, California and Pennsylvania. But the immigration rate in Hawaii as a percent of the population is more than twice as high as any other state.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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U. S. S.

Nov 77

**DATELINE
WASHINGTON**



A Report to Hawaii from -

Senator

DANIEL K. INOUE

November 1977

Should New Treaties Be Ratified?

U.S. Faces Critical Decision on Panama Canal

The Panama Canal has embroiled Americans in a fierce debate, the results of which are likely to have a significant impact on our future defense, trade and diplomatic relations in the Western Hemisphere.

At issue are new treaties signed this fall by American and Panamanian heads of state and a possible vote on ratification by the United States Senate next year.

I have consistently supported a new American policy in Panama as set forth in the new treaties and intend to vote for their ratification. I join my distinguished military leaders, our diplomatic corps, major American businesses and giant unions like the AFL-CIO and UAW in supporting ratification.

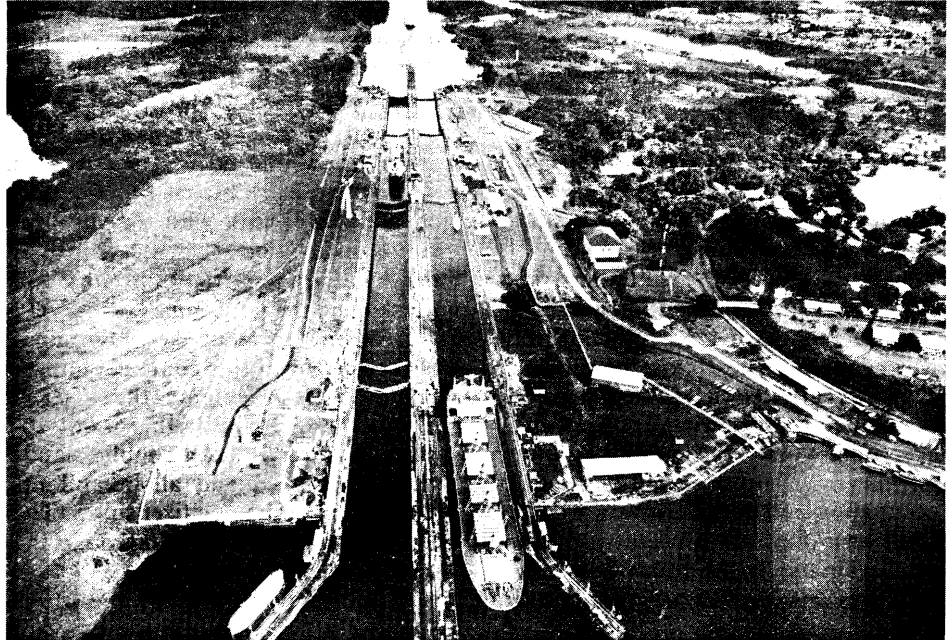
Regrettably, opposition to ratification has been reduced to a number of catchy slogans. "Don't give away the Canal," the postcards and T-shirts say. But the issues are much too complicated to discuss in such abbreviated terms. These treaties were not thrown together overnight; they are complex documents, the product of 13 years of negotiations under the guidance of four different Presidents.

There are in fact two treaties: a basic Panama Canal Treaty governing our relations with Panama until the year 2000, and a separate treaty known officially as the "Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal."

New Attitudes

Since Panama first came into existence in 1903 we have treated the Panamanians as our "little brown brothers," consistently dominating most aspects of their national life. Up until the mid-1930s, for example, the country's two major cities didn't run their own sanitation facilities -- we did it for them. And even now, although its geographic location makes it an important maritime crossroads, it has no ports of its own -- all of its major port facilities are located in the Canal Zone and are thus under U.S. jurisdiction.

The new Canal treaties put our relationship with Panama on a new basis and call for rethinking of our attitudes towards that country. They recognize that Panama is a sovereign state with a full right to run its internal affairs. They also recognize that the philosophies embodied in the ex-



A vessel enters the Gatun Locks on the Atlantic side of the Panama Isthmus. Ships are raised and lowered 85 feet in three steps when traveling through the Canal. This photograph also shows the close proximity of the jungle vegetation to the waterway.

isting treaty are outmoded and inconsistent with our basic concepts of self-determination and human rights. And they work from the premise that our essential national interests in the Canal are best protected by working in cooperation under a system of mutual self-interest.

America's Role

We have good reason to be proud of the Panama Canal. It has been variously called the moon shot of its day and the "eighth wonder of the world," and rightly so. A French company under the leadership of the great architect of the Suez Canal, Ferdinand de Lesseps, tried to build the Canal -- at a cost of 20,000 lives and the then-astronomical amount of \$260 million -- and failed. We took over and completed the job. The physical obstacles alone were impressive: 239 million cubic yards of earth had to be moved, and a complicated series of locks and dams had to be constructed.

But the physical and technological challenges were only part of the story. Disease also had to be overcome, primarily plague, yellow fever and malaria. Again, American know-how and determination proved equal to the task.

While the construction and operation of the Panama Canal make up some of the brightest pages in our history, the circumstances surrounding the creation of the original Canal treaty are among the darkest.

We first negotiated a treaty to

construct a Canal with Colombia, of which Panama was simply a province, but the Colombian Senate un-animously rejected a treaty. We then gave our tacit blessing to Panama's move for independence. When the Panamanians raised the flag of independence on November 3, 1903, our cruiser USS NASHVILLE was on hand to prevent Colombian reinforcements from landing, and just three days later we gave official recognition to the new republic.

One of the forces behind the Panamanian revolution was a Frenchman named Philippe Bunau-Varilla, former chief engineer of the unsuccessful French Canal Company. Under the treaty the French were to receive \$40 million for the equipment and other materials left over from their ill-fated Canal building efforts. When Colombia refused to ratify the treaty, the French had visions of this money flying out the window.

A Sweet Deal

Acting as Panama's treaty representative, Bunau-Varilla put in the same \$40 million payment to the French which had been in the treaty with Colombia and then sweetened the deal by giving the U.S. a wider zone than it had been able to negotiate with Colombia and by adding the infamous "in perpetuity" provision. The new Panamanian Republic attempted to reassert control over the treaty process by sending ministers of its own. But

(continued on page 2)

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(continued from page 1)

they were too late: Secretary of State Hay and Bunau-Varilla signed the treaty two hours before the Panamanians arrived in Washington. The treaty was signed on November 18, barely two weeks after Panama declared its independence.

Secretary Hay made no bones about the kind of bargain that had been struck. The following year, in a letter to the United States Senate urging ratification of the treaty, he said ". . . as soon as the Senate votes we shall have a treaty in the main very satisfactory, vastly advantageous to the United States, and we must confess, with what face we muster, not so advantageous to Panama. . . You and I know too well how many points there are in this treaty to which a Panamanian patriot could object."

What did we get under this treaty? The "use, occupation and control" of a zone of land bisecting the new republic. The rights, power and authority granted us were the same the United States "would possess and exercise if it were the sovereign of the territory . . ." In addition, our use, occupation and control were not for a fixed term but "in perpetuity." How extraordinary! In no treaty before or since has this country been granted so much.

And the price? We paid the

Panamanians \$10 million -- only one quarter of what we paid the French -- and an annuity of \$225,000 beginning nine years after the date of ratification. This annuity was raised to \$1.93 million in 1955 and \$2.3 million after the devaluation of the dollar in 1971. This is for the complete use of a 533-square mile strip of land running through the heart of a foreign nation. By contrast, Spain receives in excess of \$20 million a year for the three U.S. bases on her soil. And think of it, I doubt you could lease a single square block in Waikiki for the amount Panama receives.

Soviet Zone in U.S.

Let's clear up one point: we don't "own" the Canal Zone. The language of the treaty itself makes this clear, as does a comparison with treaties providing undisputed sovereignty, such as those governing the purchase of Alaska and the Louisiana Territory.

When we bought Louisiana, France ceded to this country "forever and in full sovereignty the . . . territory with all its rights and appurtenances . . ." All public lands were transferred and all inhabitants were given U.S. citizenship. The U.S.-Russian treaty on Alaska has the same kind of provision.

By contrast, while the 1903 Panama treaty preserved the rights of private property owners in the Zone, it

did not make the owners U.S. citizens. And Americans have been prohibited since 1936 from living in the Zone unless they work for the Panama Canal Company. Americans also cannot own real property in the Zone, and children of foreign nationals born there do not acquire U.S. citizenship as they do if born on this country's soil.

Try to picture a nation like the Soviet Union in control of the Mississippi River and a zone of land along each side. The Soviets would control everything in the zone, including the civil government. All U.S. citizens entering the zone and all trade along the river would have to follow Soviet regulations. It seems preposterous, doesn't it? But this is just our position in Panama, and it's not hard to understand Panamanian resentment of it.

Since the era of the "Big Stick", we have claimed moral leadership of the world. We speak out forcefully on human rights. But when you consider how we arrived at the original Panama Canal Treaty and the sort of colonial

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GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE

The Republic of Panama occupies the southern end of the isthmus that forms the land connection between North and South America. It is bounded on the west by Costa Rica, on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by Colombia, and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. Panama is bisected by a 10-mile-wide strip of territory known as the Canal Zone, which, by grant in perpetuity from Panama, is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Panama's topography is in large part mountainous and hilly with two main mountain ranges forming the backbone of the isthmus. The Caribbean side and eastern Panama are covered almost entirely by heavy tropical rain forests. The climate is tropical, and rainfall is heavy but seasonal. The Caribbean side has a much higher precipitation and a less defined dry season than the Pacific side.

Panama's population is the smallest of the Latin American countries. The culture, customs, and language of the Panamanians are basically Spanish. English is widely understood in Panama because of the proximity of the Canal Zone.

HISTORY

Columbus sighted Panama in 1501, and 12 years later Vasco Nunez de Balboa crossed the isthmus and "discovered" the Pacific Ocean. The Spanish maintained ports on the isthmus from which expeditions went into Peru and Central America to find much of the wealth of the Spanish Empire.

Panama achieved independence from Spain in 1821 and thereafter joined the Confederation of Greater Colombia. Panama proclaimed its own independence in 1903 after Colombia rejected a treaty enabling the United States to build the Isthmian Canal.

A relatively small, elite group dominated Panamanian political and economic life until the election of President Arnulfo Arias and his inauguration on October 1, 1968. Ten days later the National Guard, which had rarely intervened directly in political matters, overthrew President Arias and established the provisional junta government.

The National Guard Commander, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, was the ultimate power in the junta government, although in 1969 two civilians, Demetrio Lakas and Arturo Sucre, were appointed as President and Vice President of the junta. Elected, constitutional government was restored in October 1972, following nationwide elections in August for an Assembly of 505 Community Representatives. This body approved a revision of the 1946 constitution and elected junta members Lakas and Sucre as President and Vice President, respectively. It also vested extraordinary executive powers in Brig. Gen. Torrijos for a 6-year period.

enclave that has been created in Panama, it doesn't speak well for this country's moral leadership.

When Mrs. Carter traveled through South America earlier this year revision of the old treaty was a subject that came up at every stop she made. The Organization of American States, composed of some 24 American countries, repeatedly has condemned the present treaty arrangement. The United Nations Security Council, holding a special meeting in Panama in 1973, was prevented from adopting a resolution critical of the U.S. position in Panama only by an exercise of our veto power. Britain abstained, but the vote against us was otherwise unanimous.

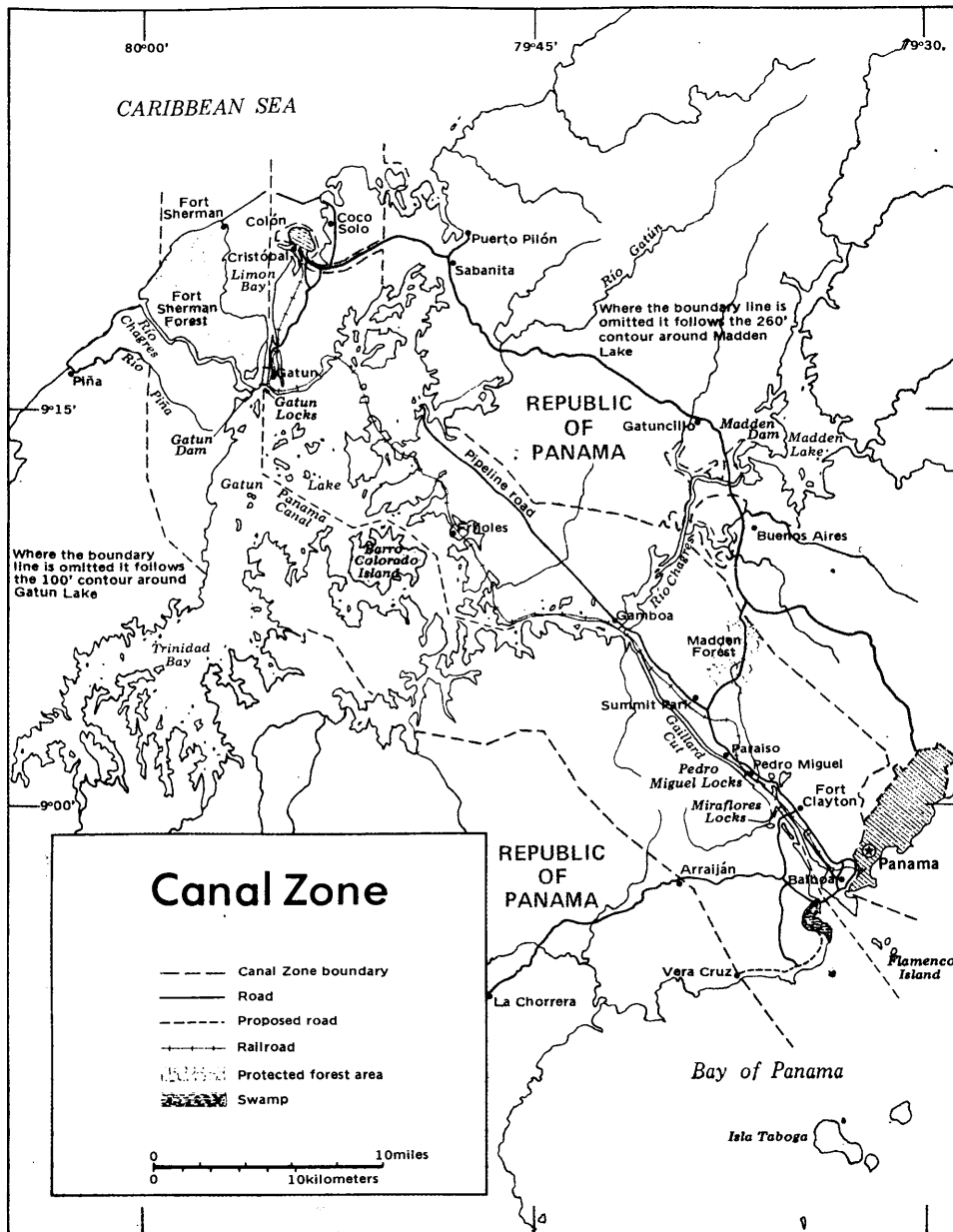
Three Key Issues

The key issues concerning the new treaties focus on the protection of our essential national interests in the Canal: its operation, its defense and its neutrality. I am convinced the treaties in their present form protect these interests.

The Panama Canal Treaty runs to the end of this century. Until then, the Canal will be operated by a 9-person Panama Canal Commission. The United States not only will hold a majority of five seats throughout that period (although the chairmanship will be turned over to a Panamanian in 1990) it also appoints the Panamanian Commission members.

So we can expect the same effi-

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cient operation which has characterized the first 63 years of its operation to continue under our control, and there is no reason to believe that the Panamanians will not be able to take over full operation thereafter. After all, about 73 percent of the Canal's total work force today (9500 out of some 13,000 persons) is Panamanian. And the new treaties specifically provide for local training.

Sabotage

The Canal, some 50 miles long, with an integrated system of locks, dams, operating machinery and power sources is highly susceptible to sabotage. It wouldn't take much to put the Canal out of operation -- something as simple as a hand grenade, if properly placed, could take care of a lock. And a glance at any picture of the Canal will show you that access to sensitive targets is relatively easy -- there are few fences along the Zone, and thick jungle -- providing excellent hiding places for terrorists -- at points extend to the Canal's very edge.

Political demonstrations, labor strikes or slowdowns, and mob violence against U.S. citizens or property also would hamstring efforts to keep the Canal operating smoothly. Given the Canal's vulnerability and Panama's terrain, I doubt that 100,000 troops, as suggested by the Chairman of our Joint Chiefs of Staff, General George Brown, or even many times that number would protect the Canal from a determined saboteur.

But even if 100,000 troops would

do the job, are we ready for a nightly replay on our television screens of the events which became so common during the last decade; the mightiest products of our war technology pitted against rural peasants; our troops burning villages and firing endless rounds of artillery into dense jungles in vain efforts to incapacitate a largely unseen enemy, and, perhaps worst of all, thousands of our youth maimed or killed? Can you imagine what world sentiment would be if this powerful country decided to pursue such a course of action against a tiny country with a total population equivalent to the city of Atlanta, Georgia?

A Neutral Canal

The Neutrality Treaty, the second document signed last September 7, addresses our national security interest in maintaining the Canal's neutrality. It has no time limitation and provides for a regime of neutrality which is to last indefinitely. The reasonable interpretation of this treaty -- confirmed by a joint statement by President Carter and Brig. Gen. Torrijos on October 14, 1977 -- is that the U.S. and Panama shall have the right to act against any aggression or threat directed against the Canal or against the peaceful transit of vessels through the Canal.

This treaty also guarantees to the U.S. a right of "expeditious passage for its vessels of war and auxiliary vessels." The reasonable interpretation of this provision -- also confirmed by the joint statement -- is that such vessels shall be assured transit as quickly as possible, without any im-

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pediment, with expedited treatment and with a right to go to the head of the line in case of emergency.

While the Canal meets our needs now and in the foreseeable future, there is concern about our treaty commitment not to negotiate a route for a sea-level canal with third countries until the year 2000 without Panama's consent.

Actually, this provision works to our advantage. So long as we can use the Canal and expand its capacity as provided in the new treaties, our interests are fully protected and we don't need a sea-level canal. But if Panama should breach the treaties, we certainly would not be bound by this restriction on our negotiating freedom and could take appropriate action to protect ourselves. Recognizing that its exclusive right to offer ocean-to-ocean service depends on adhering closely to the terms of the treaties, Panama has this added incentive, if one is needed, to be particularly sensitive to U.S. interests.

Stability

Another concern people have is the stability of the Panamanian government. The fear seems to be that as soon as the new treaties are ratified, Torrijos or his successor will hand over control of the Canal to communists.

This idea just doesn't square with the facts. By any test, Panama's ties to this country are strong and there is every reason to believe that ratification of the treaties can only reinforce them.

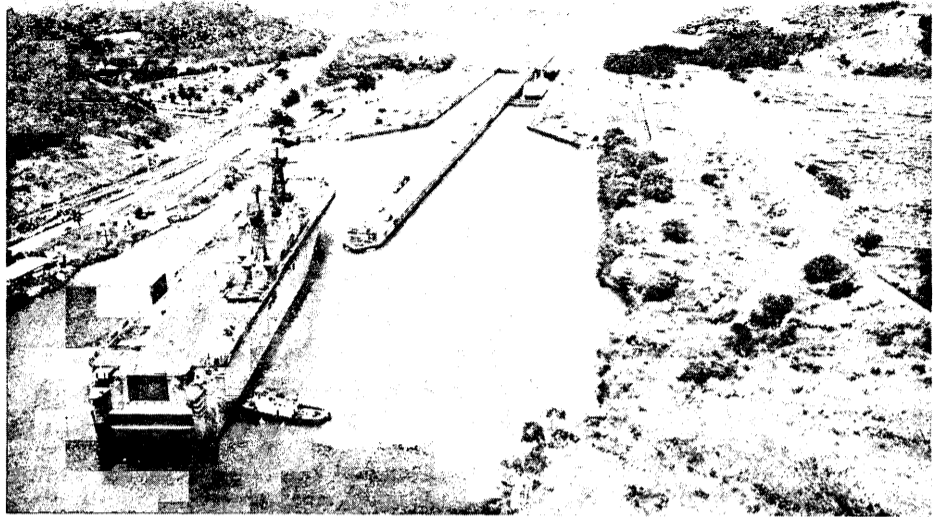
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One indicator of Panama's stability and friendliness to the U.S. is the amount of U.S. business investment there. Some 90 U.S. companies, including 15 banks, operate in the country. Among the largest firms operating there are such well-known corporations as Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bank of America, Texaco, United Fruit and Sears and Roebuck.

We have long-standing military alliances with Panama, we have trained many of its military and civilian leaders, including Torrijos, and the dollar is accepted as local currency there. Panama enjoys the fourth highest per capita income in Latin



The USS TARAWA, a giant Navy amphibious assault ship, is assisted by tug in entering the Pedro Miguel Locks. Miraflores Locks may be seen in the background. The Council of Americas reports that there are fewer than 15,000 transits through the Canal each year, although Canal capacity is estimated at 26,000 transits a year. Projections suggest this capacity will not be reached until early in the next century.

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America. We can justly claim that this economic status is due in part to our long-standing ties of friendship and economic cooperation. This is not the kind of country which is going to establish hostile alliances with Cuba, or the major communist powers.

I have often seen Torrijos described as "marxist," but I note that Panama has no diplomatic relations with either the U.S.S.R., the world's most powerful communist government, nor with the People's Republic of China. Torrijos himself has never been to either country.

No, these treaties will not push Panama into the hands of the communists. Actually, the communists would like nothing better than to see the United States Senate fail to ratify these treaties. During the recent treaty ratification campaign in Panama, the major force opposing the ratification was the Communist Party.

Communist ideology breeds on poverty, hunger, disease, distrust and dissension. We can only make conditions for such growth more favorable by failing to ratify these treaties and refusing to abandon our colonial posture in Panama. Without the

treaties, we will maintain our stranglehold on the country's primary economic resource, we will continue to ignore deep-seated feelings of national pride, and will as a result establish ourselves as a ready target for communist propaganda.

Shock Waves

We will also be pulling support out from Torrijos, who negotiated long and patiently with us. Under the circumstances, it seems unlikely that he would either be willing or able to quell any disturbances stirred up by groups intent on doing mischief to U.S. interests. And the shock waves will not be limited to Panama.

When the Panama Canal treaties were signed in Washington, the leaders or representatives of 25 Latin American republics and states signed a document known as the "Declaration of Washington."

It characterizes the settlement of the Panama Canal issue as "a major step toward strengthening of relations among the nations of the Western Hemisphere on a basis of common interest, equality, and mutual respect for the sovereignty and independence of every state" and puts the leaders of

the 25 signator republics and other states on record as having a "profound satisfaction" at the signing of the treaties.

A slap at Panama is a slap to all. I don't imagine they will have much sympathy for our efforts to enforce our rights under the dubious provisions of the existing Canal Treaty. Nor do I imagine that they or any other nations will give much weight to our claims of moral leadership if we are reduced to preserving our interests in Panama at the point of a gun.

We must of course be firm in preserving our national interests. But unreasoning adherence to the status quo should not be the basis for an enlightened foreign policy. After reviewing the treaties carefully, consulting at length with the nation's highest military and civilian leaders and considering comments from all segments of the political spectrum, I am satisfied that the treaties more than adequately protect our interests and will mark a great step forward in our hemispheric relations. Accordingly, I intend to vote for ratification and to urge that my colleagues in the Senate do so as well.

