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 DYEING 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 tempore. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 303, H.R. 3630. This measure has been cleared all the way around.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Calendar No. 303 (H.R. 3630) a bill to extend for 3 years the period during which certain dyeing and tanning materials may be imported free of duty.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That item 907.80 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended—

(1) by striking out "Canaigre," and inserting in lieu thereof "Logwood, canaigre,";

(2) by inserting "470.15," immediately before "470.23,"; and

(3) by striking out "9/30/72" and inserting in lieu thereof "9/30/75".

SEC. 2. (a) The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Upon request therefor filed with the customs officer concerned on or before the sixtieth day after the date of the enactment of this Act, the entry or withdrawal of any article—

(1) which was made after September 30, 1972, and before the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(2) with respect to which there would have been no duty if the amendments made by the first action of this Act applied to such entry or withdrawal,

shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, be liquidated or reliquidated as though such entry or withdrawal had been made on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 3630) was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An Act to extend until September 30, 1975, the suspension of duty on certain dyeing and tanning products and to include logwood among such products."

ANTITRUST PROCEDURES AND PENALTIES ACT—MOTION TO RECONSIDER ENTERED

Mr. BAYH. 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 tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Calendar No. 280 (S. 782) a bill to amend the antitrust laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

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

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1973

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Calendar No. 282 (S. 1861), a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to extend its protection to additional employees, to raise the minimum wage to $2.20 an hour, and for other purposes.

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 Senators 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, retail, 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 sentiment that presently exists here. However, the Matsunaga amendment is very important to the pineapple industry in Hawaii.

The pineapple industry in Hawaii is presently struggling for its economic survival because of the disadvantages it faces in the world market. The firms enaged in this second most important agricultural industry in my State have announced a total closure of canning operations on three of the five islands now 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 net annual additional cost to the Hawaii pineapple industry under the provisions of S. 1861 without an extension of the youth differential is estimated at $1.2 million. With annual sales of $137 million, this is not an insignificant figure.

I would not support any legislation which would jeopardize the job security of adults for the benefit of students. I do not believe the House approved Matsunaga amendment would have this effect. The employment of students in no way displaces adults in pineapple processing. All available adult seasonals have been hired by the time students are available in June. There is no migrant labor force in Hawaii; students are the only alternative labor source. The pineapple harvest season builds up in April and May. Students are necessary 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 of Hawaii do not have the ability to easily find work in some adjoining state. If the costs of production forces further cutbacks in pine-