July 19, 1973

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

24773

assist the Veterans’ Administration in recruiting and retaining the qualified personnel needed to provide the veteran adequate medical care. I fully support the provisions of this bill. The veterans of this Nation have given of themselves in the defense of this land. It is our duty to provide these veterans with the most adequate health care possible. This bill will greatly enhance the ability of the Veterans’ Administration to provide adequate health care to our veterans.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support S. 59.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF FREE IMPORTATION

of certain Dying and Tanning Materials

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be laid aside temporarily for 1 minute.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, may we have order? I cannot hear the majority leader.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tem. The motion is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

ANTITRUST PROCEDURES AND PENALTIES ACT—MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. BAXY. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider S. 782 and ask that the motion be placed on the calendar. I understand that the papers on the measure have not left for the House. I want an opportunity to discuss this with the Senators involved.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tem. The motion will be entered and placed on the calendar under Motions for Reconsideration.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1973

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I know that the Senator from New York seeks recognition to offer an amendment. I wonder if he would just permit me to have a brief colloquy with the Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. President, I would be glad to do so.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, would the Senator use their microphones? We cannot hear anything.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I urge the Congress to pass S. 1861 which is, in my opinion, an excellent piece of legislation. This bill will allow 6.7 million Americans to gain some economic ground that has been lost to skyrocketing inflation and will extend minimum wage protection to an additional 8.4 million Americans, including Federal, State, and local government employees and domestic, service, manufacturing and agricultural workers.

I have communicated my concern to the distinguished chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee that the provisions of this bill may have a deleterious effect on the pineapple industry in Hawaii. I would like, for the record, to briefly discuss this concern.

The House of Representatives has agreed to a provision introduced by my distinguished colleague, Representative Spark Matsunaga, that would extend the provisions of the present student differential to agricultural processing. I had considered bringing such an amendment before the Senate, but have decided against calling an amendment up because of the obvious necessity of not having anything here exist. However, the Matsunaga amendment is very important to the pineapple industry in Hawaii.

The pineapple industry is presently struggling for its economic survival because of the disadvantages it faces in the world market. The firms engaged in this second most important agricultural industry in my State have announced a total closure of canning operations on three of the five islands in pineapple production. This will constitute a one-third reduction in the domestic production of pineapple over the next three seasons and high domestic labor costs is the single most important fact forcing this cutback.

There is a real danger of losing this industry in Hawaii. If the increasing cost of production makes it impossible to successfully market Hawaiian pineapple, the jobs of adults and students in this industry will be ended. The increase in pineapple production makes it impossible to fulfill pineapple peak season labor requirements from June to September.

If the cost of hiring students is considered uneconomic by the pineapple producers, the students do not have the ability to easily find work in some adjoining state. If the costs of production forces further cutbacks in pine-