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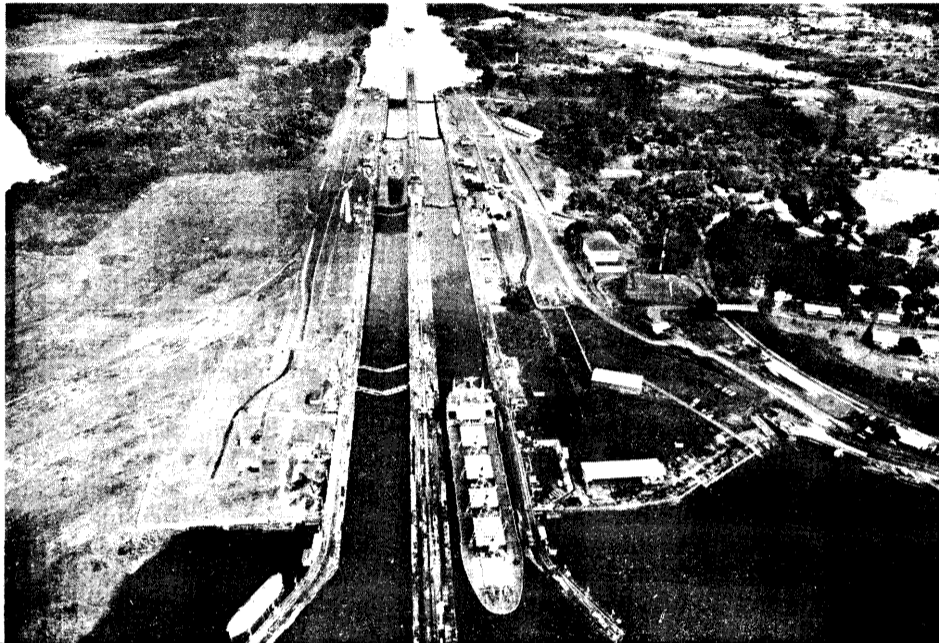
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The National Guard Commander, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, was the ultimate power in the junta government, although in 1969 two civilians, Demetrio Lakas and Arturo Sucre, were appointed as President and Vice President of the junta. Elected, constitutional government was restored in October 1972, following nationwide elections in August for an Assembly of 505 Community Representatives. This body approved a revision of the 1946 constitution and elected junta members Lakas and Sucre as President and Vice President, respectively. It also vested extraordinary executive powers in Brig. Gen. Torrijos for a 6-year period.

enclave that has been created in Panama, it doesn't speak well for this country's moral leadership.

When Mrs. Carter traveled through South America earlier this year revision of the old treaty was a subject that came up at every stop she made. The Organization of American States, composed of some 24 American countries, repeatedly has condemned the present treaty arrangement. The United Nations Security Council, holding a special meeting in Panama in 1973, was prevented from adopting a resolution critical of the U.S. position in Panama only by an exercise of our veto power. Britain abstained, but the vote against us was otherwise unanimous.

Three Key Issues

The key issues concerning the new treaties focus on the protection of our essential national interests in the Canal: its operation, its defense and its neutrality. I am convinced the treaties in their present form protect these interests.

The Panama Canal Treaty runs to the end of this century. Until then, the Canal will be operated by a 9-person Panama Canal Commission. The United States not only will hold a majority of five seats throughout that period (although the chairmanship will be turned over to a Panamanian in 1990) it also appoints the Panamanian Commission members.

So we can expect the same effi-

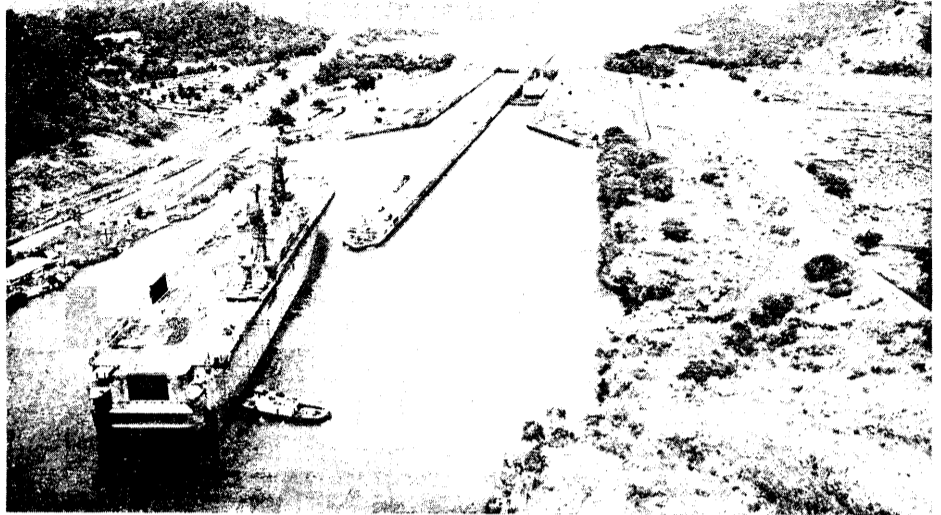
(continued on page 3)

'Communist ideology breeds on poverty, disease, distrust and dissension. We can only make conditions for such growth more favorable by failing to ratify these treaties. . .'

(continued from page 3)

One indicator of Panama's stability and friendliness to the U.S. is the amount of U.S. business investment there. Some 90 U.S. companies, including 15 banks, operate in the country. Among the largest firms operating there are such well-known corporations as Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bank of America, Texaco, United Fruit and Sears and Roebuck.

We have long-standing military alliances with Panama, we have trained many of its military and civilian leaders, including Torrijos, and the dollar is accepted as local currency there. Panama enjoys the fourth highest per capita income in Latin



The USS TARAWA, a giant Navy amphibious assault ship, is assisted by tug in entering the Pedro Miguel Locks. Miraflores Locks may be seen in the background. The Council of Americas reports that there are fewer than 15,000 transits through the Canal each year, although Canal capacity is estimated at 26,000 transits a year. Projections suggest this capacity will not be reached until early in the next century.

'These treaties will not push Panama into the hands of the communists.'

America. We can justly claim that this economic status is due in part to our long-standing ties of friendship and economic cooperation. This is not the kind of country which is going to establish hostile alliances with Cuba, or the major communist powers.

I have often seen Torrijos described as "marxist," but I note that Panama has no diplomatic relations with either the U.S.S.R., the world's most powerful communist government, nor with the People's Republic of China. Torrijos himself has never been to either country.

No, these treaties will not push Panama into the hands of the communists. Actually, the communists would like nothing better than to see the United States Senate fail to ratify these treaties. During the recent treaty ratification campaign in Panama, the major force opposing the ratification was the Communist Party.

Communist ideology breeds on poverty, hunger, disease, distrust and dissension. We can only make conditions for such growth more favorable by failing to ratify these treaties and refusing to abandon our colonial posture in Panama. Without the

treaties, we will maintain our stranglehold on the country's primary economic resource, we will continue to ignore deep-seated feelings of national pride, and will as a result establish ourselves as a ready target for communist propaganda.

Shock Waves

We will also be pulling support out from Torrijos, who negotiated long and patiently with us. Under the circumstances, it seems unlikely that he would either be willing or able to quell any disturbances stirred up by groups intent on doing mischief to U.S. interests. And the shock waves will not be limited to Panama.

When the Panama Canal treaties were signed in Washington, the leaders or representatives of 25 Latin American republics and states signed a document known as the "Declaration of Washington."

It characterizes the settlement of the Panama Canal issue as "a major step toward strengthening of relations among the nations of the Western Hemisphere on a basis of common interest, equality, and mutual respect for the sovereignty and independence of every state" and puts the leaders of

the 25 signator republics and other states on record as having a "profound satisfaction" at the signing of the treaties.

A slap at Panama is a slap to all. I don't imagine they will have much sympathy for our efforts to enforce our rights under the dubious provisions of the existing Canal Treaty. Nor do I imagine that they or any other nations will give much weight to our claims of moral leadership if we are reduced to preserving our interests in Panama at the point of a gun.

We must of course be firm in preserving our national interests. But unreasoning adherence to the status quo should not be the basis for an enlightened foreign policy. After reviewing the treaties carefully, consulting at length with the nation's highest military and civilian leaders and considering comments from all segments of the political spectrum, I am satisfied that the treaties more than adequately protect our interests and will mark a great step forward in our hemispheric relations. Accordingly, I intend to vote for ratification and to urge that my colleagues in the Senate do so as well.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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U. S. S.

Oct 78

DATELINE
WASHINGTON

A Report to Hawaii from -

Senator

DANIEL K. INOUE

October 1978



To Receive Jobs, Training Help

Hawaiians Get More Assistance

Native Hawaiians will be aided by several programs approved this year by Congress, at the request of the Hawaii Congressional delegation.

Native Hawaiians will be eligible for special training and jobs as native Americans and also provided with federally subsidized jobs in private businesses, under the Comprehensive Training and Employment Act (CETA) measure enacted this year.

The special attention to Hawaiians was made possible by the adoption of a Senate amendment, proposed by Senator Daniel K. Inouye, to the CETA bill. The original measure would have cut off Hawaiians from participation in the special programs.

Alu Like, a non-profit group, last year administered \$2.5 million in federal job funds for native Hawaiians, and placed about 800 in jobs or training.

The new jobs measure steps up the level of this funding, extends it into the private sector, and makes Hawaiians eligible for a special youth program.

"Native Hawaiians have the highest incidence of poverty and unemployment of any racial group in Hawaii. The expansion of the CETA program for Hawaiians should reduce this critical problem.

"The key lies in the training aspects of the program because the real answer to the problem is furnishing each person with the ability to find satisfying work without government assistance.

"There was great disappointment and frustration felt among Hawaiians with the defeat of the Native Claims Study Commission resolution in the House. But the approval of the CETA measure is one indication that Congress has not ignored the plight of the Hawaiian people."

Approval next year is hoped for the Native Hawaiian Education Assistance Act, which would establish grants for schools with high numbers of Hawaiian students, college fellowships and adult education programs to combat illiteracy and unemployment.

The bill was approved by the Senate, but time ran out before possible House action.

There are about 150,000 native Hawaiians in the State and approximately another 150,000

Hawaiians on the Mainland who would be eligible for the jobs and education programs.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has stepped up its assistance to native Hawaiians, by assigning a specialist to deal exclusively with federal help to Hawaiians. She is stationed in San Francisco, to work with both Hawaii and Mainland Hawaiians.

The Department has also promised to help obtain more economic development grants to help finance small businesses operated by native Hawaiians.

A law passed this year has great significance to Hawaiians, by making it the policy of the United States to protect and preserve the right of native Americans to visit religious sites and hold worship services.

The Native American Religious Freedom Act requires federal departments and agencies to consult with religious leaders to ensure that their policies preserve these rights. The President is also required to report to Congress on the status of these efforts in one year.

During a Senate hearing on this

(continued on page 2)

Okay Seen for Harbors

A major new harbor at Barbers Point to relieve the crowded Honolulu Harbor will be constructed with \$5.5 million in federal funds approved this year.

Inouye has worked in support of the project for over fifteen years and participated, as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, in its final Congressional passage.

Congress also approved \$2.5 million for deepening the busy Honolulu Harbor -- Oahu's only present deepwater harbor -- to allow the passage of larger ships.

Because they are used for domestic commerce, the federal government is paying 90 percent of the

harbor project costs.

It is also providing \$4.2 million for Iao Stream flood control and a study of a similar flood control project for Kahoma Stream. Also, planning will be done for small boat harbors at Maalaea on Maui and Kikiaola on Kauai.

The harbor projects are supported by the President, but were victims of his veto of the entire Public Works Appropriation bill. Congress has approved a substitute measure which deletes water projects opposed by the President, but retains Hawaii's much-needed and long-sought harbor improvements.



Senator INOUE discusses sugar lobbying strategy with Maui Councilman TOSHI ANSAI (right) and Hawaii Councilman JOSEPH GARCIA. The councilmen were part of a special team working for support of sugar legislation. See sugar article on back page.

Congress Votes Island Park

Congress has approved the creation of a national park at Kaloko-Honokohau, believed to be the burial sites of Kamehameha the Great and other Hawaiian royalty.

The Big Island park south of Kona would preserve more than 200 important Hawaiian historic and archaeological sites such as fishponds, temples and burial grounds.

The park could implement many suggestions of the Honokohau Study Advisory Commission, by creating a "living museum" in which native Hawaiian culture is practiced.

* * *

Two measures affecting domestic shipping, including between the West Coast and Hawaii, have been enacted.

One requires the Federal Maritime Commission, which has a long backlog of rate applications, to speed up its decision process and provides refunds to shippers if rate charges are later ruled illegal. The average rate case now takes one and one-half years to complete.

The other limits the rate-cutting practices of foreign state-controlled ocean carriers, such as the Soviet fleet, when bidding for American cargo. Cut-rates are used to attract cargo by foreign carriers, subjecting shippers to inflated rates if the American fleet is forced from the cargo trade.



President CARTER chats with Senator INOUE during a Capitol reception following the President's announcement of the Camp David summit agreement on the Middle East situation.

* * *

The University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture has an excellent chance of leading a new federal program of agricultural research, for which Congress appropriated \$2.2 million at the urging of Inouye.

The money is to help poorer nations, especially in tropical Southeast Asia, learn ways to increase food crop production.

The University, because of its ideal mid-Pacific location and academic reputation, is under top consideration by the Department of Agriculture as a center for this program.

* * *

In 1942 some 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, most of them full-fledged American citizens, were ordered into wartime internment camps by the government.

Since then, the government has recognized the grave injustice of this order and provided social security benefits to internees for their time in the camps.

This year coverage was expanded to ex-internees who became federal employees, and as such ineligible for social security by allowing them civil service retirement credit.

Some 500 to 1,000 persons are expected to benefit, at a cost between \$400,000 and \$800,000 a year.

We Can Help You

-- The Friends of Iolani Palace asks for help in locating coats-of-arms of each nation which recognized the Hawaiian monarchy, for display in a restored room of the historic Palace.

-- A serviceman from Kauai, stationed in West Germany, seeks a transfer to Hawaii so he can be close to his ill father.

-- The University of Hawaii requests legislation to exempt a huge \$5 million telescope lens, built in France for a Mauna Kea observatory, from import duties.

These are some of the assorted requests and pleas for help that flow into Senator Inouye's offices in Washington and Honolulu every day. The federal bureaucracy can seem forbidding and cold to those unfamiliar with the system, and it is these persons or groups that often call the offices for help.

Unknown to many, each member of Congress usually has several employees devoting their full time to helping persons with individual problems, such as receiving Social Security checks or claiming military disabilities.

Working on these cases are Barbara Sakamoto in Honolulu and Frank Kelly in Washington, both of whom are familiar with most of the problems encountered in dealing with the government.

In addition, Lamela Holt Battley, office manager in Washington, assists persons having immigration problems or questions.

Help from these persons can save needless headaches and expense. One concerned Honolulu couple, for example, traveled to Washington at their own expense to seek help in obtaining a military transfer for their ill son, stationed in Europe. Their problem could have been handled just as easily through the Honolulu office, saving a costly trip.

Sometimes individual problems can be solved with a telephone call, but others can take years and require special Congressional legislation. Some, unfortunately, can be beyond the authority of a legislator to help.

So if you need assistance in some federally related problem, telephone (at 546-7550) or write the office in the Prince Kuhio Federal Building, Room 6104, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Honolulu 96850.

To enable quicker service, please include your Social Security number if your problem involves federal payments or records. If it is a military case, be sure and state your military identification number and state your approval of having your military records released to the office.

By the way, the Friends of Iolani Palace are getting those coats-of-arms, after letters were sent to the various Washington embassies; the serviceman got his Hawaii transfer, following letters to the Defense Department; and the University got its telescope, duty-free, through legislation passed by Congress.

Aid for Hawaiians

(continued from page 1)

measure in February, Senator James Abourezk, Chairman of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, noted that the lack of access to religious sites in Hawaii was "perhaps the worst offense committed against the Hawaiian natives by the government."

This year there has been continued progress on the Kahoolawe issue, with the Navy attempting to reduce wild goat herds which have been stripping the Target Island of vegetation and working with the State on tree plantings.

Inouye has suggested that the State and Navy develop a comprehensive conservation program for approval by the State Legislature and Congress.

"Such a program could include the continuation and expansion of current Kahoolawe efforts and the development and construction of soil erosion control dams and water retention systems.

"It could also provide a pilot project to clear a small portion of the Island, which could provide an estimation of the cost of restoring the entire Island to a reasonably safe condition."

U.S. Gives Aid for Immigrants

Immigrants from Southeast Asia have been the most recent large group of people to migrate to Hawaii, joining waves of earlier groups who settled in the Islands. Alien residents now comprise about eight percent of the State population, the largest percentage of any state.

Like the groups before them, new immigrants come to America in search of a better life and are usually conscientious, hardworking people.

But the immigrants have brought with them a number of health problems because of the usually poor health care in their home countries. Asian and American Samoan immigrants suffer from more leprosy, tuberculosis, childhood diseases, mental health and congenital malformation problems than any other ethnic groups, according to a U.S. Public Health Service study this year.

"It is clear that special federal attention is required for these immigrant health problems, to relieve the burden on the State," said Inouye, who requested that the Public Health Service Act passed by Congress require the formulation of a national policy on immigrant health care, with emphasis on high-immigrant areas like Hawaii.



Honorary Easter Seal Society Chairman Senator INOUE celebrates a pledge to the Society during its fundraising telethon in Honolulu last April. Helping is FRED IDA, a national director of the Society and a fellow 442nd veteran.

Hawaii is expected soon.

Leprosy, one of the diseases associated with immigrants, will receive more federal financial support this fiscal year, which starts this month. The State leprosy program will receive \$1.6 million, compared to the federal contribution from 1961 to 1977 of \$1.2 million annually. There are about 140 residents of the

solution to the next Congress. As of last year, the Trust Territory's population of 126,000 was treated by only 13 physicians and 38 medical officers.

-- The Rehabilitation Hospital of the Pacific, which works with disabled persons in its Liliha facility, has been appropriated \$2.6 million for expansion of the hospital and increased services to the Pacific Basin territories.

-- An appropriation of \$25 million will enable Guam to purchase a private hospital in the nearby Mariana Islands for the treatment of Guam residents. The only hospital on Guam has been severely damaged by a typhoon, while the 148-bed Marianas hospital was in serious economic condition because of its lack of patients.

-- One bright spot in health care for the Pacific territories has been the activity of the University of Hawaii's Schools of Medicine and Public Health in recruiting students from these regions.

The federal government will provide \$194,000 -- an increase of \$72,000 -- in the forthcoming year for the UH Medical School's Imi Ho'ola program, which gives one year of remedial study to premedical students from educationally disadvantaged areas. The current class includes 15 students from Pacific Basin territories and nations.

Many aliens suffer TB, leprosy and other illnesses because of poor health care in their native countries.

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare is required to submit a special report to the Senate by June 1979 describing the health needs of immigrants and recommending a national plan to meet those needs.

The Hawaii Congressional delegation has also actively sought more federal aid for specific immigrant projects. For example, one major federal grant of \$239,000 to the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan in Hawaii will enroll about 670 needy immigrants a year into the prepaid health care plan. Bilingual health aides will help poor immigrants in Kalihi-Palama and Leeward Oahu who also have English language problems.

Another grant of \$350,000 to expand this program to other areas in

Kalaupapa settlement on Molokai, and another 1,200 persons treated for Hansen's disease as outpatients.

"There is another aspect of health care that we in Hawaii should be concerned about, and that is for the Pacific territories -- Guam, the Trust Territory, and American Samoa. As the closest state to these areas, Hawaii is in a unique position to help our fellow Pacific Islanders whose welfare has been the responsibility of the United States since World War II," said Inouye, whose efforts led to the following legislation:

-- The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is instructed in its appropriations measure, to study the lack of physicians and health officers in the Trust Territory, and report its findings and suggested

Coming to the East? Call on Us

Those of you planning to visit Washington, D.C. may arrange to take the special tours of the White House, FBI building and the Capitol by contacting Senator Inouye's office prior to your trip.

Due to the limited supply of special White House tickets, especially during the busy summer months, it is best to give at least one month's notice.

Call the Honolulu office at

546-7550 or write to the Washington office at: 442 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

The special Congressional passes for the White House and the FBI building allow you to avoid the long lines for the public tours. At the Capitol, a personal private tour will be given to you. You will have the opportunity to view, firsthand, the historic House and Senate chambers, where our nation's laws are made.

Fish, Other Isle Projects Pass

Today Hawaii imports most of the fish sold in markets and eaten in restaurants.

A problem in supplying fish to local markets and for export has been the lack of adequate cold storage and freezing facilities.

In recent days, however, the U.S. Economic Development Administration -- at the urging of the Hawaii Congressional delegation -- has approved several grants for such facilities at Pokai Bay and Waianae Boat Harbor on Oahu and Port Allen on Kauai.

Approval is expected soon for a flash-freezer in Hilo for freezing raw fish, using a newly found technique.

The tuna industry, limited by the scarcity of live bait, will benefit from an Economic Development grant of \$617,000 for the construction of a live-bait facility on Molokai.

Sugar Help Still Likely

The House rejection of a compromise sugar price of 15.75 cents per pound disappointed the Hawaii Congressional delegation, but the future is not entirely bleak for Hawaii sugar growers.

Senator Inouye said the Department of Agriculture is expected to increase the present sugar support price of 14.65 cents even without Congressional action. President Carter has expressed support of a 15-cent per pound price.

Hawaii's sugar growers receive less than the full support price because of a .46-cent per pound transportation differential they are assessed.

Efforts will be made in Congress early next year to enact sugar legislation establishing a higher price, which would still be of benefit to Hawaiian growers.

"The need remains as great as ever for sugar support because of its importance to the nation as a whole and to Hawaii in particular, because it is the single largest agricultural industry in the Islands."

Fish is a limited resource, dwindling due to over-fishing by domestic and foreign fishermen. Realizing this, last year the United States set a 200-mile coastal limit and created regional councils to govern fishing in the zones.

The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council will eventually establish fishing limits for major Pacific marine species. Foreign fishermen are now prohibited from catching billfish or sharks within 100 miles of Hawaii's main island or within 50 miles of the Leeward chain.

Meanwhile, better methods of selecting locations for catching ahi, aku and other tuna are being discovered by the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation -- consisting of members from Hawaii and Pacific territories -- which will receive \$2.4 million this coming year from Congress.

Energy Projects

Geothermal wells, windmills, biomass and ocean thermal conversion experiments are federal energy projects in Hawaii which can eventually reduce the Islands' huge oil bill, now about \$600 million a year. These experiments are the result of active support from the Hawaii Congressional delegation.

Projects such as these are only a small portion of the money poured into Hawaii by the federal government, by far the largest contributor to the local economy. In 1976 it spent \$2.1 billion in the Islands while collecting half that in taxes, a much more favorable balance than in most other states.

Military Construction

Some \$43.8 million worth of new military construction work will be done in Hawaii this year, through Congressional appropriations.

More than half will go to the Navy, with the \$8.5 million modernization of quarters at the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station and other work at Pearl Harbor Shipyard.

The Army will spend \$14 million, mostly on renovation and sewage facilities at Schofield Barracks'

housing.

Tripler Expansion

A massive project to renovate and expand Tripler Army Medical Center, on the slopes of Moanalua, is being actively sought by Inouye. The Center's annual budget of \$56 million today far exceeds the original cost of construction -- \$43 million in 1945.

"There have never been any major modifications to Tripler. This large-scale modernization will enable it to better serve the military forces."

The proposed project would cost about \$140 million for the installation of all-new equipment throughout the 1,500-bed hospital, expanded outpatient facilities and the addition of a five-story wing.

Congressional approval next year means work could start in January 1980.

Veterans Home

A side benefit of the Tripler Center work is the possibility of opening a home for military veterans in need of long-term health care, in a wing vacated by the expansion.

The Veterans Administration has expressed support of a home for some of Hawaii's 94,000 military veterans, most of whom served in World War I or II.

USS ARIZONA and Punchbowl Memorials

Two of the most popular and beautiful visitor attractions in Hawaii -- the USS ARIZONA Memorial and the National Cemetery of the Pacific -- will receive federal funds for major improvements, at the request of Hawaii's Congressional delegation.

Work has begun on a \$4.1 million project to provide new visitor shoreside facilities for the USS ARIZONA Memorial, consisting of a new dock, museum, theatres, restrooms and visitors lobby.

The National Cemetery of the Pacific, which is reaching its maximum capacity, is constructing a \$2.8 million building with room for 21,000 urns and 1,600 crypts. This work is expected to be completed in December 1979.

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U. S. S.

Sept 79

DATELINE
WASHINGTON



A Report to Hawaii from -

Senator

DANIEL K. INOUE

September 1979

*More Federal
Help Planned
to Hawaiians*

The pressing need for Congress to enact the Native Hawaiian Education Act was dramatically illustrated during recent hearings I chaired in Hawaii.

The key to improving the social and economic state of native Hawaiians is clearly education. This measure would provide federal funds over three years amounting to about \$7 million a year for education program grants and scholarships.

The testimony of leaders of the native Hawaiian community in support of this legislation is now on the record for my fellow members on the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs and other Senators to review and study. The Committee, in the near future, will take up the consideration of this bill.

I am confident that the Committee and the Senate, as it did last year, will approve this measure in recognition of the plight of the native Hawaiians in their own land.

There has also been other activity by the federal government which affect native Hawaiians:

* Troubled and disadvantaged youth on Molokai will benefit from a six-month demonstration project for native Hawaiians funded by a \$55,000 grant from the National Institute for Mental Health.

This award to Alu Like, the non-profit Hawaiian service organization,
(continued on page 4)

Inside

This newsletter attempts to describe an international crisis and its consequences for the future of Hawaii -- the escape of "boat people" and other refugees from totalitarian regimes in Indochina.

There is an explanation of the serious problems which have arisen since the all volunteer military replaced the draft system.

And briefly summarized are some major bills I have introduced during this 96th Congress.

On these, and any other matters, I welcome your comments, suggestions and criticisms so that I can better serve as your United States Senator.

Indochinese Influx Poses a Challenge

As we struggle each day with rising inflation, economic recession and the energy crunch, it may be easy to overlook the plight of hundreds of thousands of persons whose battle for life itself makes our struggles seem mild.

Clinging to makeshift boats or treading dangerous overland trails, an estimated 65,000 refugees each month this year have fled persecution in Vietnam. They are predominately the Chinese, members of the merchant class abolished by the Vietnam regime. Given a choice between banishment to barren "new economic zones" or bribing government officials to escape the country, they often flee.

Refugees from Cambodia and Laos, though fewer in number, seek freedom from persecution at least as harsh as in Vietnam.

About half the refugees survive their escapes to arrive in Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand or other nearby areas of first asylum. They live in

camp for months, sometimes years, in crowded and unsanitary conditions. Supplies of food and medicine are unreliable, with the numbers of refugees far outstripping the ability of international organizations such as the United Nations to keep pace with them.

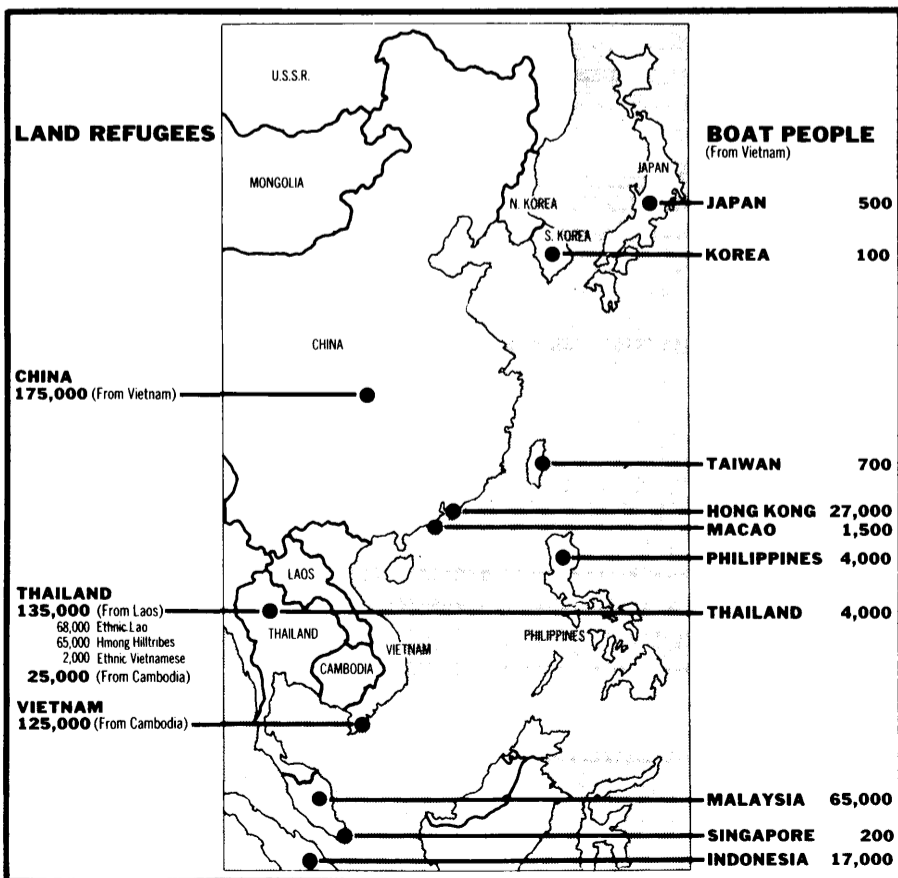
The overpopulation and poverty of these first asylum nations make the presence of thousands of refugees an impossible burden. Moreover, in areas such as Malaysia and Thailand, a delicate balance already exists between the ethno-Chinese and native populations. The rising tide of refugees threatens to topple this uneasy balance.

Malaysia's harsh decision to turn away any more refugees and Thailand's recent eviction of 42,000 Cambodian refugees must be viewed in this light.

What can be done to meet this crisis?

The United States has been doing much, for its part. We have been pay-

(continued on page 4)



courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer

Some Bills in Brief

Land for Harbors

The federal government would be allowed to donate surplus property to local governments for the development or improvement of public harbors. This is now allowed for public airports.

"Our national interests exist for harbors, just as they do for airports, especially in Hawaii, because we are so dependent on the maritime industry for the shipping of food and other vital supplies."

One-Cent Stamp

A special one-cent stamp would be issued for use by the public in correspondence with their Congressional representatives.

"Each and every citizen has the right and the responsibility to participate in the democratic system, through both the ballot box and through correspondence with their representatives between elections.

"Congress has adopted the franking system for members of Congress to write to their constituencies, but there is no similar system for constituents to easily communicate in return."

Homemaker Help

To assist homemakers in reentering the job market after being dis-

placed by the death of a spouse, divorce or separation, employers would be given a federal tax credit for each displaced homemaker hired. It would amount to \$3,000 for the first year and \$1,500 for the second year of employment.

"Displaced homemakers should not be penalized because they have chosen to stay at home and care for their families rather than pursue careers."

Shipping Policy

A package of eight bills have been introduced to improve the sagging United States merchant marine and better coordinate national policy in this field.

One measure would establish a National Merchant Marine Policy Council comprised of heads of federal agencies with responsibility in maritime affairs, and four maritime industry representatives.

It is an attempt to end frequent inconsistencies and conflicting policies within the federal government on maritime matters.

Other measures would attempt to remove regulatory disadvantages that handicap U.S. shippers in competition against foreign carriers, and promote the carrying of cargo aboard American-flag ships.



Kahoolawe Study

The U.S. Navy would be directed to develop the technology to make Kahoolawe safe for humans, and conduct a pilot project using this knowledge.

The 1953 Executive Order transferring the Island to the federal government required that when the Navy decided it no longer needed the Island, it would be rendered reasonably safe for habitation at no cost to the State.

As yet, there has been no progress in studying methods to clear this 45-square-mile Island and its surrounding waters of dangerous unexploded ordnance.

There has been, however, substantial progress in eradicating goats, which cause soil erosion by destroying vegetation, and in a program of soil conservation.

Why We Need an Internment Camp Study

Recently the Senators of Hawaii, California and Idaho joined in introducing a measure to establish a Commission to study the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

These are some of the sentiments expressed in many letters I have received regarding this controversial issue:

"Why bother with something that happened so long ago?"

"Sure the camps were unfair, but we were at war and war is unfair."

"The Japanese Americans are doing better economically today than any other ethnic group. They don't need any money from the government."

Perhaps I can try to explain some

of the underlying reasons for this measure:

-- When 120,000 Japanese Americans were ordered into relocation centers and camps, they were the only group picked out by the government for this treatment, even though we were at war with Germany and Italy. Evidently the reasons were more than military -- race played a major role.

-- The serious constitutional and civil rights violations that occurred in the uprooting and dispossession of the relocation have never been righted. The internment orders were challenged legally by several internees, who succeeded in appealing their cases to the Supreme Court. In three different cases, however, the Court failed to declare the camps unconstitutional, in effect upholding their legality. These rulings -- case law, as it is known -- still stands in our lawbooks.

-- It is true that Japanese Americans as a group are doing well in society. But many of those who were incarcerated are now among the most elderly in our communities, and studies have shown that the average income of these persons is below the national average. Many of them lost farms, stores and homes which were never regained or fully compensated by the federal government, shattering their lives permanently.

U.S. Flood Administration To Open Honolulu Office

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has informed me that it will open an office in Honolulu in October to handle local questions and problems involving the National Flood Program.

The Agency, in cooperation with Island builders and planners, is developing a map outlining tsunami and flood prone areas in Hawaii and also establishing standards for building construction in those regions.

This information will be used to determine rates for federally supported flood insurance and eligibility for emergency flood relief. The maps and construction standards will probably be completed by the end of this year.

In addition to opening the local office, the Agency has promised to

conduct a review meeting with concerned parties before the federal program for Hawaii goes into effect.

The new flood office is specifically intended to service local residents who seek or hold Federal flood insurance policies. Prior to this, complaints or questions about this program had to be handled by the national office in Bethesda, Maryland, or in Washington, D.C.

One result from this office will probably be the encouragement of more policies among Hawaii residents.

This is a matter in which the Islands have a strong interest, because of the protection these policies can provide in areas potentially vulnerable to tsunamis or floods.

Excerpts from Recent Speech

Problems Beset Volunteer Army

Disenchantment with the war in Vietnam coupled with traditional resentment of compulsory military service led to the end of the military draft in 1973.

Senator Inouye, in a recent speech to the 25th Infantry Division's annual reunion, explained some of the problems which have arisen with the All Volunteer Force:

It is becoming increasingly difficult for the military to fill its quotas in those areas requiring particular types of skills. Of particular concern is the shortage of doctors in our military. The number of active duty personnel per physician is higher than either the pre-Vietnam peacetime levels or the Vietnam wartime levels. Also lagging are those with linguistic, electronic and communications specialties.

Court martials, non-judicial punishments and even the desertion rates have ironically increased under the All Volunteer Force system.

There has been an enormously high attrition rate for non-prior service enlistees. This is of special concern, because it invalidates the statistics that the All Volunteer proponents produce. What good are the enlistment statistics if 40 percent of the personnel are released before the ballgame is over?

A high percentage of the military enlistees are being separated prior to the completion of their first term: In the Army, it is four out of every ten soldiers; for the Air Force, it is more than one out of every five personnel. This reflects poor recruiting practices; the inability of our young service personnel to adapt; as well as the services' desire to eliminate disciplinary problems.

If we calculate a 42 percent attrition rate from a 400,000 enlistment total, using the Navy's figures on cost, this means a loss of \$2 billion annually as a result of this high attrition.

Here is another example. In June, the Army announced that it increased the reenlistment bonus by \$500 -- from \$2,500 to \$3,000 -- for some of our most basic skills such as infantry and armor to some of our most sophisticated

skills such as electronic warfare specialists as well as Russian and Korean linguists. Where does it stop? How is the Pentagon going to apply the brakes to curtail the future cost increases for enlistment inducements and recruiting?

The black population in the United States is about 15 percent of our total population. However, the percentage of black enlistees in the Army is 30 percent. The percentage of first-term enlistees is even higher, some 34 percent. If this trend continues, 45 percent of the junior ranks will be black in 1980, and 65 percent of the their NCOs will be black whereas the projected increase in the number of blacks in our officer corps will be nowhere near these figures.

What kind of society calls upon its disadvantaged classes to serve in its military ranks while it excuses its more privileged classes from serving?

Attrition, punishments up since end of military draft

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The impact of declining birthrates beginning in the early 60s causes grave concern to those who worry about our future military manpower needs. This year approximately 2.1 million young American males will reach their 18th birthday. In 1987, that number will drop to 1.7 million -- a 20 percent reduction in the manpower pool.

In summary, the active Armed Forces have been experiencing both quantitative and qualitative recruitment problems which appear likely to get worse. The difficulties in both the Selective Reserve and in the Individual Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve are even

greater. Many believe that the problems are of such magnitude -- or soon will be -- that only a return to peacetime conscription will fill the bill and provide the essential security for our nation.

The House Armed Services Committee, in approving the Fiscal Year 1980 Defense Authorization bill, included a provision requiring the President to commence standby draft registration on January 1, 1981, of all males becoming 18 years of age after December 31, 1980.

It is difficult to disagree with the concept that we should have an inventory of the available manpower pool and the machinery in place to reinstitute the draft in as limited a time as possible. If history has taught us any lesson it is that the price of peace with freedom in this world is a reasonable level of readiness to mobilize and use force if our vital interests are challenged. We cannot fulfill our most sacred obligation to our country if we fail in that challenge.

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Our population is divided over this matter. A Gallup Poll conducted in April revealed that 49 percent of our population favors a return to mandatory service, whereas 46 percent are opposed. The same Gallup Poll revealed that the public favors registration by a 76 to 17 percent margin.

George Washington said, "It may be laid down as a primary position, and the basis of our system, that every citizen who enjoys the protection of a free government owes not only a proportion of his property, but even his personal services to the defense of it."

It is my responsibility as a United States Senator and a person committed to a strong America, to ensure that our nation remains strong now and in the decades ahead. I intend to do just that and would like to hear from you as to how we may best accomplish this end.

Cruise Liners May be Back

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"The fact that private business is willing to underwrite the enormous costs of renovating and operating these ships is a hopeful sign for our maritime industry, and for Hawaii tourism. These cruise liners will never replace the airlines in transporting visitors to the Islands, but they would be a welcome alternative and, in an emergency situation, they could be invaluable as a transportation link for the Islands."



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Indochinese Influx Poses Challenge

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As chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, which oversees the nation's foreign assistance efforts, I have been attempting to improve the U.S. refugee program, which is scattered in a crazy quilt assemblage of three major federal agencies and more than a dozen independent organizations. These overlapping and frequently competing efforts have resisted reorganization and reform at least since I became chairman of the subcommittee in 1972.

Of much concern to the public has been our nation's willingness to accept refugees into our borders as immigrants. About 220,000 Indochinese refugees have entered the country since the end of the Vietnam war, in March 1975, and the President has recently raised the monthly quota of immigrants from 7,000 to 14,000.

It has been estimated that by 1985 -- one decade after the fall of

Saigon -- there could well be one million Southeast Asians in this country. That would amount to as large a wave of immigrants to our shores as any other ethnic group -- Irish, Chinese, or Japanese -- in our history.

Hawaii, of course, will play a significant role in this crisis because of our location and appealing environment. We often boast of the Islands as a gateway between East and West. This is a time when those words have real meaning to thousands of lives. In the last four years, more than 3,500 Indochinese refugees have made Hawaii home.

Concern has been expressed that they will impose an extreme burden on our welfare system. But statistics compiled by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare shows that after a short period of initial assistance, Indochinese refugees have done extremely well in finding jobs. Their employment rate is slightly higher than the national average, despite cultural and language obstacles. The vast majority of them become taxpayers within two years.

The federal government reim-

burses states for programs and services that assist the refugees' adjustment to their new homes. The specific costs of refugees to these state programs, however, can sometimes be difficult to determine.

Tuberculosis, leprosy, childhood diseases, mental health, congenital malformation and alcoholism are some of the special problems suffered by immigrants.

Here are some examples of my efforts in this area:

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* Congress this session may act to improve services to immigrants for alcohol, drug abuse and, especially important, mental health problems. Current legislation, most of which has already passed the Senate, would establish offices for minority concerns in the National Institutes of Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse and Mental Health.

In conclusion, it is clear that Hawaii is being asked to bear an unusual burden with this flood of Indochinese refugees. While the Hawaii Congressional delegation will continue to secure Federal assistance in this area, public understanding of this crisis and compassion for its victims are also much needed.

Native Hawaiians Targeted for More Federal Assistance

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If the six-month demonstration proves successful, the program will operate for three years at \$115,000 a year.

* The Office of Native American Program, in HEW next year will

receive an \$800,000 increase in funds to devote increased attention to the needs of native Hawaiians.

The increase was inserted in the Labor-HEW Appropriations measure by the Senate Appropriations Committee and has been approved by both the Senate and House.

* The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is now considering proposals that have been submitted to spend some \$100,000 a year for up to three years, which is available to establish a business enterprise planned and operated by native Hawaiians.

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United States Senate

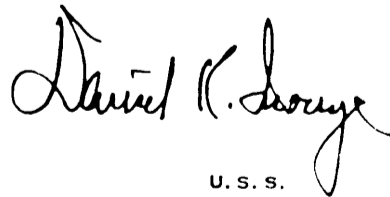
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DATELINE
WASHINGTON



A Report to Hawaii from —

Senator

DANIEL K. INOUE

September 1979

*More Federal
Help Planned
to Hawaiians*

The pressing need for Congress to enact the Native Hawaiian Education Act was dramatically illustrated during recent hearings I chaired in Hawaii.

The key to improving the social and economic state of native Hawaiians is clearly education. This measure would provide federal funds over three years amounting to about \$7 million a year for education program grants and scholarships.

The testimony of leaders of the native Hawaiian community in support of this legislation is now on the record for my fellow members on the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs and other Senators to review and study. The Committee, in the near future, will take up the consideration of this bill.

I am confident that the Committee and the Senate, as it did last year, will approve this measure in recognition of the plight of the native Hawaiians in their own land.

There has also been other activity by the federal government which affect native Hawaiians:

* Troubled and disadvantaged youth on Molokai will benefit from a six-month demonstration project for native Hawaiians funded by a \$55,000 grant from the National Institute for Mental Health.

This award to Alu Like, the non-profit Hawaiian service organization,

(continued on page 4)

Inside

This newsletter attempts to describe an international crisis and its consequences for the future of Hawaii -- the escape of "boat people" and other refugees from totalitarian regimes in Indochina.

There is an explanation of the serious problems which have arisen since the all volunteer military replaced the draft system.

And briefly summarized are some major bills I have introduced during this 96th Congress.

On these, and any other matters, I welcome your comments, suggestions and criticisms so that I can better serve as your United States Senator.

**Indochinese Influx
Poses a Challenge**

As we struggle each day with rising inflation, economic recession and the energy crunch, it may be easy to overlook the plight of hundreds of thousands of persons whose battle for life itself makes our struggles seem mild.

Clinging to makeshift boats or treading dangerous overland trails, an estimated 65,000 refugees each month this year have fled persecution in Vietnam. They are predominately the Chinese, members of the merchant class abolished by the Vietnam regime. Given a choice between banishment to barren "new economic zones" or bribing government officials to escape the country, they often flee.

Refugees from Cambodia and Laos, though fewer in number, seek freedom from persecution at least as harsh as in Vietnam.

About half the refugees survive their escapes to arrive in Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand or other nearby areas of first asylum. They live in

camps for months, sometimes years, in crowded and unsanitary conditions. Supplies of food and medicine are unreliable, with the numbers of refugees far outstripping the ability of international organizations such as the United Nations to keep pace with them.

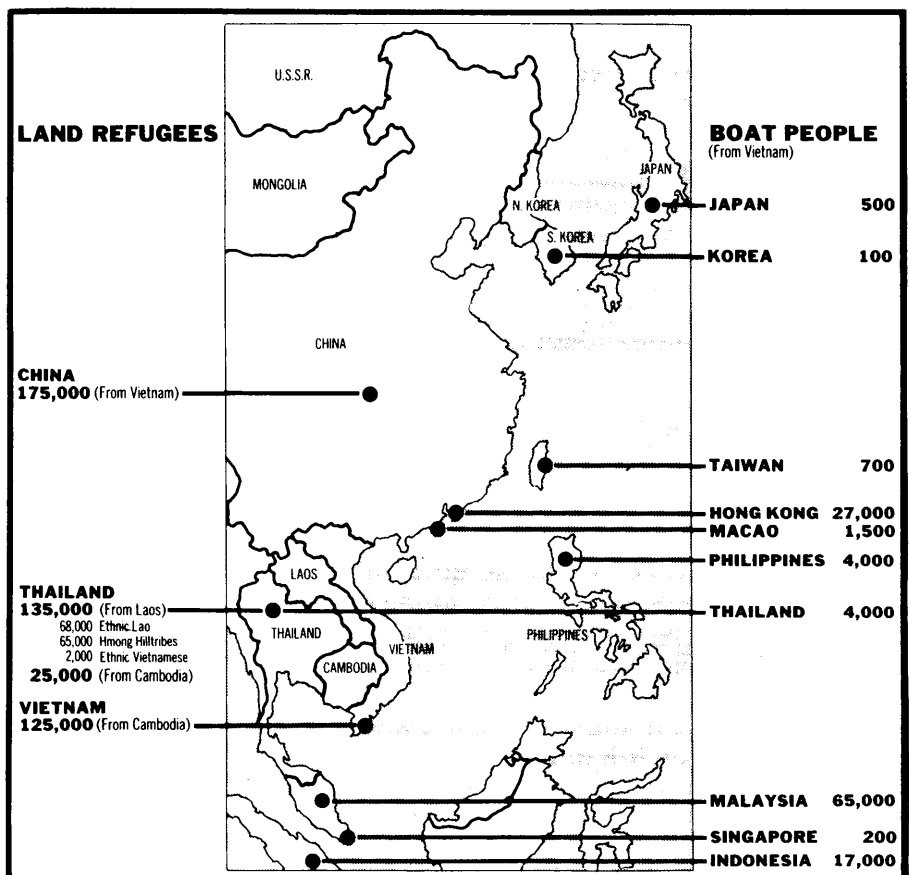
The overpopulation and poverty of these first asylum nations make the presence of thousands of refugees an impossible burden. Moreover, in areas such as Malaysia and Thailand, a delicate balance already exists between the ethno-Chinese and native populations. The rising tide of refugees threatens to topple this uneasy balance.

Malaysia's harsh decision to turn away any more refugees and Thailand's recent eviction of 42,000 Cambodian refugees must be viewed in this light.

What can be done to meet this crisis?

The United States has been doing much, for its part. We have been pay-

(continued on page 4)



courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer

Some Bills in Brief

Land for Harbors

The federal government would be allowed to donate surplus property to local governments for the development or improvement of public harbors. This is now allowed for public airports.

"Our national interests exist for harbors, just as they do for airports, especially in Hawaii, because we are so dependent on the maritime industry for the shipping of food and other vital supplies."

One-Cent Stamp

A special one-cent stamp would be issued for use by the public in correspondence with their Congressional representatives.

"Each and every citizen has the right and the responsibility to participate in the democratic system, through both the ballot box and through correspondence with their representatives between elections.

"Congress has adopted the franking system for members of Congress to write to their constituencies, but there is no similar system for constituents to easily communicate in return."

Homemaker Help

To assist homemakers in reentering the job market after being dis-

placed by the death of a spouse, divorce or separation, employers would be given a federal tax credit for each displaced homemaker hired. It would amount to \$3,000 for the first year and \$1,500 for the second year of employment.

"Displaced homemakers should not be penalized because they have chosen to stay at home and care for their families rather than pursue careers."

Shipping Policy

A package of eight bills have been introduced to improve the sagging United States merchant marine and better coordinate national policy in this field.

One measure would establish a National Merchant Marine Policy Council comprised of heads of federal agencies with responsibility in maritime affairs, and four maritime industry representatives.

It is an attempt to end frequent inconsistencies and conflicting policies within the federal government on maritime matters.

Other measures would attempt to remove regulatory disadvantages that handicap U.S. shippers in competition against foreign carriers, and promote the carrying of cargo aboard American-flag ships.



Kahoolawe Study

The U.S. Navy would be directed to develop the technology to make Kahoolawe safe for humans, and conduct a pilot project using this knowledge.

The 1953 Executive Order transferring the Island to the federal government required that when the Navy decided it no longer needed the Island, it would be rendered reasonably safe for habitation at no cost to the State.

As yet, there has been no progress in studying methods to clear this 45-square-mile Island and its surrounding waters of dangerous unexplored ordnance.

There has been, however, substantial progress in eradicating goats, which cause soil erosion by destroying vegetation, and in a program of soil conservation.

Why We Need an Internment Camp Study

Recently the Senators of Hawaii, California and Idaho joined in introducing a measure to establish a Commission to study the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

These are some of the sentiments expressed in many letters I have received regarding this controversial issue:

"Why bother with something that happened so long ago?"

"Sure the camps were unfair, but we were at war and war is unfair."

"The Japanese Americans are doing better economically today than any other ethnic group. They don't need any money from the government."

Perhaps I can try to explain some

of the underlying reasons for this measure:

-- When 120,000 Japanese Americans were ordered into relocation centers and camps, they were the only group picked out by the government for this treatment, even though we were at war with Germany and Italy. Evidently the reasons were more than military -- race played a major role.

-- The serious constitutional and civil rights violations that occurred in the uprooting and dispossession of the relocation have never been righted. The internment orders were challenged legally by several internees, who succeeded in appealing their cases to the Supreme Court. In three different cases, however, the Court failed to declare the camps unconstitutional, in effect upholding their legality. These rulings -- case law, as it is known -- still stands in our lawbooks.

-- It is true that Japanese Americans as a group are doing well in society. But many of those who were incarcerated are now among the most elderly in our communities, and studies have shown that the average income of these persons is below the national average. Many of them lost farms, stores and homes which were never regained or fully compensated by the federal government, shattering their lives permanently.

U.S. Flood Administration To Open Honolulu Office

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has informed me that it will open an office in Honolulu in October to handle local questions and problems involving the National Flood Program.

The Agency, in cooperation with Island builders and planners, is developing a map outlining tsunami and flood prone areas in Hawaii and also establishing standards for building construction in those regions.

This information will be used to determine rates for federally supported flood insurance and eligibility for emergency flood relief. The maps and construction standards will probably be completed by the end of this year.

In addition to opening the local office, the Agency has promised to

conduct a review meeting with concerned parties before the federal program for Hawaii goes into effect.

The new flood office is specifically intended to service local residents who seek or hold Federal flood insurance policies. Prior to this, complaints or questions about this program had to be handled by the national office in Bethesda, Maryland, or in Washington, D.C.

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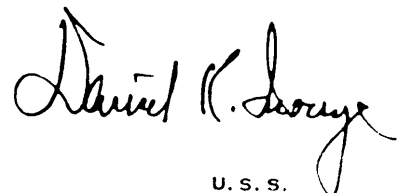
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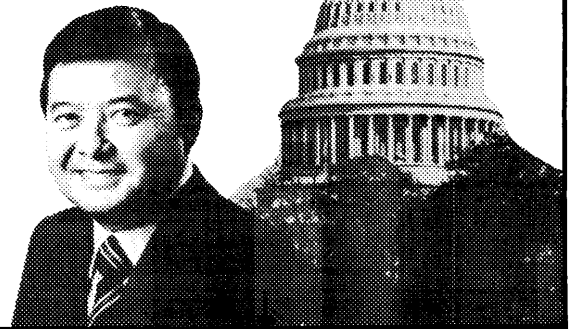
U. S. S.

June 83

Report to Hawaii

Daniel K. Inouye

U.S. Senator



June, 1983

Dear Friend:

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I usually do not respond to such "ratings" because they are so often misleading or purposely slanted to advance a specific cause or special interest. In this case, due to the potential for misunderstanding, I feel some comment is justified.

It is true that I have supported measures such as the Emergency Jobs bill, energy assistance for low-income families, and extension of unemployment benefits to the jobless. In this time of economic stress and resulting unemployment throughout our nation, these bills provide temporary jobs, shelter, food and medical care for those in need.

Here are other examples of my criticized "big spending" votes last year:

- \$500,000 for tourism promotion of Kauai to assist its economic recovery from Hurricane Iwa.
- Operating funds of \$8.1 million for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration to promote travel to the United States through offices in six foreign countries. It is estimated that for every dollar spent in promoting travel, our nation receives \$18.60 in revenues from foreign visitors.
- A budget of \$18 million for the East-West Center in the 1983 fiscal year, an increase of \$1.12 million over the previous year. The Center is the only Federal institution dedicated to better political and cultural understanding among Asia, the Pacific and the United States.

Agriculture

- \$7 million to compensate Hawaii dairy farmers for losses from the recall of their products due to pesticide contamination.
- \$200,000 for the study of the feasibility and environmental impact of eradicating the fruit fly in Hawaii, a major obstacle to the expanded export of agricultural products from the Islands.
- \$150,000 for research of alternative agricultural uses of Hawaii land now used for sugarcane cultivation.
- \$139,000 for the Agricultural Cooperative Service to open a Hawaii office to assist farmers in launching agricultural cooperatives, and to perform economic market research.
- Maintenance of the sugar price support program, which enables the survival of the domestic sugar industry in Hawaii and on the Mainland.

Education

- \$10.5 million in Impact Aid payments to Hawaii for the 1982 school year, to compensate the State for the cost of educating students from military and other Federal-connected families.
- \$5 million for the Department of Defense to provide child abuse and family counseling programs for military communities, starting in Hawaii. Studies have shown that there are significantly higher incidences of domestic violence in military-populated areas.

Keeping in touch with the people of Hawaii is very important to me. Your opinions, problems and concerns weigh heavily with me, so do not hesitate to write or call. And let me know if you require assistance or information related to the activities of our Federal government.

Health

-- An increase in the budget of the National Centers for Disease Control of \$1.5 million, for intensive efforts to control tuberculosis. Hawaii's TB rate is the nation's highest, due largely to the influx of immigrants from Indochina and the Pacific Islands.

-- The targeting of special funds for the health and educational needs of the Pacific Island Basin. Since World War II the United States has been responsible for the Trust Territory of the Pacific, yet this area remains afflicted by serious diseases caused by poor health conditions.

- \$3.4 million for a national nursing research program to improve health education for the elderly, combat our nursing shortage by devising means of retaining professional nurses in the workforce, and developing alternative approaches to health care services.

Energy

-- \$7 million to complete two designs of an OTEC (ocean thermal energy conversion) pilot plant system, slated for possible construction in Hawaii by the U.S. Department of Energy. An additional \$4 million includes funds for the installation of a one-megawatt test plant at the Big Island Seacoast Test Facility. Both are essential steps towards the full-scale development of this alternate energy source.

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-- \$850,000 for the Hawaii Undersea Research Laboratory at the University of Hawaii, which explores marine resources such as coral and seafood, conducts OTEC site research, and evaluates ocean sewage disposal.

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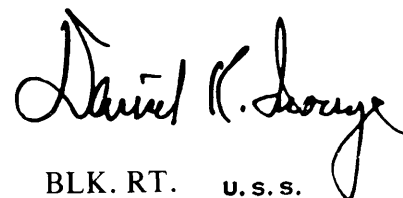
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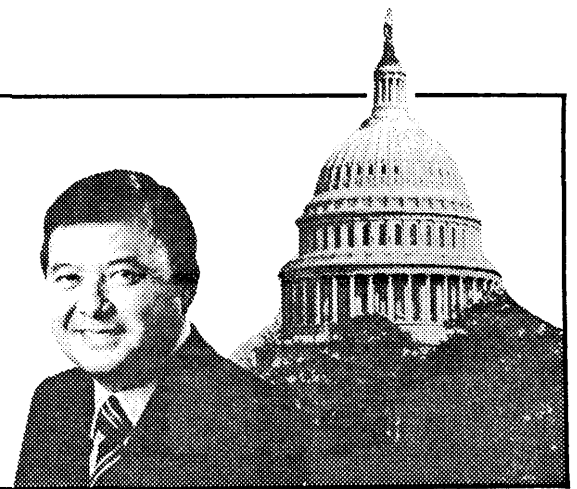
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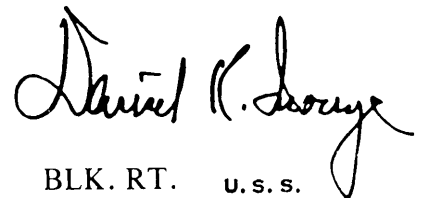
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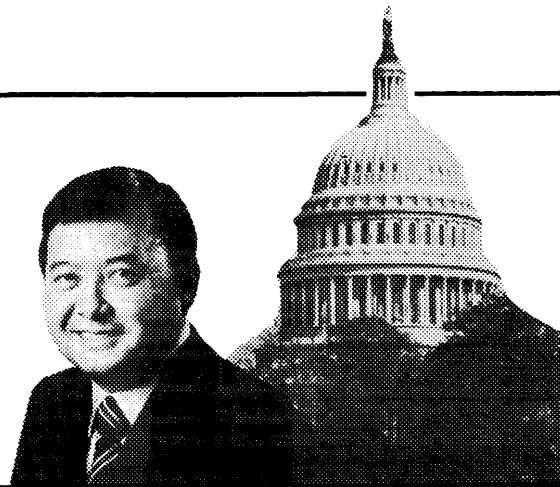
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Selling to the Government

November, 1983

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Let me stress that this is intended to provide basic information for Hawaii businesses, and may not cover all problems or conditions.

For additional information, please contact my offices in either Honolulu or Washington, D.C., where detailed reference material has been assembled about the contracting and procurement procedures used by our Federal government. My offices will be delighted to assist you:

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Washington, D.C. 20510
Telephone: (202) 224-3934

HONOLULU -- Room 6104, Prince Kuhio Federal Building
300 Ala Moana Boulevard Telephone:
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850 546-7550

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Superintendent of Documents Telephone:
U.S. Government Printing Office (202) 275-3037
Washington, D.C. 20402 Specify GPO Stock
#045-000-00153-9

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Department of Agriculture
14th and Independent Ave., S.W.
Room 127WV
Washington, D.C. 20520
Attention: Mr. Preston Davis,
Director, OSDBU

Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Room 1E061
Washington, D.C. 20585
Attention: Mr. John Shepard,
Director, OSDBU

Department of the Interior
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Room 2527
Washington, D.C. 20240
Attention: Ms. Charlotte Spann,
Director, OSDBU

Department of Commerce
14th and Constitution Ave., N.W.
Room 5029A
Washington, D.C. 20230
Attention: Mr. William Wheeler,
Director, OSDBU

Dept. of Health and Human Services
400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Room 624E
Washington, D.C. 20201
Attention: Mr. Richard Clinkscales,
Director, OSDBU

Department of Justice
10th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530
Attention: Mr. Enos Roberts,
Director, OSDBU

Department of the Army
The Pentagon - Room 2E577
Washington, D.C. 20301
Attention: Ms. Juanita Watts,
Director, OSDBU

Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
7th and D Streets, S.W.
Room 10224
Washington, D.C. 20240
Attention: Ms. Bernice Williams
Director, OSDBU

Department of State
Room 513, SA-6
Washington, D.C. 20520
Attention: Mr. Robert A. Cooper,
Director, OSDBU

Department of the Navy
Building 6 Crystal Plaza, Room 604
Washington, D.C. 20360
Attention: Mr. Richard D. Ramirez,
Director, OSDBU

Department of Defense
The Pentagon - Room 2A340
Washington, D.C. 20307
Attention: Mrs. Norma Leftwich,
Director, OSDBU

Department of Transportation
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Washington, D.C. 20590
Attention: Dr. Melvin Humphrey,
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Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
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Department of the Air Force
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Washington, D.C. 20330
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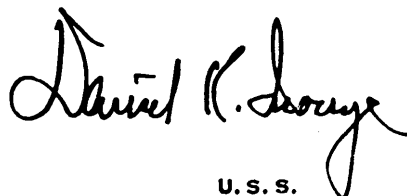
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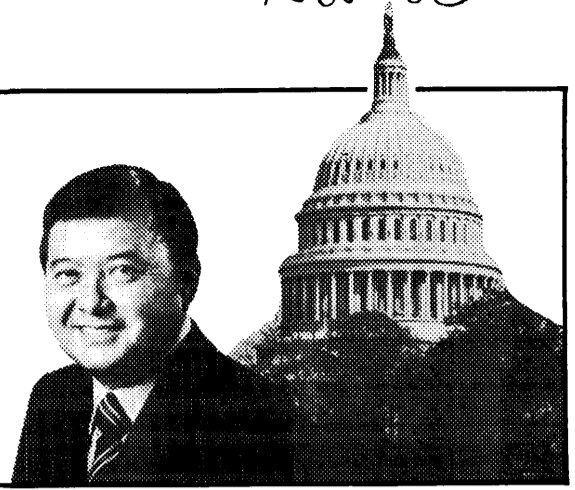
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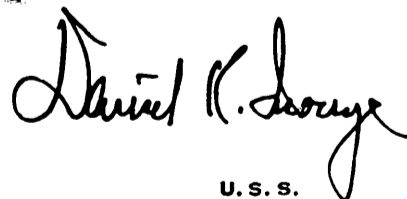
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March 84

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One can fairly assess the performance of our elected members of Congress by examining their success in protecting home interests. Is the state always on the short end of the federal budget? Are its needs overlooked by the federal bureaucracy or damaged by federal law?

In this respect, I believe that Hawaii's delegation in Congress possesses a consistently outstanding track record. For many years the federal government has been the economic mainstay of Hawaii as our single largest source of financial support. In 1983, Washington spent \$5.2 billion in Hawaii in the form of paychecks, social payments and construction.

The ultimate source of federal dollars, of course, is the nation's taxpayers -- you and me. In the halls of Congress, every state competes vigorously for its portion of federal funds. Only Congress can ensure that Hawaii continues to benefit from a positive balance of federal spending to federal taxes.

Another measure of Congressional effectiveness is the ability to promote passage of legislation that improves government or assists our citizens. Several news articles have simply totaled the number of bills introduced and passed, for each member. A more meaningful approach would be a comprehensive review of actions by Congress that affect the well-being of our state. It makes little difference which lawmaker's name is attached to legislation, if the result is beneficial to home interests or the welfare of our nation.

Working for Hawaii

In fact, relatively few legislative measures are actually signed into law. Those enacted are usually authored by chairmen of committees with jurisdiction over specific areas. Of the few maritime-related bills enacted into law in recent years, I was responsible for two, as chairman and ranking member of the Merchant Marine Subcommittee. These measures allowed the INDEPENDENCE and CONSTITUTION to operate as **cruise ships** in the Hawaiian Islands.

Seldom are bills introduced and passed in the same year. For several Congresses I have introduced a measure to establish a one-cent postage stamp for constituents to use when writing to their Congressmen. Unfortunately, it has not garnered much support in its referred committee. Yet, because I firmly believe this "**penny stamp**" proposal has merit, I intend to reintroduce it as a way of calling public attention to this idea and promoting its legislative discussion.

In other instances, measures of national or global impact require more than a single year for introduction, committee hearings and floor consideration leading to passage. In 1983 I introduced the Service Industries Development Act, designed to improve our government support for increased export of **service-related industries**, such as financial services, communications, and business management. In the past several months, sufficient interest and support for this proposal have been generated to increase the likelihood of its passage in 1984.

Sometimes the best interests of Hawaii are served by defeating legislation. Hawaii must be especially vigilant against efforts to weaken or dismantle the existing federal program for **sugar**, which maintains a floor price for domestic sugar by regulating the import of foreign-produced sugar. Failure to guard against these efforts could ruin the nation's sugar growers, including ours in Hawaii.

Periodically, unwise Administration proposals threaten Hawaii, such as the planned move of the **U.S. Farmers Home Administration** headquarters out of Hilo. Because most of our State's farmers live on the Big Island, it seems logical to keep this office in that community. But until many protested and the Congress enacted an amendment authored by me to prohibit this transfer, the agency was determined to relocate to Honolulu.

With this background, I would like to review with you some of my legislative achievements of the past 1983 session of Congress, beginning with a list of bills introduced by me that have been enacted into law:

Measures signed into law

- A provision qualifying central Oahu as a separate school district, in the calculation of federal Impact Aid. This improved Hawaii's share of Impact Aid funds to \$15.6 million, an increase of 40 per cent, and helps substantially in the education of Hawaii's students, both residents and nonresidents. (Included in Public Law 98-211)
- A bill to include native Hawaiians as an eligible group for research and assistance under the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation Act. (Senate Bill 168, signed as Public Law 98-24)
- A measure to improve the reimbursement procedures of CHAMPUS (the medical program for military personnel, retirees and dependents) by standardizing policies with Medicare. (Senate bill 161, signed as P.L. 98-94)
- A bill to authorize studies and demonstration projects to save money in the administration of the CHAMPUS program, while maintaining or improving its quality of health care. (Senate bill 162, signed as P.L. 98-94)
- The granting of retirement pay for certain military reservists who, through government oversight, were classified as ineligible despite having performed active duty before August 1945. (Senate bill 202, signed as P.L. 98-212)
- Establishment of a women's advisory committee to the Veterans Administration, to help improve services to women military veterans. (Included in P.L.98-160)

(continued)

Amendments that became law

- The prohibition of the relocation from Hilo of the Hawaii State Office of the U.S. Farmers Home Administration. The Administration's planned move of the office to Honolulu would have separated this agency from those it serves -- farmers and rural residents, most of whom live on the Island of Hawaii. (Included in P.L. 98-63)
- An extension of the term of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, to allow it to complete its report to Congress on the incarceration of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II. (Included in P.L. 98-63)
- The halting of Administration plans to sell surplus federal property adjoining Honolulu International Airport needed by the State of Hawaii to expand airport facilities. The federal government may now transfer the 3.4-acre parcel only to the state for such airport use. (Included in P.L. 98-151)
- An amendment qualifying the central Oahu school district for Impact Aid. This was later superceded by a separate bill that achieved this purpose. (Included in P.L. 98-139)

In the legislative world, at times the mere introduction of a measure will achieve its goal, even if it is not actually enacted into law. The threat posed by a bill occasionally is the necessary prod that spurs agencies into action.

- A Pacific Basin Task Force was formed by the Department of Health and Human Services to examine the health care needs of native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, after I introduced a bill (S.171), entitled the Native Hawaiians and Native Americans/Pacific Islanders Health Care Needs Act of 1983, that would have required the Department to study this neglected issue.
- The Department of Agriculture released \$7 million to compensate Hawaii dairy farmers for losses incurred by pesticide contamination, after the Senate adopted Senate Resolution 18, which I introduced, to require that these funds be released.
- The General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, is conducting a study of health care for merchant marine seamen in the aftermath of an Administration decision to close all health clinics, including one in Honolulu, that served this group of retirees. The study commenced after I submitted Senate Concurrent Resolution 4, to legally require this audit.

Private bills

A sometimes misunderstood duty of Congressional members is the sponsorship of private legislation. These are measures intended to either assist persons harmed by the actions of the federal government, or aid those seeking to immigrate or remain temporarily in the United States.

Private individuals sometimes do not have the legal opportunity to recover for injuries which may have been caused by the government. One currently pending private bill I have introduced would allow an individual to sue the U.S. Army for alleged medical malpractice committed while he was an infant, although the statute of limitations for filing such a lawsuit has lapsed.

Hawaii has the largest percentage of alien residents of any state, so many requests are received for assistance on private immigration matters. My longstanding policy is to agree to introduce private immigration bills on behalf of those requesting this help, to enable them to obtain a full hearing before the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is rare for this agency to reverse its initial decisions, but the real effect of private immigration bills is to provide beneficiaries with the time to exhaust appeals and other legal recourses prior to deportation.

It is my hope that this newsletter provides the citizens of Hawaii with a broader understanding of the work of Congress. Few have the opportunity to visit our nation's Capitol and even fewer can stay long enough for a closer acquaintance with our government.

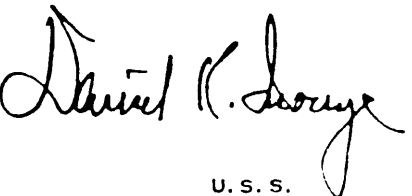
The government is an institution established to serve all citizens -- young and old, rich and poor alike. You ensure your place in government by actively expressing your views on issues of the day. Do not hesitate to make your voice heard, by letter, by telephone or by talks with your elected members to Congress. We welcome it.

Offices of Senator Inouye

Washington:
722 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

Honolulu:
Room 6104 Prince Kuhio Federal Building
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850
(808) 546-7550

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510


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PROTECTING OLDER AMERICANS AGAINST OVERPAYMENT OF INCOME TAXES

(A Checklist of Itemized Deductions for Use in Taxable Year 1983)

UNITED STATES SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING REPORT

Introduction



Dear Friend:

This checklist is intended to help in the preparation of your individual federal tax forms.

It should assist you in keeping up with new tax provisions. It should also assist you in claiming every legitimate income tax deduction, exemption and tax credit.

Some items apply specifically to older Americans, but all taxpayers should find this checklist useful in the complicated task of filling out tax forms.

useful in the complicated task of filling out tax forms.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

Who Must File A Federal Tax Return

You must file a return for 1983, *And your income even though you owe no tax if: was at least:*

1. You were single, divorced, or married with a dependent child and living apart from your spouse for all of 1983 and were:
 - Under age 65 \$3,300
 - Age 65 or over \$4,300
2. You were married filing a joint return and were living with your spouse at the end of 1983 or on the date your spouse died and:
 - Both were under age 65 \$5,400
 - One was age 65 or over \$6,400
 - Both were age 65 or over \$7,400
3. You were married filing a separate return or married but you did not share the same household at the end of 1983 \$1,000
4. You were a qualifying widow(er) with a dependent child and:
 - Under age 65 \$4,400
 - Age 65 or over \$5,400
5. You received any advance earned income credit (EIC) payments from your employer(s) during 1983.
6. You were self-employed and your net earnings from this work were at least \$400, then you must file a return to pay self-employment tax. You are self-employed if you carry on a trade or business as a sole proprietor, a member of a partnership, or an independent contractor. This includes certain part-time work that you do at home or in addition to your regular job. This rule applies regardless of your age; whether or not you are receiving social security benefits; and even if you are otherwise not required to file a Federal tax return.
7. Income tax was withheld from your pay, then you should file a return so that you can get a refund of the tax withheld, even if you are not required to file a return.

Form 1040EZ

There is a simplified tax return form, called Form 1040EZ. You may only use this form if:

- (1) You are single.
- (2) You do not claim an extra exemption for age and blindness.
- (3) You claim no dependents.
- (4) Your taxable income is less than \$50,000.
- (5) Your income is all from wages, salaries, tips, and interest (other than all-savers interest) of \$400 or less; and
- (6) You do not itemize your deductions.

You should use this form if you meet these qualifications, because it is easier to fill out than the other forms. If you cannot use Form 1040EZ, you should use either Form 1040 or Form 1040A.

Tax Withholding And Estimated Tax Payments

Beginning January 1, 1983, Federal income tax was withheld from the taxable part of most pension and annuity payments. This includes payments from an individual retirement arrangement, or a life insurance company under an endowment, annuity, or life insurance contract, or from a pension, annuity, profit-sharing plan, stock bonus plan, or any similar plan that defers the time you receive compensation. The amount withheld depends on whether you receive payments spread out over more than 1 year ("periodic payments") or whether you receive all of the payments within 1 year ("nonperiodic payments").

Withholding from periodic payments of a pension or annuity is figured in the same way as withholding from salaries and wages. To tell the company that pays your pension or annuity how much you want withheld, fill out Form W-4P, or a similar form provided by the company, showing your marital status and the number of withholding allowances to which you are entitled. If you do not give the payer a Form W-4P, tax will be withheld as if you are married claiming three withholding allowances. You may also use this form to tell the payer you do not want any tax withheld. If you receive a nonperiodic distribution, the payer can tell you the amount that will be withheld.

Tax will be withheld at the rate of 10 percent on any nonperiodic payments you receive, unless they are part of a "qualified total distribution." A qualified total distribution is payment within 1 year of your entire interest in a pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, or qualified annuity plan.

Because the withholding rates for nonperiodic payments do not depend on withholding allowances or whether you are married or single, Form W-4P is not used. The withholding rates are fixed; you cannot increase or decrease the amount withheld. However, you can use Form W-4P to choose to have no tax withheld from nonperiodic payments or to revoke a choice to have no tax withheld.

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Tax Table And Exemptions

TAX TABLE

The tax table has been developed to make it easier for you to find your tax if your taxable income (line 19, Form 1040A; line 7, Form 1040EZ; line 37, Form 1040) is less than \$50,000. You *must* use this table *unless* you compute your tax using Schedule G (income averaging). In that case, you must use the tax rate schedules. The tax table is designed to be used by individuals (other than Schedule G filers) whether or not they itemize their deductions. This is possible because of an adjustment made on Schedule A and an amount built into the tax table known as the "zero bracket amount." This flat amount based on your filing status provides a minimum deduction for all individuals. If you are married filing jointly or a qualifying widow or widower, your zero bracket amount is \$3,400. If you are single or a head of household, your zero bracket amount is \$2,300. If you are married filing separately, it is \$1,700.

DEDUCTION FOR A MARRIED COUPLE WHEN BOTH WORK

Two-earner married couples filing jointly are allowed a deduction based upon the qualified earned income of the spouse with the lesser earnings. The 1983 maximum deduction is \$3,000. This deduction may be taken on Form 1040 or Form 1040A.

EXEMPTIONS

You are allowed a \$1,000 deduction for each exemption shown on your tax return (line 5e, Form 1040A; line 6, Form 1040EZ; line 6e, Form 1040). You are allowed an additional \$1,000 exemption if you are age 65 or older by the last day of the tax year. If your spouse is age 65 or older, your spouse is also allowed an additional \$1,000 exemption.

In addition, you and your spouse may be able to claim a \$1,000 exemption for blindness (refer to your tax instruction booklet for more details on this exemption). Age and blindness are determined on the last day of your tax year. This is December 31 for most taxpayers. You are considered age 65 on the day before your 65th birthday. Thus, if your 65th birthday was on January 1, 1984, you may take the extra exemption for age on your 1983 tax return.

Multiple Support Agreements

In general, a person may be claimed as a dependent of another taxpayer, provided five tests are met: (1) Support, (2) gross income, (3) member of household or relationship, (4) citizenship, and (5) separate return.

The support requirement is that the person claiming the exemption must have contributed more than one-half of the individual's total living expenses. But in some cases, two or more individuals provide support for an individual, and no one has contributed more than half the person's support. However, it still may be possible for one of the individuals to be entitled to a \$1,000 dependency exemption if all of the following requirements for multiple support are met:

(1) Two or more persons—any one of whom could claim the person as a dependent if it were not for the support test—together contribute more than half of the dependent's support.

(2) Any one of those who individually contribute more than 10 percent of the mutual dependent's support, but only one of them, may claim the dependency deduction.

(3) Each of the others must sign a written statement that he or she will not claim the dependency exemption for that year. The statement must be filed with the income tax return of the person who claims the dependency exemption. Form 2120, "Multiple Support Declaration," may be used for this purpose.

Note: You may include with your medical expenses those medical expenses you paid for a person for whom you meet the support test under a multiple support agreement, even if you may not claim the person as a dependent because he or she had gross income of \$1,000 or more.

Presidential Election Campaign Fund

You may voluntarily choose to have \$1 of your taxes (\$2 on a joint return) paid into this fund to help pay for Presidential election campaigns. Making this choice will not change the amount of tax you pay or the amount of refund you will receive.

Political Contributions

You may take a partial credit (line 44, Form 1040; or line 21a, Form 1040A) for campaign contributions to candidates for Federal, State, or local office, to newsletter

funds, and to political committees of candidates and elected public officials. The amount of the tax credit is limited to one-half of the political contribution, with a \$50 ceiling (\$100 for couples filing a joint return). You must have a written receipt to prove your contribution. Cancelled checks will, in most cases, meet the requirements for a written receipt.

Checklist Of Itemized Deductions For Schedule A (Form 1040)

MEDICAL AND DENTAL EXPENSES

Medical and dental expenses are payments you make for the diagnosis, cure, relief, treatment, or prevention of disease. They also include payments for treatment affecting any part or function of the body. Expenses for transportation for needed medical care are included in medical expenses. Payments for insurance that provides medical care for you, your spouse, and dependents are included in medical expenses. Unreimbursed expenses are deductible to the extent they are more than 5 percent of your adjusted gross income (line 33, Form 1040). Expenses may be deducted only in the year you paid them. If you charge medical expenses on your credit card, the expenses are deducted in the year the charge is made regardless of when the bill is paid.

Drugs and medicines.—Medicines and drugs legally obtained and generally recognized as medicines and drugs are deductible. They do not have to be prescribed. These items are included in medical expenses (subject to the 5-percent rule) but only to the extent they exceed 1 percent of adjusted gross income (line 33, Form 1040).

Examples of unreimbursed medical and dental expenses.—You may deduct the costs of:

- Medicines, drugs, vaccines, and vitamins recommended by your doctor.
- Doctors, surgeons, dentists, eye doctors, gynecologists, chiropractors, osteopaths, podiatrists, chiropodists, psychiatrists, psychologists, physical therapists, acupuncturists, Christian Science practitioners, and psychoanalysts.
- Medical examination, X-rays and laboratory services, insulin treatments, and whirlpool baths ordered by a doctor.
- Nursing help. However, if you pay someone to do both nursing and housework, you may deduct only the cost of the nursing help.
- Hospital care (including meals and lodging), clinic costs, lab fees.
- Medical aids such as hearing aids (and batteries), false teeth, eyeglasses, contact lenses, braces, orthopedic shoes, crutches, wheelchairs, guide dogs and the cost of maintaining them if you are blind or deaf.
- Oxygen equipment and oxygen to relieve problems in breathing caused by a medical condition.
- Ambulance service and other travel costs to get medical care. If you used your own car, you may claim what you spent for gas and oil to go to and from the place you received medical care, or you may claim 9 cents a mile. Add parking fees and tolls to the amount you claim under either method.
- Cost and repair of special telephone equipment for the deaf.
- Extra cost of a specially equipped television set and the cost of an adapter for a regular set that provides subtitles for a deaf person.
- Part of the cost of braille books and magazines that is more than the price for regular books and magazines.
- Capital expenditures for medical purposes, such as air-conditioning or elevators. If these expenses are for permanent improvements that increase the value of the property, you may include them as medical expenses only to the extent that they are more than the increase in the value of the property.
- Cost of a nursing home (including meals and lodging) if the availability of medical care is a principal reason for being in the nursing home.
- Medical care included in the "life-care fee" or "founders fee" of a retirement home that is paid monthly or as a lump sum under an agreement with the home. The deductible amount must be set apart for medical care.
- Cost of special equipment, such as a motorized wheelchair or autoette, special hand controls and other special equipment installed in a car specifically for the use of a physically handicapped person.

You may only deduct those medical expenses that are more than 5 percent of your adjusted gross income. The separate deduction for half of your health insurance premiums up to \$150 is eliminated. The full amount of the premiums is included in medical expenses and is subject to the 5-percent limit.

TAXES

If the optional State sales tax tables are used in arriving at your general sales tax deduction, generally the only additional sales taxes you may add to the table amount are those you paid to purchase the following items: Automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, airplanes, boats, mobile or motor homes, and material used to build a new home if the sales tax on the materials is imposed on you and the tax rate was the same as the general sales tax rate.

When using the sales tax tables, add to your adjusted gross income any nontaxable income such as social security, veterans, and railroad retirement benefits, workers' compensation, the untaxed part of long-term capital gains, dividends untaxed because of the exclusion, interest on municipal bonds, untaxed interest on all-savers certificates, the untaxed part of unemployment compensation, untaxed disability income, the deduction for a married couple when both work, and public assistance payments.

INTEREST

Bank and other general purposes credit cards.—Deduct the finance charge added to your monthly statement if no part of the charge was for investigation fees, membership fees, loan fees, service charges, or similar charges.

Points.—When buying a residence, "points" are interest paid in advance. You may deduct the amount you pay as points in the year of the payment—if the loan is used to buy or improve your principal residence and is secured by that residence. In addition, the payment of points must be an established business practice in the area where the loan was made, and the points must not exceed the number of points generally charged in your area.

If the residence you purchase is not your principal residence, you may not deduct the full amount for points in the year paid. Instead, the prepaid interest paid as points must be spread over the life of the mortgage, and it is considered "paid" and is deductible over that period.

Points are not deductible if they represent charges for services rendered by the lending institution (e.g., VA or FHA points are not deductible as interest). Also, points are not deductible if paid by the seller. These are selling expenses that reduce the amount realized.

Penalty for prepayment of a mortgage.—This is deductible as interest.

Revolving charge accounts.—These finance charges may be deducted if separately stated on your bill.

CONTRIBUTIONS

In general, contributions to religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary organizations may be deducted up to 50 percent of your adjusted gross income (line 33, Form 1040). Contributions to certain private non-operating foundations, veterans organizations, fraternal societies, or nonprofit cemetery companies are limited to 20 percent of adjusted gross income (line 33, Form 1040). There is a limit of 30 percent of adjusted gross income for contributions of certain capital gain property. Special rules also apply to contributions of appreciated property. To deduct your contributions, you must make them in cash or other property before the close of your tax year. Other property (clothing, books, furniture, etc.) is deducted at the fair market value. You may deduct contributions you charge to your bank credit card in the year the charge is made.

Examples of other charitable contributions include:

- The cost and upkeep of uniforms that you must wear while performing charitable activities.
- Out-of-pocket expenses (postage, phone calls, stationery) while providing services without pay to a charitable organization as well as unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses directly related to services you give to a charitable organization, such as gas and oil for your car. If you do not want to deduct actual expenses, you may use a standard rate of 9 cents a mile. In either case you may deduct parking fees and tolls.

Partial deduction for nonitemizers.—For 1983, you may deduct 25 percent of the first \$100 of contributions (\$50 for a married person filing a separate return) if you do not itemize your deductions.

CASUALTY OR THEFT LOSSES

You may deduct casualty losses, such as tornado, flood, storm, fire, auto accident (provided not caused by a willful act or willful negligence), or theft losses. The amount of your casualty loss deduction is generally the lesser of (1) the decrease in fair market value of the property as a result of the casualty, or (2) your adjusted basis in the property. This amount must be further reduced by any insurance or other recovery, and, in the case of property held for personal use, by the \$100 limitation.

Beginning in 1983, your nonbusiness casualty or theft losses are deductible only to the extent that your total

losses during the year exceed 10 percent of your adjusted gross income after reducing each separate casualty or theft by \$100. You must use Form 4684 to figure your casualty or theft loss. Report your casualty or theft loss on Schedule A.

MISCELLANEOUS DEDUCTIONS

In addition to the other itemized deductions, you may deduct certain miscellaneous expenses on Schedule A, Form 1040. A list of the most common expenses follows. For more information, see Publication 529, "Miscellaneous Deductions."

Educational expenses.—Amounts you paid for education that is: (1) Required by your employer to maintain your position, or (2) for maintaining or improving skills you must have in your present position.

Business use of your home.—You may deduct expenses for business use of part of your home only if you use that part exclusively and continuously in your work and for the convenience of your employer.

Employee expenses.—Examples of expenses you may deduct if you were not reimbursed for them are:

- Union dues.
- Safety equipment, small tools, and supplies you need for your job.
- Protective clothing, such as hard hats and safety shoes.
- Uniforms required by your employer which you cannot usually wear away from work.
- Maintenance of uniforms you are required to have by your employer.
- Costs of bond, if required for employment.
- Physical examinations required by your employer.
- Dues to professional organizations and chambers of commerce.
- Fees to employment agencies and other costs to get a new job in your present trade or profession.
- Expenses of producing income.*—You may deduct what you paid to produce or collect taxable income or to manage or protect property held for producing income. Examples of these expenses are:
 - Tax return preparation fees.
 - Safe deposit box rental.
 - Custodial (e.g., trust accounts) fees.
 - Fees paid to investment counselors.
 - Fees to collect taxable interest or dividends.

Credits

Tax credits are used to reduce the amount of tax you owe. All credits must be taken on Form 1040, with the exception of the credit for child and dependent care expenses, the credit for contributions to candidates for public office, and the earned income credit which may be taken on Form 1040A. No credits may be taken on Form 1040EZ.

The most common credits are:

CREDIT FOR THE ELDERLY

You may be able to claim this credit and reduce taxes by as much as \$375 (if single) or \$562.50 (if married filing jointly) if you are: (1) Age 65 or over, or (2) under age 65 and retired under a public retirement system.

For more information, see the instructions for Schedule R & RP.

EARNED INCOME CREDIT

If you have a child who shares your principal residence in the United States, you may be entitled to a special payment or credit of up to \$500. This is called the earned income credit. It may come as a refund check or be applied against any taxes owed. Generally, if you reported earned income and had adjusted gross income (line 33, Form 1040 or line 15, Form 1040A) of less than \$10,000, you may be able to claim the credit.

Earned income means wages, salaries, tips, strike benefits, other employee compensation, disability pensions, and net earnings from self-employment (generally the amount shown on Schedule SE (Form 1040) line 9). A married couple must file a joint return to be eligible for the credit. However, certain married persons living apart with a dependent child may also be eligible to claim the credit.

For more information, see instructions for Form 1040 or Form 1040A.

CREDIT FOR CHILD AND DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES

A portion of certain payments made for child and dependent care may be claimed as a credit against tax.

If you maintained a household that included your dependent under age 15 or a dependent or spouse incapable of self-care, you may be allowed a credit for employment-related child and dependent care expenses. These expenses must have been paid during the taxable year in order to enable you to work either full or part time.

The amount of credit is 30 percent of your qualifying expenses if your adjusted gross income (line 33, Form 1040 or line 15, Form 1040A) is \$10,000 or less. The 30-percent rate is reduced by 1 percent for each additional \$2,000 of adjusted gross income (or part of \$2,000) until the percentage is reduced to 20 percent for income above \$28,000.

The maximum amount of expenses that may be used to compute the credit is \$2,400 for one qualifying person and \$4,800 for two or more qualifying persons.

Beginning in 1983, you can claim the credit on Form 1040A. See the Form 1040A instructions or, if you file Form 1040, see Form 2441 for more information, including a special rule for divorced or separated taxpayers.

Residential Energy Credit

An accumulated credit of a maximum of \$300 may be claimed for expenditures for energy conservation property installed in or on your principal residence, whether you own or rent it. The residence must have been substantially completed by April 20, 1977. Items eligible for the credit are limited to the following: Insulation (fiber-glass, cellulose, etc.) for ceilings, walls, floors, roofs, water heaters, etc.; exterior storm (or thermal) windows or doors; caulking or weatherstripping for exterior windows or doors; a furnace replacement burner that reduces the amount of fuel used; a device to make flue openings (for a heating system) more efficient; an electrical or mechanical furnace ignition system that replaces a gas pilot light; an automatic energy-saving setback thermostat; and a meter that displays the cost of energy usage.

For years beginning after 1979, the maximum credit for renewable energy source property is \$4,000. Equipment used in the production or distribution of heat or electricity from solar, geothermal, or wind energy sources for residential heating, cooling, or other purposes may qualify for this credit.

Examples of items that *do not* qualify for energy credit are the following: Carpeting, drapes, awnings, shades, wood paneling, fire screens, new or replacement walls (except for insulation inside the walls), exterior siding, heat pump, wood or peat burning stoves, fluorescent lights, hydrogen fueled residential equipment.

For further information, consult the instructions for Form 5695, "Residential Energy Credits," and IRS Publication 903, "Energy Credits for Individuals."

Sale Of Your Personal Residence

You may exclude from your gross income some or all of your gain from the sale or exchange of your principal residence, if you meet certain age, ownership, and occupancy requirements at the time of the sale or exchange. If you were age 55 or older on the date of sale or exchange you may elect to exclude up to \$125,000 of gain provided you owned and occupied the residence for 3 of the 5 years ending on the date of sale.

In addition, payment of the tax on the gain from the sale or exchange of your personal residence will be deferred if, within 24 months before or 24 months after the sale or exchange, you buy and occupy another residence, the cost of which equals or exceeds the adjusted sales price of the old residence.

Form 2119, "Sale or Exchange of Principal Residence," is used to report the sale of your principal residence whether or not you bought another one. Taxable gains from the sale of your residence are then reported on Schedule D. Losses from such a sale are not deductible.

See Publication 523, "Tax Information on Selling Your Home."

Savings Incentives

All-savers certificates.—An exclusion of up to \$1,000 (\$2,000 for a joint return) is provided for interest on qualified savings certificates. These "all-savers" certificates must have been issued after September 30, 1981, and before January 1, 1983, and must have a yield equal to 70 percent of the yield on 52-week Treasury bills. You must file Form 1040 to claim the exclusion.

Dividend exclusion.—You may exclude up to \$100 on a separate return and up to \$200 on a joint return of your qualifying dividend income.

Exclusion of reinvested stock dividends from public utilities.—Shareholders in a domestic public utility corporation who choose to receive their dividends in the form of qualified common stock may exclude up to \$750 (\$1,500 for a joint return) from taxable income.

Individual retirement arrangements.—Contributions to a single IRA are limited to the lesser of 100 percent of compensation or \$2,000. Contributions to a spousal IRA are limited to the lesser of 100 percent of compensation or \$2,250. This amount may be divided between the spouses in any manner, provided no more than \$2,000 is contributed for any one spouse. See Publication 590, "Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRA's)," for more information.

Keogh plans.—You must have earnings from self-employment to claim a deduction to a Keogh (H.R. 10) plan. For 1983, the deductible amount for a defined-contribution plan generally is limited to the lesser of \$15,000 or 15 percent of qualified earned income. For years starting after 1983, the tax treatment of Keogh plans becomes more like that of other qualified plans. For details on the changes and for other information on Keogh plans, see Publication 560, "Tax Information on Self-Employed Retirement Plans."

IRS Assistance Available

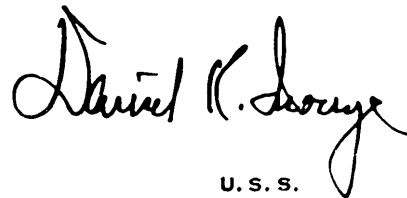
Tele-Tax: The Internal Revenue Service has a telephone service called Tele-Tax. This service provides recorded tax information tapes on about 140 topics covering such areas as filing requirements, dependents, itemized deductions, and tax credits. A listing of tapes and instructions on how to use Tele-Tax are near the end of the Form 1040 or Form 1040A and Form 1040EZ instructions.

Publications to assist you: The IRS prepares many free publications that will help answer your tax questions. In addition to the general Publication 17, "Your Federal Income Tax," publications are available on specific topics, such as "Tax Benefits for Older Americans" (Publication 554), "Highlights of 1983 Changes" (Publication 553), "Credit for the Elderly" (Publication 524), "Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax" (Publication 505), and "Taxpayer's Guide to IRS Information, Assistance, and Publications" (Publication 910). Single copies of publications can be ordered by mail, using the order form in your tax package.

Other special IRS programs offering free assistance: Through the tax counseling for the elderly (TCE) program, IRS-trained volunteers assist individuals age 60 and over with their tax returns at neighborhood locations in many areas. In addition, certain volunteer income tax assistance (VITA) aides have been trained to help older Americans with their tax returns. Your local IRS office will be able to tell you where and when you can find TCE or VITA assistance in your area.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510



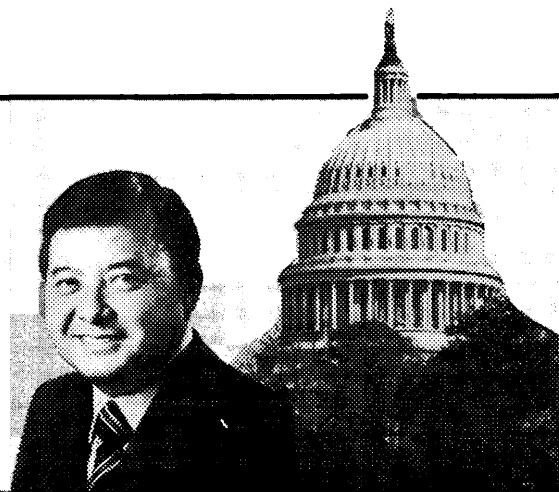
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Report to Hawaii

Daniel K. Inouye

U.S. Senator



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(continued on Page 2)



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March 1987

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Therefore, in this **Report to Hawaii** I wish to acquaint you with the members of my "family" in Washington, D.C. and Hawaii, and advise you of several major changes on my office staff.

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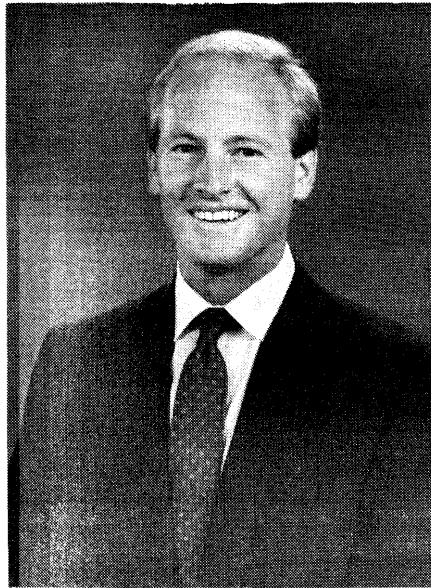
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(continued on Back Page)



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Peter Simons



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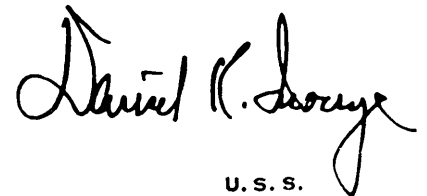
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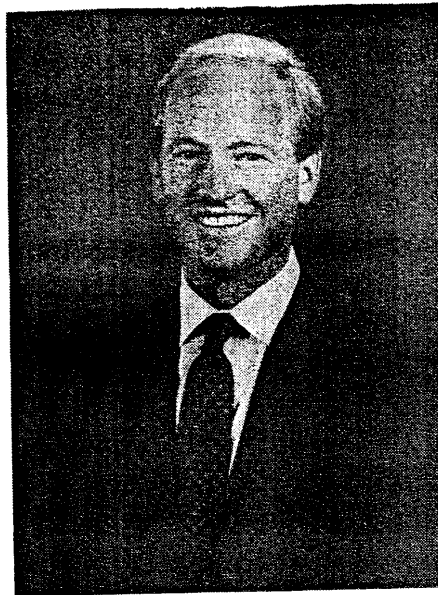
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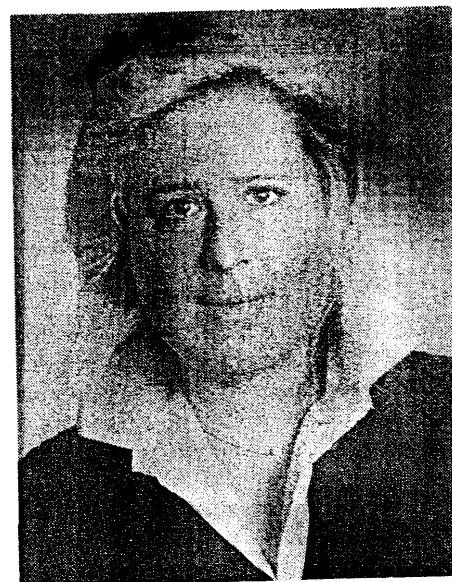
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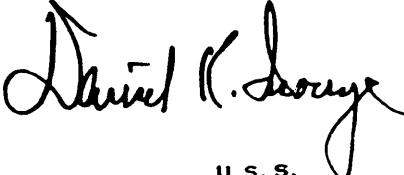
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Report to Hawaii
Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senator

722 Hart Senate Office Building • Washington, D.C. • 20510 • March 1990

Congress Tackles Hawaii Issues

Hawaii's Congressional delegation is working as a team to advance legislation in several important areas, such as sugar and mass transit. These are brief descriptions of major Hawaii-related issues facing Congress in 1990.

SUGAR

If our nation is to have a domestic sugar industry and be free from dependence on foreign-grown sugar, it is vital that we keep the current 18-cent per pound price support level when the Farm Bill is renewed this year. The price level can be maintained through import restrictions and limits on domestic production. I am confident that we will be

successful in renewing the sugar program for another five years.

ENERGY RESERVE

Hawaii is almost totally dependent on oil to meet our energy needs, which makes our Islands vulnerable to shipping disruptions and petroleum shortages. There is a national petroleum reserve in Louisiana, but this may not be helpful to Hawaii in a national emergency. I am urging the Energy Department to establish an oil reserve in Hawaii with a 90-day emergency supply of oil — 10 million barrels.

(Continued on Page 2)

New Projects Assist Our Islands

The following are a few of the projects affecting Hawaii enacted during the 1989 session of Congress.

* **Fruit flies.** Scientists have begun an experiment to eradicate fruit flies on Kauai and the Malaysian fruit fly on Oahu by 1997. The project uses sterile fruit flies and will cost about \$32 million. If the Hawaiian Islands can be made fruit fly-free, we could export up to \$100 million of fruits and vegetables.

* **Pearl Harbor causeway.** Ford Island must be developed for military housing and to provide facilities for the homeporting of the USS MISSOURI at Pearl Harbor, which is expected in 1992. Legislation was enacted to permit the Navy and State of Hawaii to negotiate the terms of funding

and construction of a causeway linking the Pearl Harbor Naval Base with Ford Island, where about 1,000 housing units and other facilities can be built. It is estimated that the USS MISSOURI and escort vessels would add \$150 million to Hawaii's economy.

* **Aquaculture.** Konawaena High School will be among the nation's first high schools to offer aquaculture training. Congress passed funds for the Future Farmers of America and Oceanic Institute to develop a course in shrimp farming to be offered at Konawaena and then nationwide, as a means of encouraging aquaculture farming.

* **Civic development.** The Kalihi-Palama and Nanakuli areas are targeted for special assistance from the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation,

(Continued on Page 3)

Inouye Takes Action On Children's TV

The television set is the gathering place for most households, especially those with children. Other than sleep, watching television is what children do most — an estimated 11 to 28 hours per week. And children in low income families watch more television than those in wealthier families.

What kind of programs are our children watching? Sadly, the likely answer is an assortment of animated cartoons, reruns of adult or family comedy, or variety programs. Public television offers some outstanding programs such as *Sesame Street*, *3-2-1 Contact*, and *Reading Rainbow*. They expose children to good learning habits and social behavior. But there are not enough of these programs.

In an effort to overcome this deficiency, I have authored two bills: S.797, the National Endowment for Children's Educational Programming, and S.1992, the Children's Television Act.

The goal of S.797 is to provide grants for production of programming aimed at educating children. The bill was passed by the U.S. Senate last year and is now pending in the House.

S. 1992 is designed to increase children's television programming and to protect youngsters from exploitation by commercial advertisers. It would limit the amount of time that can be devoted to commercials during a children's program and requires the Federal Communications Commission to consider at license renewal whether the broadcaster has provided programming for pre-



Big Bird of the Children's Television Workshop appeared at a hearing on Senator Inouye's proposal to provide funds for more television programs like Sesame Street.

school and school-age children. It is awaiting Senate passage.

Children are far more trusting and vulnerable to commercial "pitches" than adults. They cannot distinguish between programming and advertising. They do not understand that the purpose of a commercial is to sell a product. Commercial television needs to be more responsible in its approach to children's programming.

Television is not to blame for our children's educational ills, nor is it the answer to all their needs. But television can help teach children and motivate them to learn. These bills attempt to use television's potential to help our youth forward.

ISSUES IN 1990

(Continued from Front Page)

MASS TRANSIT

As a step forward in the development of Honolulu's future mass transit system, I am assisting Governor Waihee and Mayor Fasi in obtaining federal funds of \$10 million for engineering plans. We will be laying the groundwork for future federal aid in the construction of a guide-rail system.

DRIFTNET BAN

Ocean driftnets are "webs of death" for all sealife trapped within; I am introducing a resolution to ban driftnet fishing throughout all Pacific Islands under U.S. control. The United Nations has called for banning driftnet fishing in the South Pacific by July 2, 1990, and a worldwide ban by 1992.

TUNA MANAGEMENT

We must protect tuna from overfishing by foreign and domestic fishermen. It is a natural resource for Hawaii's commercial and recreational fishing industry that can easily be destroyed. The U.S. government has no controls on tuna fishing within our 200-mile ocean zone. I am pushing for the adoption of tuna management rules as Congress renews the Magnuson Act, which governs commercial fishing within our coastal limits.

VETERANS HOSPITAL

Hawaii is one of only two states without a veterans hospital, but that will soon change. With the support of Veterans Affairs Secretary Edward Derwinski, Hawaii is now selecting a site for a veterans facility. After the site is chosen, I will seek federal funds for architectural and engineering designs of a 165-bed veterans hospital, to include a 65-bed long-term care facility.

New Projects *(Continued)*

which helps develop commercial opportunities in low-income neighborhoods.

* **Trade.** The East-West Center will launch a new program to improve U.S. trade by teaching American businessmen about business, government and cultural practices in Japan, China and other Asian nations. Federal funds will enable the Center to initiate this project.

* **Small business.** A Small Business Development Center will open at the University of Hawaii at Hilo, under a federal matching grant. The Center will offer technical assistance and counseling to small businesses in Hawaii. Future centers will open on Oahu, Maui and Kauai.

* **Hawaiian education.** The Native Hawaiian Education Act of 1988, which I authored, is aimed at raising the status of Native Hawaiians, who have the lowest rates of academic achievement of any ethnic group in Hawaii. Last year Congress approved \$6.5 million, which will help launch several projects:

Family-based education centers to provide parent-infant and pre-school education; college fellowships and counseling services for promising Native Hawaiian students; establishment of a Center for the Native Hawaiian Gifted and Talented Center at the University of Hawaii at Hilo; special education programs for youngsters with learning problems; and expansion of the innovative childhood

education program developed by the Kamehameha Schools.

* **Hawaiian health.** Of all Hawaii's people, Native Hawaiians suffer the worst rates of many serious illnesses. The federal government is sponsoring research to find for reasons for this, and to reverse the decline of this once-robust people. A group of Native Hawaiian health professionals, Papa Ola Lokahi, has begun work on a master plan to help Native Hawaiians, with help from the U.S. Public Health Service.

To increase the number of health professionals of Native Hawaiian ancestry, Congress has approved \$500,000 for scholarships for Native Hawaiians enrolled in college health studies.

* **Job Help Stores.** While Hawaii suffers a labor shortage, jobs are hard to find for new immigrants coping with language and cultural problems. The State is channeling help for Samoans and other Pacific Islanders through Job Help Stores that will offer vocational training, English instruction, and job placement. Through federal funds, Job Help Stores will open in Waipahu and Kailua-Kona.

* **Job bank.** Federal funds will enable the State Labor Department to computerize all Oahu and Neighbor Island job openings to link up job vacancies with eligible applicants.

(Continued on Back Page)

New Staff Members

Malle Luuwal, a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles Law School, joined the Washington staff as a legislative assistant handling ocean, justice, drug and communications issues. Maile is from Maui and attended the Sacred Hearts Academy and San Diego State University.

Mark Forman, a graduate of Columbia University with a Master's Degree in Public Policy, is a legislative correspondent handling tax, energy and transportation issues. Mark attended University High School and Pitzer College.

Eric Scheinkopf is a legislative assistant handling foreign relations and international commerce. He formerly worked at the International Trade Administration, and is a graduate of Hamilton College with a Master's Degree from Johns Hopkins University.

Bobbie Wong, legislative secretary, is a graduate of Roosevelt High School and Kapiolani Community College.

Michele Konishi, a legislative secretary, is a graduate of Mid-Pacific Institute and the University of the Pacific majoring in International Relations and Japanese.

Waude Harvest, receptionist, formerly worked at the Campbell Estate and is a graduate of the Kamehameha Schools.

Llane Venegas, receptionist, is a graduate of Roosevelt High School and attended Colorado State University.

New Projects *(Continued)*

* **Veterans care.** Vietnam-era and recent military veterans in need of counseling will receive help at clinics on Maui, Kauai and on the Big Island at Hilo and Kailua-Kona. Each includes a staff nurse, social worker, psychologist/Vietnam counselor and clerical support. A Veterans Affairs physician travels to each clinic monthly.

The Veterans Out-Patient Clinic in Honolulu has been designated as the site of a special clinical team offering treatment to veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorders.

* **Marine research.** The University of Hawaii's new \$40 million Center for Ocean Resource Science and Technology is being built by matching federal funds. When completed it will be the most modern center in the Pacific for oceanographic research and marine biology.

* **Tropical agriculture.** Designs are under way for a new University of Hawaii center for tropical agriculture. The estimated cost of the new center is \$23 million, to be shared by the State and federal government. The College of Tropical Agriculture is a world leader in crop cultivation research, and assists Hawaii farmers in developing specialty crops such as macadamia nuts and flowers. It also aids the fruit fly eradication project, as well as preservation of tropical forests in the Pacific.



Cub Scout Pack 213 joined Senator Inouye at the dedication ceremony for the Crater Hill seabird refuge on Kauai.

* **Lanai airport.** Lanai Airport will be upgraded to accommodate increased visitor traffic, by installation of an instrument landing system that will permit aircraft operations in poor weather conditions that now mean cancelled or delayed flights.

* **Sea emergencies.** Boaters and aviators in need of help in Hawaiian waters will be assisted by a new Search and Rescue Satellite that will detect distress signals and instantly relay them to the nearest rescue station.

Senator Inouye's Office Addresses

District Office

7325 Prince Jonah Kuhio
Kalaniana'ole Federal Building
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850
(808) 541-2549

Washington Office

722 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

(202) 224-3934
TDD (202) 224-1233
FAX (202) 224-6747

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510-1102

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Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senator

REPORT TO HAWAII

722 Hart Senate Office Building • Washington, D.C. • 20510 • May 1992

WORKING TO PROTECT HAWAII'S NATURAL TREASURES

The environment means different things to different people. It includes everything around us: from the top of Mauna Kea to the depths of the Pacific; the Ae'o, ohia, Hawaiian monk seal, volcanoes and coastlines; the air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat. This is our environment.

Hawaii is home to more than one-fourth of the rare and endangered species in the entire United States -- a tremendous proportion, considering our Islands constitute less than one percent of America's total land area. In addition, the State of Hawaii boasts the seventh largest inventory of State-owned forest land.

Over the years, I have dedicated myself to the preservation of Hawaii's environment with legislation for the protection, conservation and responsible management of Hawaii's unique resources. In the past six years, I have secured in excess of \$60 million in federal funds to help preserve our natural treasures for future generations.



On the brink of extinction only 40 years ago, Hawaii's state bird, the Nene, is now preserved. Photo courtesy Nature Conservancy of Hawaii.

ON LAND

I was able to direct federal funds to protect and preserve in excess of 25,000 acres of land in Hawaii. The U.S. Park Service or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has bought, or will soon buy, the acreage for conservation purposes, endangered species protection and operation of national wildlife refuges and parks throughout the Hawaiian Islands.

Among the greatest threats to our native living treasures are alien species -- plants, animals and diseases which find their way to Hawaii. These species threaten not only our native plants and animals, but also destroy our agricultural crops. Through the combined efforts of the Departments of Defense, Agriculture and Interior, I have fought to eliminate the fruit fly and to prevent the introduction of the brown tree snake to Hawaii.

(continued on page 2)

THE LEGACY WE LEAVE TO OUR CHILDREN

I firmly believe that the U.S. Department of Defense has a unique opportunity, and serious responsibility, to set the standard for environmental consciousness within the federal government. With land and water holdings totaling more than 35 million acres, the Defense Department can, and should, make a major contribution to the conservation of endangered species, protection of threatened wilderness habitats and the preservation of valuable historic sites.

That is why I fought hard to establish and fund the Legacy Resource Management Program -- an ambitious effort based on partnership between

the Department of Defense, the environmental community and ultimately, the people of America. The aim of the Program is to comprehensively protect, conserve and manage the rich array of biological, historical, geophysical and cultural resources under the Defense Department's jurisdiction.

In 1991, \$1 million of the \$10 million Legacy Program went toward the protection of environmental and cultural resources of U.S. military installations in Hawaii and the Pacific, including (1) inventory and repatriation of 1,500 Native Hawaiian human remains at the Kaneohe Marine Corp Air Station; (2) propagation of endangered

plant species, seed collection, greenhouse germination and transplanting at the Pohakuloa Training Area; (3) preparation of field inventories of endangered, threatened and candidate plant and animal species at the Pohakuloa Training Area; (4) survey of extremely rare native plants and animals and develop management information for their preservation; (5) performance of cultural resources overview surveys at seven installations and prepare cultural resources plans for Hawaii, the Pacific region and Guam and (6) preparation of a self-guided walking tour of commemorative sites around Pearl Harbor.



The Apapane, native only to Hawaii, is thriving. But more than 30 species of other native birds are on the endangered list. Photo courtesy Nature Conservancy of Hawaii.

(continued from page 1)

AT SEA

As an ocean state, we are blessed with an array of ocean treasures. In addition to securing funds to identify and understand our marine resources, I have acted to protect our ocean from one of its greatest threats -- oil spills. I secured funds to study the prevention, removal, mitigation and effects of discharged oil



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in our waters. I also got Hawaii designated as a strike zone, which equips the State with federal resources to handle oil spills. A federally-trained and equipped team will respond around-the-clock to spills from ships or oil facilities.

In addition, I am working to designate a marine sanctuary in Hawaiian waters, and secure funds to combat the green algae crisis plaguing West Maui.

In addition, I have been very concerned about dumping of refuse, such as plastics, into the ocean. Conventional plastic products, which are derived from

petrochemicals, do not degrade under normal conditions. They are a long and lasting threat and as such, are dangerous to marine mammals. Several approaches to plastic waste disposal at sea are being pursued, including source reduction, recycling and development of biodegradable packaging. One avenue I have vigorously pursued is the development of starch-based biodegradable packaging, made entirely of renewable resources.

IN THE AIR

In addition to preserving the environment around us, I am also particularly interested in the impact of the environment on human health. I have called for the Centers for Disease Control and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to study the effects of volcanic emissions on the physical and psychological health of the people of Hawaii. I am also working to focus attention and resources on other environmental health hazards including electromagnetic radiation and ozone depletion.

I will continue to secure resources to protect and enhance natural resources in Hawaii and the Pacific. My efforts will concentrate on the following goals:

- Manage essential habitats on public and private lands
- Prevent the introduction of new foreign pest species
- Rescue species from the brink of extinction
- Improve conservation law enforcement and education
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The struggle to preserve our natural heritage includes:

- Improved resource management and expansion of Hawaii's wildlife refuges, including the development of wetland refuges at Huleia (Kauai), Hanalei (Kauai), and Kealia Pond (Maui), expansion of James Campbell (Oahu), Hakalau (Big Island), Kilauea (Kauai), erosion control at Tern Island, endangered forest bird research, and native reforestation.
- Improved resource management and expansion of Hawaii's national parks including land acquisition for, and development of, Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park (Big Island).
- Protecting marine resources including the establishment of a marine sanctuary in Hawaiian waters and combat the green algae crisis plaguing West Maui.
- Preventing the introduction of new alien species, and controlling and eradicating alien species currently threatening native resources.
- Efforts to clean up environmental hazards, and protect native natural resources on lands in Hawaii controlled by the Department of Defense, and institute environmental awareness and protection as part of basic military training within each branch of the military.

IMMIGRANTS: MAINTAINING OUR STRENGTH THROUGH DIVERSITY

"I believe we have a special obligation to extend a helping hand as a gesture of friendship and a sign of acceptance."

I want to share with you what was for me an emotional moment during a recent tour of the archives at the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Research Station in Aiea. There, on the table, was a collection of original labor contracts and photographs of the early immigrants to the McBryde Sugar Plantation on Kauai. The book was open for my viewing. As I read the contents of one contract, I became speechless. Staring back at me was a picture of my grandparents and an infant. The infant was my father. This was the first picture of the Asakichi Inouye family on Hawaiian soil.

Like thousands of others, my grandparents migrated from Japan as sugarcane laborers at the turn of the century. They were searching for a new and better life for themselves and their family. The sugar plantations also brought Chinese immigrants, followed by Portuguese and Filipinos. To a very large degree, these plantations helped create the diversity in our society which helps make Hawaii a unique and special place to live. Whenever I return to Hawaii and see the sugarcane, I am reminded of the early struggles of the first immigrants to the Islands. I know then, that I am home.

In the last ten years, Hawaii has seen a tremendous increase in population. In the 1980 census, the population count was put at 965,000. In 1990, the number grew to 1,110,000. Over the last ten years, the fastest growing group of immigrants from Asia were the Filipinos, followed by the Chinese, Koreans and Vietnamese.

I believe that we have a special obligation to extend a helping hand to our immigrants as a gesture of friendship and as a sign of acceptance by our community. I have worked with and helped many immigrants and their families through the years. I receive about 200 requests each month for immigration assistance, for a total of about 2400

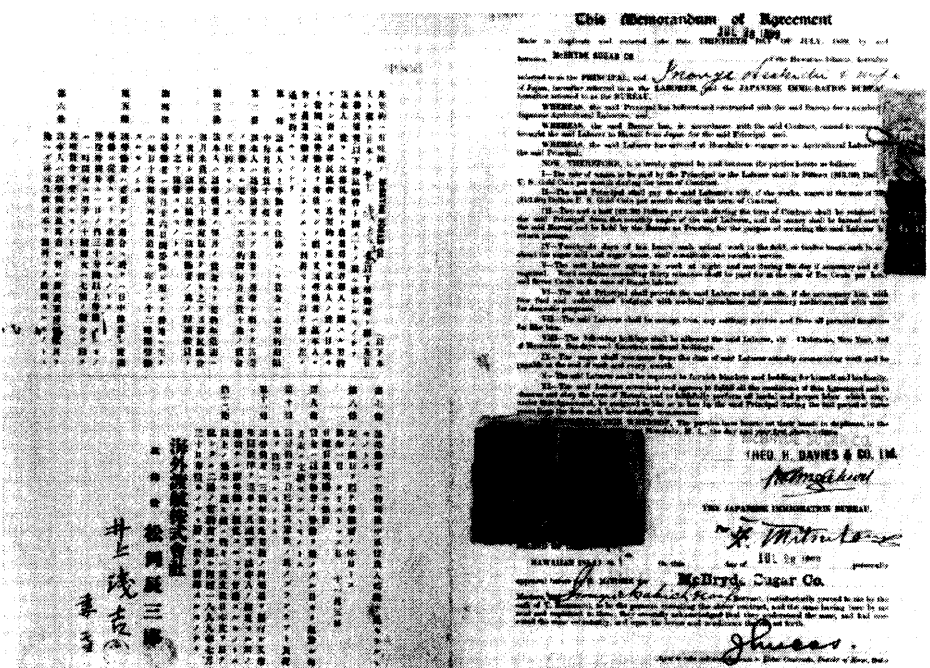
a year. I am pleased to report that many of those I was able to help are productive and contributing members of our community.

I have been working with one group of immigrants to correct a long-time grievance - those Filipino veterans who fought with the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II and were denied American citizenship. While the United States Congress recognized their contributions by allowing them to become naturalized citizens, many were precluded from this privilege because a former U.S. Attorney General removed the naturalization examiner from the Philippines.

To me, this was a simple case of fairness and justice denied. The Filipino veterans sought equal treatment for standing in harm's way -- side-by-side with our servicemen -- to defend our nation's principles of democracy and freedom. I first introduced legislation in 1983 to make good on our promise. After several years of debate, discussion and revision, my proposal was signed into law on November 30, 1990. Those Filipino aliens in our country, as well as Filipino residing in the Philip-

ines, who served under the command of U.S. Armed Forces are now afforded the opportunity to become naturalized citizens of the United States. The scales of justice are sometimes slow in arriving at a proper balance and in the case of Filipino veterans, the process was exceedingly slow. I hope the recent enactment of my legislation restores a measure of faith in our system.

The Job Training Partnership Act, JobHelp Store and the Samoan Service Providers Association are three programs which help immigrants adjust to a new life in Hawaii by training them to enter the job market. There are classes in developing marketable skills and in developing English proficiency. In its first year of operation, the JobHelp Store served approximately 820 Pacific Islanders and Asian immigrants. In the second year, the Store served 1,059 immigrants, a 129% increase. As far as job placement, the Store placed 168 people in the first year and 461 in the second year, an impressive 274% increase. You can find JobHelp Store locations in Honolulu and Waipahu on the Island of Oahu and on the Islands of Maui, Kauai and the Big Island.



My father Hyotaro is pictured with both my grandfather Asakichi and my grandmother Moyo, on the contract that bound them to the McBryde Plantation for 25 years. Photo courtesy the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association.

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Hawaii is a small-business state with over 90 percent of our businesses employing less than 100 workers. Many of these small businesses serve Hawaii's number one industry: tourism. Exotic flowers, unique Aloha-style clothing and delicious fruits, nuts and candies have been developed, and marketed here and abroad. Everybody seems to want to take home a part of Hawaii.

At my urging, the U.S. Small Business Administration in 1990, opened the Hawaii Small Business Development Center (SBDC) Network. The Network comprises a State Office, located at the University of Hawaii, and four satellite centers on the Big Island and the Islands of Kauai, Maui and Oahu. The Network exists to provide responsive, no-cost management assistance and counseling to the owners of existing and prospective small businesses. In less than two years, I am proud to say, the Network has assisted some 515 individuals and businesses, of which 56.3% were focused on business startups.

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

722 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510 -1102
Ph. (202) 224-3934

DISTRICT OFFICE

300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Suite 7325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850-4975
Ph. (808) 541-2542

HILO OFFICE

101 Aupuni Street
Suite 205
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Ph. (808) 935-0844

MAUI OFFICE

61 N. Church Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793
Ph. (808) 242-9702

KAUAI OFFICE

4273 Rice Street, Suite P
Lihue, Hawaii 96766
Ph. (808) 245-4610

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Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senator

REPORT TO HAWAII

722 Hart Senate Office Building • Washington, D.C. • 20510 • May 1992

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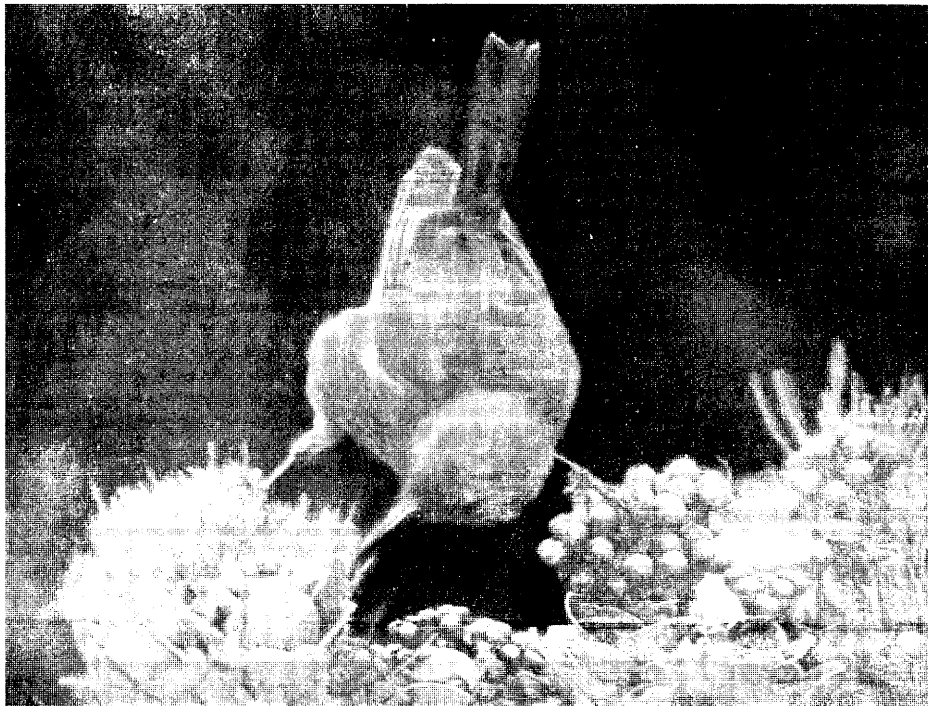
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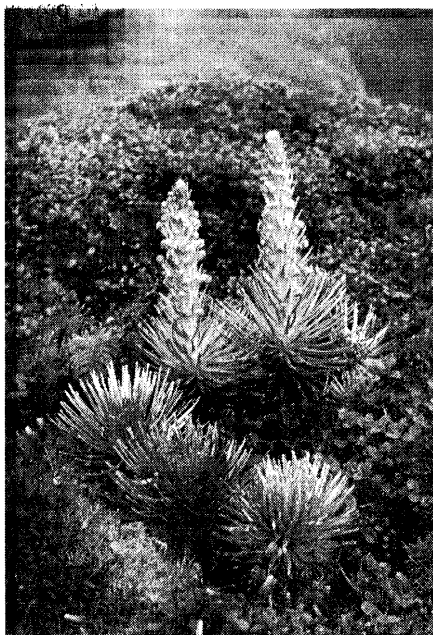


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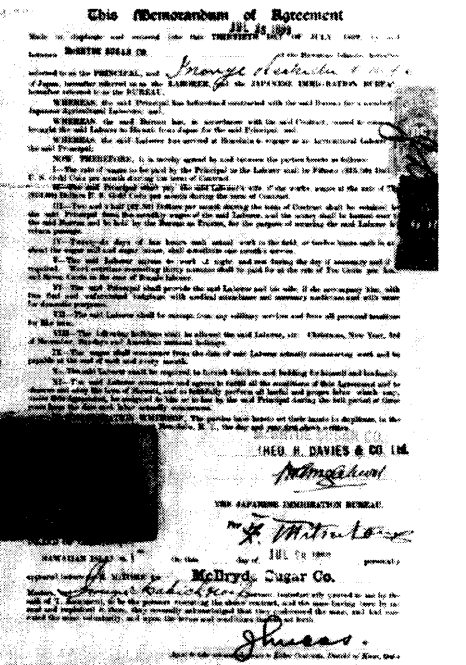
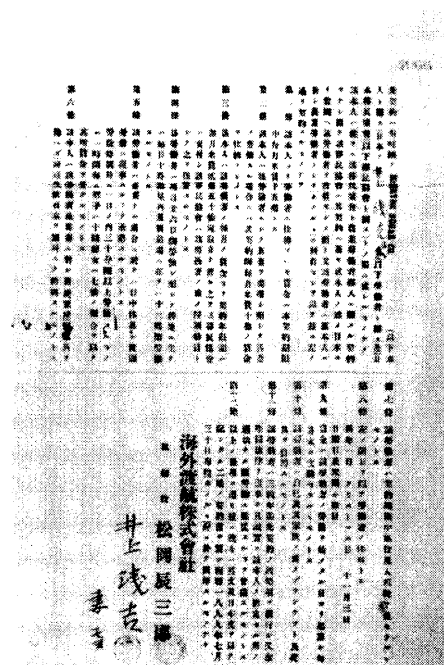
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WASHINGTON OFFICE

722 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510 -1102
Ph. (202) 224-3934

DISTRICT OFFICE

300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Suite 7325

Honolulu, Hawaii 96850-4975
Ph. (808) 541-2542

HILO OFFICE

101 Aupuni Street
Suite 205

Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Ph. (808) 935-0844

MAUI OFFICE

61 N. Church Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Ph. (808) 242-9702

KAUAI OFFICE

4273 Rice Street, Suite P
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Ph. (808) 245-4610

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Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senator

REPORT TO HAWAII

722 Hart Senate Office Building • Washington, D.C. • 20510 • July 1992



Senator Daniel Inouye visits the children at Laie Elementary School during the "Super Citizens" students assembly on Valentine's Day last February. Inouye has continued to work on his "children's agenda" which he first developed in the Congress seven years ago.

THE "CHILDREN'S AGENDA": WORKING FOR A BRIGHTER FUTURE

The strength of this country has always been faith in our resiliency in the face of adversity. While we cannot pretend to solve all that ails society, we can work towards a better future for our children. Seven years ago, I developed a "children's agenda" and have worked ever since to win its support. High on my list of priorities was my call several years ago for a pediatric emergency medical service. The program would expand and improve emergency medical services for children in need of critical care or treatment for trauma. I am proud to say that program is now in operation, after the Congress approved \$4.9 million in funds for Fiscal Year 1991.

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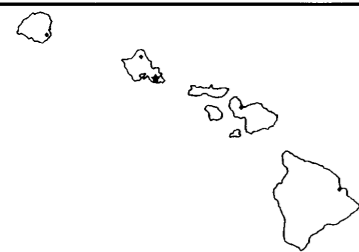
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To get a firm fix on the health problems our adolescents face, I called for a study by the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA). In April of last year, the OTA released its report with a list of objectives for the year 2000. The report concluded

that we need to improve access to basic health care services for our adolescents. Additionally, a study by our State Department of Health found that of the adolescents surveyed in Hawaii, 17 percent had attempted suicide and 43 percent admitted to being sexually active and not using any form of birth control.

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THE STAFF OF UNITED STATES SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
THE MEN AND WOMEN IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AND HAWAII WHO SERVE YOU



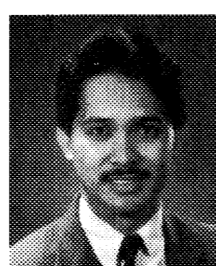
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JENNIFER GOTO
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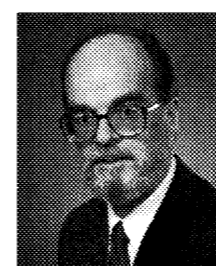
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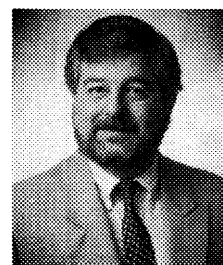
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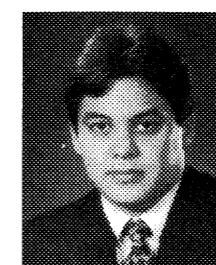
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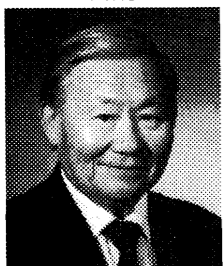
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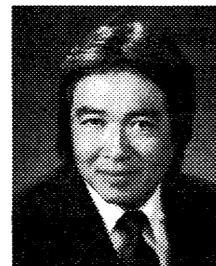
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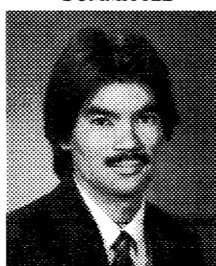
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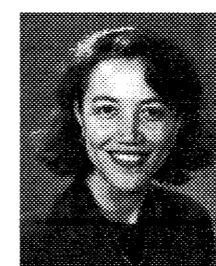
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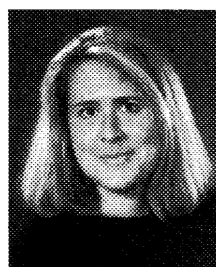
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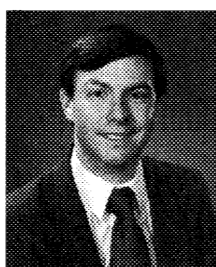
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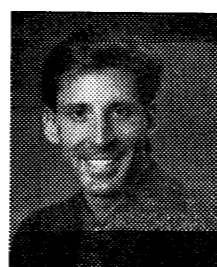
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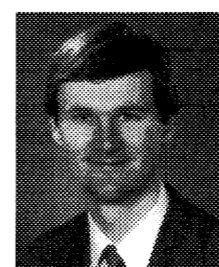
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The needs of all of our nation's children are clearly pressing. Aside from my efforts to establish an Office of Adolescent Health, I have also worked diligently for the passage of the Children's Television Act of 1990. As Chairman of the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee's Subcommittee on Communications, I was pleased the President signed the Act



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722 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-1102
(202) 224-3934

DISTRICT OFFICE

300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Suite 7325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850-4975
(808) 541-2542

HILO OFFICE

101 Aupuni Street
Suite 205
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
(808) 935-0844

MAUI OFFICE

61 N. Church Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793
(808) 242-9702

KAUAI OFFICE

4273 Rice Street, Suite P
Lihue, Hawaii 96766
(808) 245-4610

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HELP US FIND

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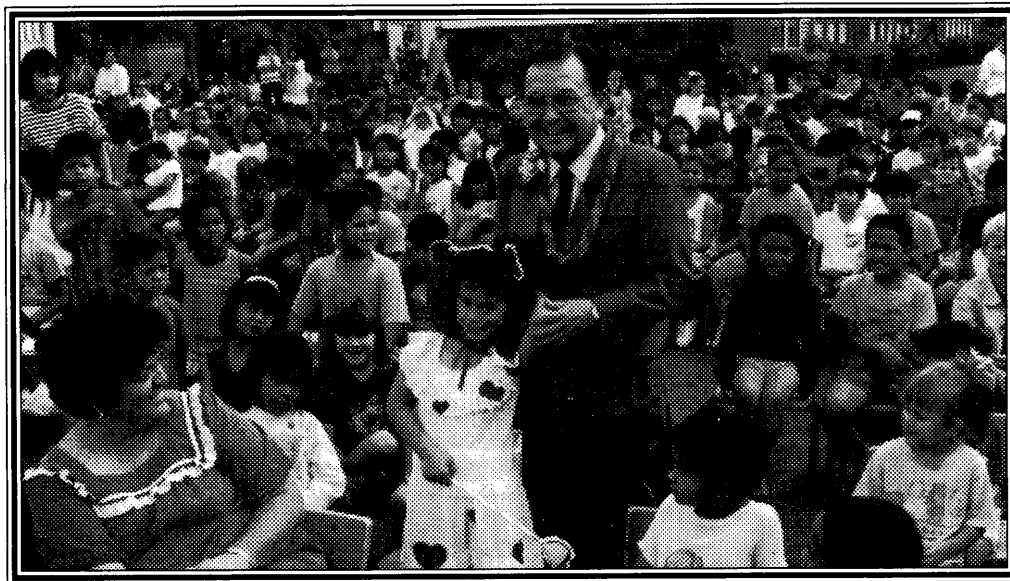
NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN



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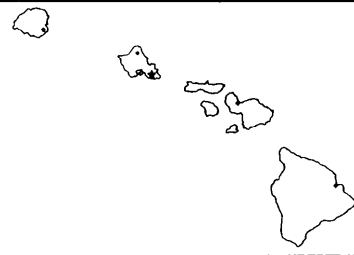
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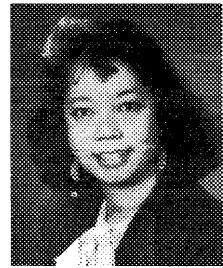
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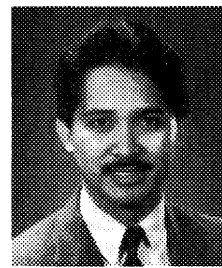
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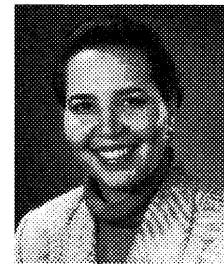
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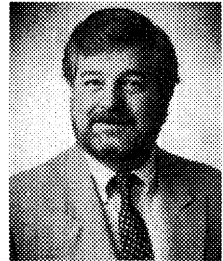
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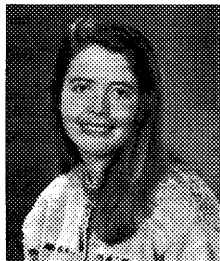
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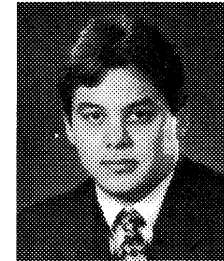
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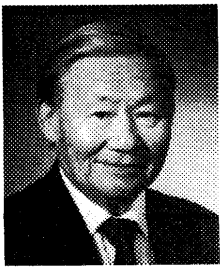
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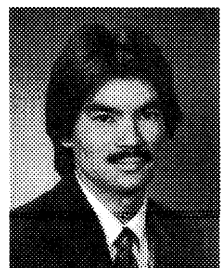
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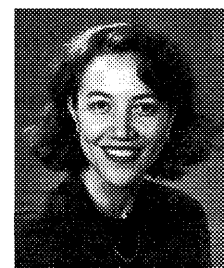
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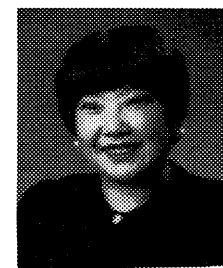
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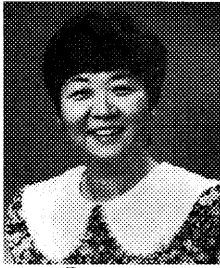
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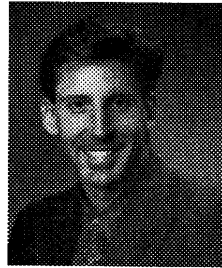
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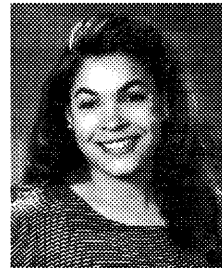
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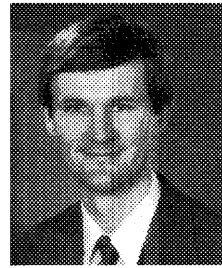
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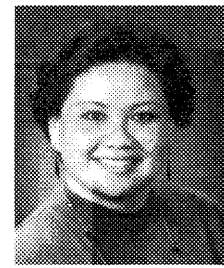
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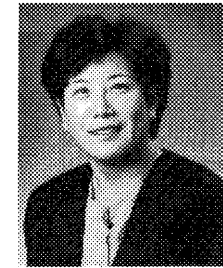
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61 N. Church Street
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KAHO'OLAWE RETURNED TO HAWAII

The return of the Island of Kaho'olawe to the people of Hawaii signals an important milestone in Hawaii's history. It is the end of a long and painful journey, fought by many with the unwavering spirit that defines us, the people of Hawaii. Along with the federal apology signed into law by President Clinton on November 23, 1993, it heralds the beginning of a new era in the continuing effort of Native Hawaiians for federal recognition as an indigenous people of our nation. At my urging, along with the return of Kaho'olawe, the federal government appropriated \$400 million which will be used to clean up Kaho'olawe over the next ten years.

One of my long-standing priorities is affording Native Hawaiians

the benefits given to other indigenous American peoples. To that end, my efforts in the Congress during this first session resulted in increased overall funding for Native Hawaiian health and education programs. Among the

highlights:

- Improved medical services, including special funding for maternal/child care, and nutritional and support services for older Native Hawaiians;

- Funding for two new cultural learning centers in Hawaii, vital for protecting and preserving our unique Hawaiian culture;

- Family-based education programs, special education and gifted and talented programs, all designed to improve education for Native Hawaiian youth.

"Smugglers Cove," on the Island of Kaho'olawe.



PRESERVING HAWAII'S TREASURES

I have continued my commitment to the protection, conservation and responsible management of Hawaii's unique resources. I secured funds to acquire the last major parcel for the Kilauea National Wildlife Refuge on Kauai. In addition, the Congress approved my request for a new captive breeding facility for Hawaiian forest birds on the Island of Hawaii. This facility will help rebuild endangered bird populations for future reintroduction into the wild. I also secured funds for the Departments of the Interior and Defense to continue their Brown Tree Snake control

programs to ensure that this alien pest does not invade Hawaii.

I have also continued my efforts to protect Hawaii's unique marine resources. The Congress approved my request for funds to continue the Hawaiian monk seal recovery program and Hawaiian sea turtle research. I also secured funds for a new program through the U.S. Geological Survey to address coastal erosion and ocean pollution in Hawaii.

In addition to Hawaii's natural resources, I have worked to preserve our unique historical treasures. The

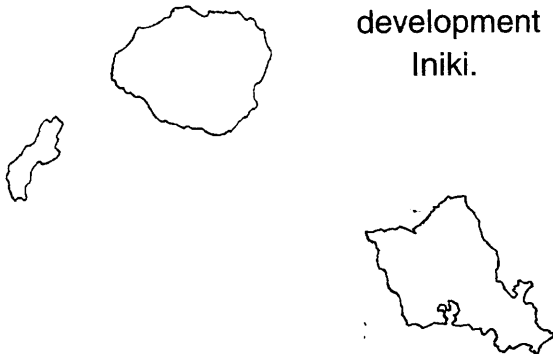
Congress approved my request for funds to repair the mule trail leading to Kalaupapa National Historic Park. I also secured funds to renovate historic Paschoal Hall which served as the social hall for the residents of Kalaupapa

I am pleased to report that the Congress agreed to provide \$50 million in Fiscal Year 1994 to continue the Legacy Resource Management Program which I initiated in 1991. These funds will be used to protect endangered species and threatened wildlife habitats, and preserve valuable historic sites on military lands nationwide.

COUNTY BY COUNTY REPORT

KAUAI

For the Island of Kauai, the Congress approved my request for \$62.4 million for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) at Barking Sands. You may have heard the PMRF was under consideration to be one of the casualties of defense downsizing, to meet deficit reduction goals. I believe the new Mountain Top Demonstration program and upgrades at the PMRF will make the facility more valuable to the Department of Defense, while providing jobs and much needed diversified economic development on Kauai, as the island continues its recovery from Hurricane Iniki.



OAHU

The recent round of base-closings left many shipyard workers in Hawaii apprehensive and uncertain about their future. At my request, the Congress approved a \$100 million ship depot maintenance program at Pearl Harbor. Combined with the Navy-wide shipyard maintenance program, employment should remain steady. Hawaii veterans and their families will be pleased to know that \$18 million has been appropriated this year to keep the Spark M. Matsunaga Medical Center at Tripler Army Medical Center on schedule with a completion date of 1998. We owe a debt of gratitude to those who fight for our country, and this facility will enable veterans to remain among family and friends during treatment, instead of having to travel to the mainland for specific medical care.

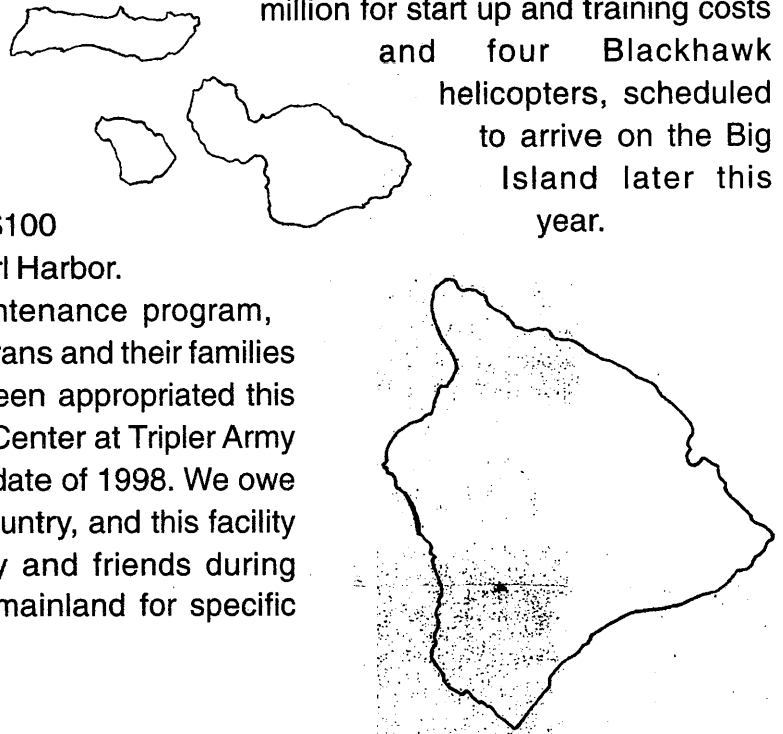
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HAWAII

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businesses and employment through private-public sector partnerships. The Congress has approved my request to use this program as a model for the rest of the state, increasing funding for the program from a \$1 million grant for Hamakua to a \$5.4 million grant statewide. The statewide program will provide assistance and opportunity to plantations in distress, providing assistance to them before they go out of business.

With the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, it is more important than ever to pursue the development of new products and encourage diversification of agricultural crops in Hawaii. Finding cost-effective ways to

get those new crops and products to market is vitally important. I am pleased to report a measure of success in both efforts.

My request to the Congress for additional aquaculture and floriculture research funds was approved, which will allow important projects to continue. A multi-cropping opportunity, finfish and seaweed culture development in Native Hawaiian ponds, will continue. I have targeted Molokai for this project. Viable local markets for the fish and the jobs provided by the growing industry have strong, positive implications for the future. Also, research continues on fruit fly eradication and treatment options to allow for

continued on page 4



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REPORT TO HAWAII

continued from previous page

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

722 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-1102
(202) 224-3934

DISTRICT OFFICE

300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Suite 7325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850-4975
(808) 541-2542

HILO OFFICE

101 Aupuni Street
Suite 205
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
(808) 935-0844

MAUI OFFICE

61 N. Church Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793
(808) 242-9702

KAUAI OFFICE

4273 Rice Street
Suite P
Lihue, Hawaii 96766
(808) 235-4610

WEST HAWAII REPRESENTATIVE

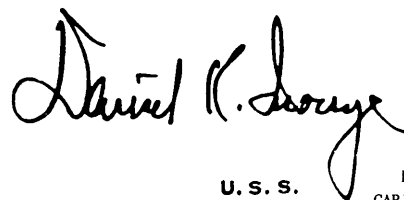
(808) 935-0844

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Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senator

REPORT TO HAWAII

722 Hart Senate Office Building • Washington, D.C. • 20510 • January 1994

KAHO'OLAWA RETURNED TO HAWAII

The return of the Island of Kaho'olawe to the people of Hawaii signals an important milestone in Hawaii's history. It is the end of a long and painful journey, fought by many with the unwavering spirit that defines us, the people of Hawaii. Along with the federal apology signed into law by President Clinton on November 23, 1993, it heralds the beginning of a new era in the continuing effort of Native Hawaiians for federal recognition as an indigenous people of our nation. At my urging, along with the return of Kaho'olawe, the federal government appropriated \$400 million which will be used to clean up Kaho'olawe over the next ten years.

One of my long-standing priorities is affording Native Hawaiians

the benefits given to other indigenous American peoples. To that end, my efforts in the Congress during this first session resulted in increased overall funding for Native Hawaiian health and education programs. Among the highlights:

- Improved medical services, including special funding for maternal/child care, and nutritional and support services for older Native Hawaiians;

- Funding for two new cultural learning centers in Hawaii, vital for protecting and preserving our unique Hawaiian culture;

- Family-based education programs, special education and gifted and talented programs, all designed to improve education for Native Hawaiian youth.

"Smugglers Cove," on the Island of Kaho'olawe.



PRESERVING HAWAII'S TREASURES

I have continued my commitment to the protection, conservation and responsible management of Hawaii's unique resources. I secured funds to acquire the last major parcel for the Kilauea National Wildlife Refuge on Kauai. In addition, the Congress approved my request for a new captive breeding facility for Hawaiian forest birds on the Island of Hawaii. This facility will help rebuild endangered bird populations for future reintroduction into the wild. I also secured funds for the Departments of the Interior and Defense to continue their Brown Tree Snake control

programs to ensure that this alien pest does not invade Hawaii.

I have also continued my efforts to protect Hawaii's unique marine resources. The Congress approved my request for funds to continue the Hawaiian monk seal recovery program and Hawaiian sea turtle research. I also secured funds for a new program through the U.S. Geological Survey to address coastal erosion and ocean pollution in Hawaii.

In addition to Hawaii's natural resources, I have worked to preserve our unique historical treasures. The

Congress approved my request for funds to repair the mule trail leading to Kalaupapa National Historic Park. I also secured funds to renovate historic Paschoal Hall which served as the social hall for the residents of Kalaupapa.

I am pleased to report that the Congress agreed to provide \$50 million in Fiscal Year 1994 to continue the Legacy Resource Management Program which I initiated in 1991. These funds will be used to protect endangered species and threatened wildlife habitats, and preserve valuable historic sites on military lands nationwide.

COUNTY BY COUNTY REPORT

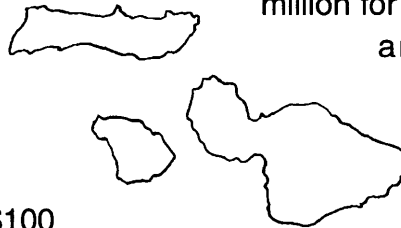
KAUAI

For the Island of Kauai, the Congress approved my request for \$62.4 million for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) at Barking Sands. You may have heard the PMRF was under consideration to be one of the casualties of defense downsizing, to meet deficit reduction goals. I believe the new Mountain Top Demonstration program and upgrades at the PMRF will make the facility more valuable to the Department of Defense, while providing jobs and much needed diversified economic development on Kauai, as the island continues its recovery from Hurricane Iniki.



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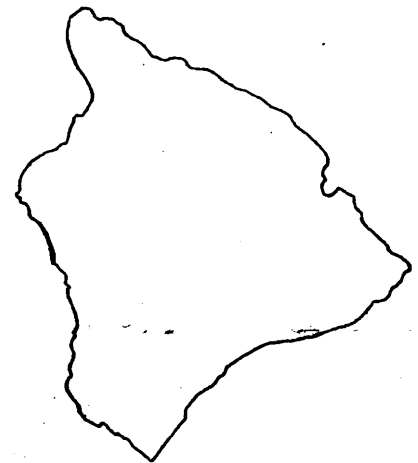
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Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senator

REPORT TO HAWAII

722 Hart Senate Office Building • Washington, D.C. • 20510 • Spring-Summer 2004

Working to Ensure Our Safety and Security

The security of our nation has always been one of my highest priorities, and since the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, I have redoubled my efforts to ensure the safety of Hawaii and our nation.

I recently urged the Department of Homeland Security, which is in the process of establishing homeland security regions within the United States, to establish a specific region to cover Hawaii, Alaska, and the U.S. territories in the Pacific. Designating this vast area as its own homeland security region will ensure the efficiency of administrative and training operations in an area with specialized needs that are inherently different from the continental United States.

Given Hawaii's location in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, we must focus more on securing our air and sea links.

Furthermore, I have recommended that comprehensive training centers be established in Hawaii, as well as Alaska, to provide a full range of general and specialized training for local and state first responders, and our citizens.

Last year, I was appointed to the newly created Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security. The work is formidable because while funding for homeland security is extremely important, we must bal-

ance competing funding needs, from critical health and education programs to supporting U.S. troops in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Chevron and Tesoro, which have refineries in the islands, have received a combined total of nearly \$5.3 million in grants to strengthen their port security measures.

I have also supported efforts by some of my colleagues to increase homeland security funding by redirecting funds from other areas, such as the tax breaks for those with annual incomes of more than \$1 million.

What does not show up in the tally of direct homeland security funding are grants that are also crucial to fighting terrorism and protecting our nation.

For example, I have supported an Aiea biotechnology company, Hawaii Biotech, Inc., in securing a total of \$10

million from the Department of Defense and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases to advance its research to develop an "inhibitor" to the lethal toxin released by the anthrax bacteria that may be a possible antidote for an anthrax attack. Hawaii Biotech continues to receive \$2.2 million each year from the Department of Defense to carry out its important research.



Senator Inouye chats with Coast Guard Commandant Thomas Collins following a homeland security appropriations hearing.

Education Crucial for Individual, Community Success

Education reform has engaged many in our community about what we must collectively do to raise the level of student achievement in Hawaii. Interest and awareness are high, and the dialogue is fluid.

I remain hopeful that a series of actions will emerge from this debate to directly enhance the relationship between teacher and student which, in turn, will result in greater achievement. Many of the priorities are simple basics; others are quite out of the box. I hope we will move forward on those initiatives that directly and positively impact upon student learning.

On the federal side, I have worked to ensure that Hawaii gets at least its fair share of funds to support our educational needs. We must continue to advocate for a greater share of the federal budget to be spent on the education of the next generation of America's leaders, rather than on tax breaks for those who have already succeeded.

First, in the area of Impact Aid, Hawaii receives about \$40 million each year to help offset the cost of educating our military children. Furthermore, additional funding of \$5 million is provided annually to assist

those schools with large numbers of military dependents.

Second, I continue to work to secure approximately \$33 million annually for Native Hawaiian education programs that include recruitment and retention of Native Hawaiian teachers, curriculum development



Reporters interview Senator Inouye following an education appropriations hearing at Kaimuki High School.

in language immersion, and post-secondary scholarships for Native Hawaiian students. This year, I hope to increase the funding level to provide assistance to the Hawaii Department of Education's Hawaiian immersion schools and Hawaiian charter schools.

Third, Hawaii's Title I funding—the largest federal elementary and

secondary education program—has increased substantially over the past four years, from \$26.5 million in 2001 to \$43.3 million in 2004.

Title I funding supplements State dollars to assist underachieving children, particularly in low-income communities, financing additional academic support for these children.

Lastly, in 2000, Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska and I established a Title III program in our respective states for our institutions of higher learning to increase the recruitment, retention and successful graduation of more Native Hawaiians and Native Alaskans, and minority and disadvantaged students. Hawaii receives annual funding of about \$5.5 million to support remedial education, mentoring and tutors, and new pathways that lead to positive outcomes.

The more young people we are able to inspire and assist in completing their education, the greater their quality of life and opportunities. They become trailblazers for those who will follow their path. The more worn the path, the greater our success as a community and a state. The path of education remains society's greatest equalizer.

Hawaii 3R's Shine

About four years ago, and with the support of many, I initiated Hawaii 3R's to help reduce the huge repair and maintenance backlog in our public schools. In 2003, it received national recognition from the Council of State Governments as an innovative public-private partnership.

I am proud of the federal funds that go to Hawaii 3R's to match the State and private dollars, as well as donations and volunteers' time—both skilled and unskilled. The results are improved learning environments and school pride. Interested schools apply for grants, demonstrating at least a 1-to-1

match in "sweat equity," including donations of time or supplies.

To date, 81 grants have been awarded throughout the state. For every government dollar spent, more than \$4 in work is completed, saving the State of Hawaii more than \$5.3 million, and paying precious dividends in community support and lessons learned in civic responsibility.

Joining the Fight to Turn the Heat Up on 'Ice'

Initiatives Focus on Enforcement, Prevention, Treatment

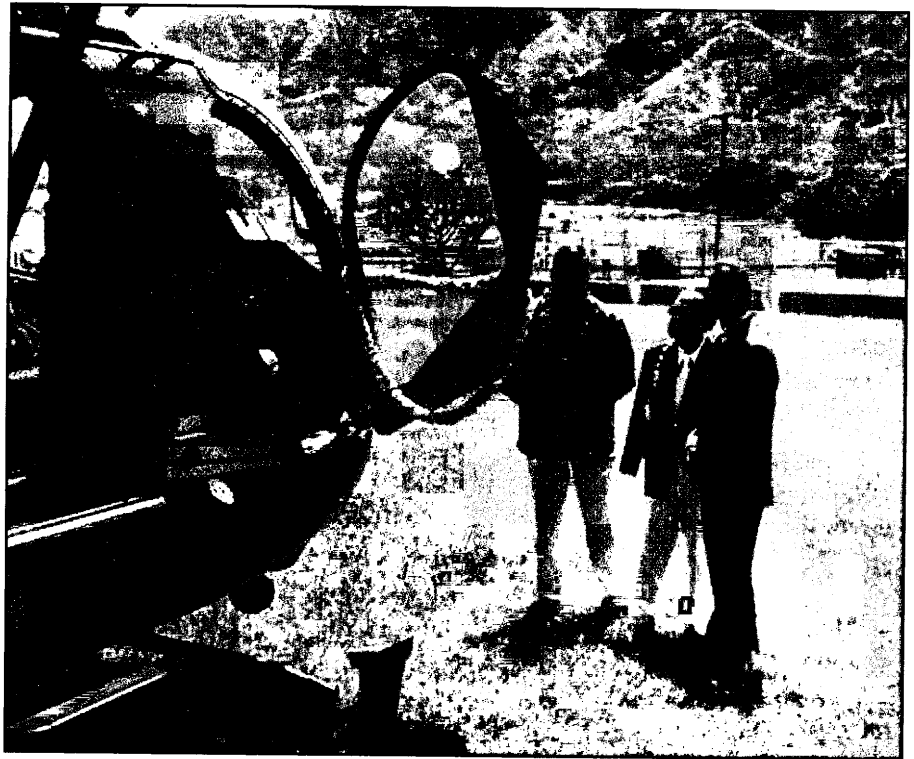
In August 2001, Big Island Mayor Harry Kim and I met to discuss the rising crystal meth, or "ice," problem in Hawaii County. It was a sobering briefing, and I was saddened by what I learned. This drug knows no ethnic or class boundaries—it affects rich and poor, educated and illiterate on all islands.

At that moment, I committed myself to become a part of the solution, a solution for which there would be no silver bullet. It is not only about additional law enforcement, increased rehabilitation services, or better prevention and enrichment activities. It is going to take all of the above, working together.

A large part of my commitment has been to find federal resources to implement recommendations in the key areas of enforcement, prevention, and treatment. To date, I have worked to support initiatives on all of the islands, beginning with the Big Island, and now also on Kauai, Maui, Molokai, and Oahu.

Each year, about \$5 million are provided to support federal and local law enforcement partnerships in the war on drugs. The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area and the Hawaii National Guard's counter-drug program both support enforcement, as well as anti-drug awareness and prevention in the community.

Last year, I also secured \$1 million for the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) to upgrade its evidence lab, and purchase needed equipment for critical DNA testing. I plan to request continued funding for HPD because its evidentiary analysis is crucial to the statewide anti-drug effort. A new Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) helicopter was



Senator Inouye and the DEA's John S. Fernandes (right) and Briane M. Grey inspect the DEA's new helicopter.

recently added as another detection tool in our enforcement arsenal.

I have also secured federal funds to support the hiring of more police officers and prosecutors, and to expand the drug courts. These funds also will be used for residential treatment programs, particularly for adolescents on the Neighbor Islands, such that they will not need to leave their islands as they do now. These funds will also support a host of community-driven education, prevention, and mentoring programs. I have already made a request to continue the funding next year to reach more communities.

Believing that the long-term answer is education and prevention, I have called upon the YMCA of Oahu

and the Boys & Girls Club of Hawaii to expand their programs' presence into needed areas, providing more young people with positive enrichment activities in safe, nurturing locations, and away from the temptations of crystal meth. I will be requesting significant funding this year to launch this prevention effort.

I learned a long time ago that the most successful and sustainable solutions come from the community. In the end, it is not only about money. Sure, money helps. But it also takes innovation, commitment, and heart. Communities have risen up, and by their actions have said that they are not giving up. I am proud to do my part, and I join them in battle that we will—and must—win.

Finding Ways to Create Jobs

Job training and job creation are keys to the vitality of Hawaii's economy, and my recent efforts have focused on:

- **Military construction.**

Over the next 10 years, it is estimated that Hawaii will need an additional 7,000 tradesmen and tradeswomen to meet the construction boom that is anticipated with the privatization of nearly 14,000 military family housing units, and the Ford Island development initiative. In preparation, I have been working to provide additional resources to expand the course offerings, in conjunction with the building trades' certified journeymen and apprenticeship programs.

- **Shipyard work.** Four years ago, the average age of

the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard worker was nearing 55. I worked to re-establish the Shipyard's apprenticeship program, halted in 1994 as a result of downsizing, to ensure a robust and skilled local workforce. This four-year program combines academics with trades-oriented training at the Shipyard. To date, 537 apprentices have enrolled; the 114 in the first class under the revived program graduated in August 2003, and all were placed in permanent positions.

- **Cruise ships.** As a result of legislation I sponsored, U.S.-flag ships will again cruise Hawaiian waters. In July, Norwegian Cruise Line America (NCL) will launch its ship, the *Pride of Aloha*, with a U.S. crew that will ply the Hawaiian Islands. In 2005, NCL



Photo by Marshall Fukuki

Senator Inouye congratulates Chad Renti Cruz, who graduated last summer from the Pearl Harbor apprenticeship program.

plans to launch its new ship, the *Pride of America*, adding another vessel into Hawaiian waters, with a U.S. crew. The total number of employees to staff both ships is estimated at 2,000.

Keeping in Touch

Dear Friends:

If you would like to share your thoughts on the issues I discussed in this edition of Report to Hawaii, or on any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Aloha,

senator@inouye.senate.gov

Washington Office*

722 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
Tel.: (202) 224-3934
Fax: (202) 224-6747

* Please note that security measures delay the delivery of mail sent to my Washington Office.

State Office

300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Suite 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850
Tel.: (808) 541-2542
Fax: (808) 541-2549

West Oahu Representative

Tel.: (808) 864-5222

Hilo Office

101 Aupuni Street, No. 205
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Tel.: (808) 935-0844
Fax: (808) 961-5163

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Tel.: (808) 935-0844

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Tel.: (808) 242-9702

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REPORT TO HAWAII

722 Hart Senate Office Building • Washington, D.C. 20510 • Fall 2007

Dear Friends:

It is an honor to serve the people of Hawaii and our nation as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. The work of this committee is especially important for Hawaii, our country's only island state, because the panel's jurisdiction includes oceans, space, science, communications, and all forms of transportation.

Please allow me to share with you a snapshot of what the Commerce Committee has been able to accomplish under my leadership, which began in January with the start of the 110th Congress.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

Auto Fuel Efficiency

Hawaii's gas prices are consistently among the nation's highest, and usually they outpace the prices in all other states. One way to make the cost of driving less expensive in Hawaii and elsewhere in our nation is to raise national fuel efficiency standards.

That is what I am advocating in legislation that the Senate has passed. The essence of the Ten-in-Ten Fuel Economy Act of 2007, the first CAFE, or Corporate Average Fuel Economy, legislation to move out of the Commerce Committee in 16 years, is now part of the Senate Energy Act.

The fuel-economy amendment, while addressing a number of concerns raised by automakers, preserves the core goals and fuel savings of Ten-in-Ten. The amendment directs the Secretary of Transportation to increase fuel economy for automobiles to 35 miles per gallon by 2020, as in Ten-in-Ten. But in the years that follow from 2021 to 2030, the Secretary shall increase fuel economy at a maximum feasible rate rather than at a pace of 4 percent annually.

If we have a breakthrough in battery technology, then 4 percent per year may

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[Science and Innovations](#)

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well be too low. If there are unforeseen problems, 4 percent may be too high. The amendment will allow the Secretary to set an appropriate standard in the future.

A related amendment directs the Secretary to also establish and implement an action plan to ensure that 50 percent of the vehicles for sale in 2015 are alternative fuel automobiles. We must encourage manufacturers to improve their fleets' fuel economy by exploring new technologies and producing alternative fuel vehicles.

No longer should our passenger-car and light-truck fleets be virtually frozen in terms of fuel economy savings, as they have been for the past 16 years. It is essential that we support research for the next generation of engine technologies, such as hydrogen fuel cells. Technologies already exist that can make the fleet more efficient without sacrificing consumer choice in automobiles. The notion of increasing fuel economy now while planning for the future is common sense. The effects of global warming have become more pronounced due to increased greenhouse gas emissions, and the oil exporting regions of the world have become more hostile and unstable. The time is now to develop a comprehensive approach aimed at stopping the impacts of global warming and reducing our dependence on foreign oil.

The Senate, by adopting the essence of Ten-in-Ten, places our nation on a path toward reducing our dependence on foreign oil, protecting the environment, and helping consumers cope with rising gas prices. I remain committed to working with my Senate colleagues in meeting the next challenge: advancing fuel economy legislation to the White House for the President to sign into law.



"The Nature Conservancy is very pleased that Senator Inouye is guiding legislation to strengthen fuel economy requirements. It is the first positive action on automobile fuel economy by the Congress in a long time. We will work with Senator Inouye to resist amendments that would weaken this important legislation to combat global climate change."

**Suzanne Case, Executive Director
The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii**

Disaster Preparedness

When the Improving America's Security Act of 2007 became law this summer, it included language I authored to create the University of Hawaii Center of

Excellence for Natural Disaster Preparedness Training. The University of Hawaii is the premier center of education and research in the field of natural disaster analysis and risk reduction. No university is better suited to train and prepare first responders for what they will face in the wake of natural disasters, and its expertise will help to ensure that our nation's first responders have the state-of-the-art tools and the highest level of training to keep America safe and secure in the aftermath of a natural disaster.

The Center's mission will be to conduct research and develop scientific models and tools for monitoring natural hazards, evaluating risks to urban and rural populations, and planning for the response, recovery, and reconstruction of critical infrastructure in the aftermath of natural disasters information that would have been invaluable during Hurricane Katrina. The Center will develop and deliver training to first responders, decision-makers, policy analysts, and community planners.

The creation of the Center complements my efforts in the upgrading and modernizing of our nation's tsunami warning and mitigation capabilities.

The legislation the Committee and I shaped authorizes the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to improve detection and warning capabilities, develop a federal-state hazard mitigation program, expand tsunami research, and consistently upgrade and maintain the improved system, which would cover the Pacific, Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico regions. It authorizes \$35 million annually, and also directs NOAA to assist the international community in its efforts to establish an international warning system.

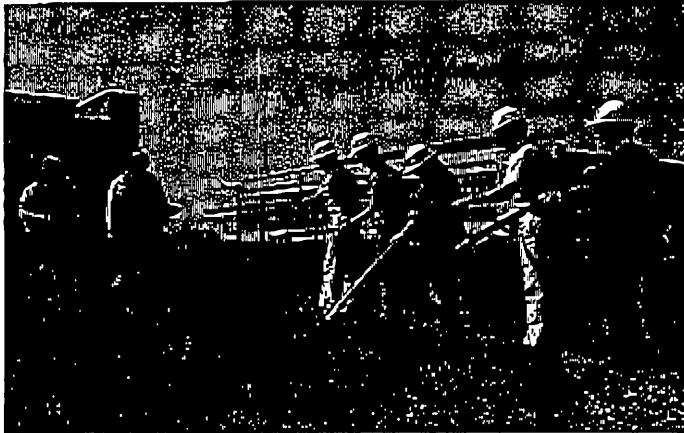
The legislation also includes a new section aimed at improving coastal community preparedness for all coastal hazards, whether hurricane, tsunami, sea level rise, or coastal flooding events. The new section authorizes NOAA to fund three regional pilot projects that integrate federal, state, and local hazard preparedness and response programs for a variety of coastal hazards that will meet local needs and serve as models for the nation.

The Indian Ocean tsunami that left a trail of death and destruction in South and Southeast Asia in December 2004 is still well remembered by people throughout the world. Residents of Hawaii will also recall that we have seen significant economic damage from tsunamis, including the one that devastated Hilo in 1946. As a lawmaker from the island state that is the heart of the Pacific Rim, I am keenly aware of the importance of having a first-rate tsunami detection and warning system. As far back as 1994, I directed NOAA to develop a tsunami hazard mitigation program. The program established through this effort laid the technological foundation for our nation's tsunami preparedness.

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I believe we must do all we can to ensure that our country fully leverages all facets of our population and resources to maintain our competitiveness. In the 21st century, it makes no sense for women in the United States to be underrepresented and underutilized in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. We, as a nation, must inspire a new generation of innovators.

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Report to Hawaii

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pictured above, students cite mentoring - no matter if it is teacher to student or peer to peer - as pivotal to their success. Perhaps the most compelling evidence that mentoring programs strengthen science and math education is when students step up to become mentors. We are seeking that now in the Women in Technology program."

Washington Office
722 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

Honolulu Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard,
Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850
(808) 541-2542

Hilo Office
101 Alupuni Street
Room 205
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
(808) 935-0844

Contact Senator Inouye
via his e-mail Web form.

List of Senator Inouye's
Offices and Field Representatives.

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PR news



Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senator

REPORT TO HAWAII

722 Hart Senate Office Building • Washington, D.C. 20510 • Fall 2007

Dear Friends:

It is an honor to serve the people of Hawaii and our nation as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. The work of this committee is especially important for Hawaii, our country's only island state, because the panel's jurisdiction includes oceans, space, science, communications, and all forms of transportation.

Please allow me to share with you a snapshot of what the Commerce Committee has been able to accomplish under my leadership, which began in January with the start of the 110th Congress.

Aloha,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Daniel K. Inouye".

DANIEL K. INOUE
 United States Senator

Auto Fuel Efficiency

Hawaii's gas prices are consistently among the nation's highest, and usually they outpace the prices in all other states. One way to make the cost of driving less expensive in Hawaii and elsewhere in our nation is to raise national fuel efficiency standards.

That is what I am advocating in legislation that the Senate has passed. The essence of the Ten-in-Ten Fuel Economy Act of 2007, the first CAFE, or Corporate Average Fuel Economy, legislation to move out of the Commerce Committee in 16 years, is now part of the Senate Energy Act.

The fuel-economy amendment, while addressing a number of concerns raised by automakers, preserves the core goals and fuel savings of Ten-in-Ten. The amendment directs the Secretary of Transportation to increase fuel economy for automobiles to 35 miles per gallon by 2020, as in Ten-in-Ten. But in the years that follow from 2021 to 2030, the Secretary shall increase fuel economy at a maximum feasible rate rather than at a pace of 4 percent annually.

If we have a breakthrough in battery technology, then 4 percent per year may

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well be too low. If there are unforeseen problems, 4 percent may be too high. The amendment will allow the Secretary to set an appropriate standard in the future.

A related amendment directs the Secretary to also establish and implement an action plan to ensure that 50 percent of the vehicles for sale in 2015 are alternative fuel automobiles. We must encourage manufacturers to improve their fleets' fuel economy by exploring new technologies and producing alternative fuel vehicles.

No longer should our passenger-car and light-truck fleets be virtually frozen in terms of fuel economy savings, as they have been for the past 16 years. It is essential that we support research for the next generation of engine technologies, such as hydrogen fuel cells. Technologies already exist that can make the fleet more efficient without sacrificing consumer choice in automobiles. The notion of increasing fuel economy now while planning for the future is common sense. The effects of global warming have become more pronounced due to increased greenhouse gas emissions, and the oil exporting regions of the world have become more hostile and unstable. The time is now to develop a comprehensive approach aimed at stopping the impacts of global warming and reducing our dependence on foreign oil.

The Senate, by adopting the essence of Ten-in-Ten, places our nation on a path toward reducing our dependence on foreign oil, protecting the environment, and helping consumers cope with rising gas prices. I remain committed to working with my Senate colleagues in meeting the next challenge: advancing fuel economy legislation to the White House for the President to sign into law.



“The Nature Conservancy is very pleased that Senator Inouye is guiding legislation to strengthen fuel economy requirements. It is the first positive action on automobile fuel economy by the Congress in a long time. We will work with Senator Inouye to resist amendments that would weaken this important legislation to combat global climate change.”

**Suzanne Case, Executive Director
The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii**

Disaster Preparedness

When the Improving America's Security Act of 2007 became law this summer, it included language I authored to create the University of Hawaii Center of

Excellence for Natural Disaster Preparedness Training. The University of Hawaii is the premier center of education and research in the field of natural disaster analysis and risk reduction. No university is better suited to train and prepare first responders for what they will face in the wake of natural disasters, and its expertise will help to ensure that our nation's first responders have the state-of-the-art tools and the highest level of training to keep America safe and secure in the aftermath of a natural disaster.

The Center's mission will be to conduct research and develop scientific models and tools for monitoring natural hazards, evaluating risks to urban and rural populations, and planning for the response, recovery, and reconstruction of critical infrastructure in the aftermath of natural disasters information that would have been invaluable during Hurricane Katrina. The Center will develop and deliver training to first responders, decision-makers, policy analysts, and community planners.

The creation of the Center complements my efforts in the upgrading and modernizing of our nation's tsunami warning and mitigation capabilities.

The legislation the Committee and I shaped authorizes the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to improve detection and warning capabilities, develop a federal-state hazard mitigation program, expand tsunami research, and consistently upgrade and maintain the improved system, which would cover the Pacific, Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico regions. It authorizes \$35 million annually, and also directs NOAA to assist the international community in its efforts to establish an international warning system.

The legislation also includes a new section aimed at improving coastal community preparedness for all coastal hazards, whether hurricane, tsunami, sea level rise, or coastal flooding events. The new section authorizes NOAA to fund three regional pilot projects that integrate federal, state, and local hazard preparedness and response programs for a variety of coastal hazards that will meet local needs and serve as models for the nation.

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[Contact Senator Inouye](#)
[via his e-mail Web form.](#)

[List of Senator Inouye's](#)
[Offices and Field Representatives.](#)

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