

## FOURTH DAY

Monday, January 24, 1983

The Senate of the Twelfth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1983, was convened at 10:00 o'clock a.m. with the President in the Chair.

The Divine Blessing was invoked by Miss Joan Bishop, member of the First Church of Christ Scientist in Honolulu, after which the Roll was called showing all members present.

The Chair announced that he had read and approved the Journal of the Third Day.

At this time, Senator Soares rose and stated:

"Mr. President, I rise on a point of personal privilege.

"I'd like to make note of a copy of a Forbes article that was referred to by...the article by Kit Smith in The Honolulu Advertiser on January 22nd, and in keeping with Senator Abercrombie's and my plans for the year to keep our Senators well informed on things that raise our eyebrows and cause us to do a little homework, I placed on all the desks of my colleagues a copy of the Forbes article, 'East of Eden,' for review.

"I have not read it myself, but I thought I would share it with everyone else.

"Thank you."

The Chair then stated:

"Mr. Minority Leader, I would ask that you and all the members of the Senate listen to the Governor's Message today. Perhaps he may help to alleviate some of the concerns you might have."

Senator Soares then responded:

"I have brought my hearing aid, Mr. President. Thank you."

At 10:15 o'clock a.m., the Senate stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair to meet in joint session with the House of Representatives in accordance with House Concurrent Resolution No. 1.

## JOINT SESSION

The Joint Session of the Senate and the House of Representatives was called to order at 10:30 o'clock a.m.,

by the Honorable Henry H. Peters, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

At this time, the Speaker introduced to the members of the Joint Session the First Lady of Hawaii, Mrs. Jean Ariyoshi; Lieutenant Governor John Waihee and Acting Chief Justice Herman Lum.

The Speaker then introduced the Dean of the Consular Corps in Hawaii, Consul General Chong Hoon Kim of Korea, and other members of the Consular Corps.

The Speaker also welcomed the various department heads and military dignitaries in attendance.

The Speaker then appointed the Committee from the Senate, composed of Senators Kuroda and Henderson, and the Committee from the House, composed of Representatives Blair, Segawa, Stanley, Rohlfing, and Marumoto to escort the Honorable George R. Ariyoshi, Governor of the State of Hawaii to the Rostrum.

Representative Stanley presented Governor Ariyoshi with a white carnation lei on behalf of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented to the members of the Twelfth Legislature, the Honorable George R. Ariyoshi, stating:

"Ladies and Gentlemen of the State of Hawaii, please join me in extending our very best aloha and welcome to the Governor of this great State of ours, the Honorable George R. Ariyoshi."

The Governor addressed the Joint Session as follows:

"Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Legislature, and My Fellow Citizens:

"Today, as a new year begins, as the new Legislature comes into being, as we feel a sense of renewal, it is useful for us to pause and take a look at the past -- and also to focus on the future. We have come here this morning to 'take stock' -- to find out where we stand.

"The members of the Legislature have invited me to come to this rostrum, and I begin by thanking you

for that invitation. This is more than a ceremonial 'thank you,' for I regard the next several minutes as valuable time, indeed.

"This is also an opportunity for the people of Hawaii, as they look in on television, to find all of us in the same room -- but not having an argument.

"The news media report frequently on the issues and philosophies that divide us, and cause us to argue. But though the executive branch and the legislative branch of your state government may be adversaries from time to time, we are not enemies. And the underlying purpose we all share is exactly the same.

"We are all looking for 'the best Hawaii.' And since none of us has all the wisdom or all the power to find it immediately, we talk, and we clash, and then we vote.

"Thomas Jefferson said that 'democracy begins in conversation.' And I want to assure you that our democracy here in Hawaii, though it may occasionally flare up on the surface like Kilauea, is -- down underneath -- solid as a rock.

"When I speak to you of my concerns about Hawaii this morning, let me assure you that I do so within a framework of confidence and hope. We have some big problems, but none of them are beyond our capacity to solve. All we must do is remain imaginative...and energetic...and fair to everyone.

"A State of the State speech usually goes into great detail about the achievements of the past year, but I am going to change that pattern this morning. We have just come through an election year, and in a long political campaign, the achievements of an administration get a lot more than just passing attention! So let me state them more briefly today, and let me say that I will not be covering in detail the issues of Housing, Education, or Health and Human Services, nor will I talk at length about my administration's proposals to continue our war against crime, although crime is still a matter of great concern to me. Not because these areas are unimportant, but simply because their details will be reflected in the budget and other bills that will be coming down to you soon.

"Let's look at what we've done:

"Together, we have developed a splendid public education system and university system.

"Together, we have established a substantial level of support for the needy people of our community -- support that ranks with the nation's best.

"Together, we have provided an improved measure of opportunity for all of our people.

"Together, we have made progress in finding the best ways to use our precious land.

"And together, over the past few years, we have worked together to improve our criminal justice system...

...to support the development of alternate energy technologies...

...to help Hawaii become an international center of research in astronomy, ocean science, tropical agriculture, aquaculture, human services, and many other areas of study...

...to support an intelligent diversification of our economy, whose growth has provided nearly 90,000 new jobs since 1973 for our citizens...

...and to maintain a sound fiscal program that provides a reliable level of government services.

"Having achieved this level of government, we must now work to maintain it. Even though we are moving into a time of falling revenues and fiscal austerity, I want you to know that I am dedicated to the continuity of these achievements. We must preserve them, for they are the very essence of our progress.

"We must strengthen our state health system's ability to provide essential services to our community in the areas of care and prevention. We must improve our school system and our University, searching for both efficiency of operation and academic excellence.

"We must continue to evaluate our human services programs, so that we get the most out of them for our needy citizens. This is a time of truly painful cutbacks in the aid that they've been getting over several years from the federal government.

"We must persevere in the development of alternate energy

sources -- ocean, geothermal, solar, wind and biomass. And, in this area, we have become a model for our nation and for the world.

"Let us not be misled by the fact that oil prices are coming down today. In the past decade, they have gone from \$3.60 a barrel to as high as \$40 a barrel, and they are now down to \$32 a barrel. This recent decline in price is good for all consumers, but it could be a short-lived benefit.

"We cannot depend on prices continuing to fall, even though Alaskan and Mexican crude oils are now part of the world supply, and even though China is planning to come on stream. The price of oil remains as volatile and as unpredictable as ever. It depends on too many factors that are beyond our control.

"So let us continue to cultivate our own energy garden. In the long run, no matter what happens, the fossil fuels of the earth are going to run out -- and they may run out sooner than we think. For the population of the earth is going to increase from 4.2 billion people today to over 6 billion by the turn of the century. It will become increasingly important that we turn to the renewable resources available to us.

"The State of Hawaii is in a position of natural leadership here. The fact is that we have an obligation to continue -- an obligation to ourselves, and to millions of people who live thousands of miles from our islands. Today, we can make the transition from successful experimental and demonstration technologies to successful commercial technologies that can go right 'on line.' Let us keep going.

"The larger fact is that we have got to energize our economic base across the whole spectrum of economic activity.

"Though we cannot control the final developments, we are committed to stand firmly behind those historic island enterprises, pineapple and sugar. These enterprises have experienced shattering difficulties in recent years, yet they continue to add significantly to the Gross State Product.

"Our largest industry, the visitor industry, is of great importance to Hawaii both now and for the future. We must be sure to provide whatever

support is necessary to keep that industry as an asset to our community.

"We must also enhance the opportunities for made-in-Hawaii products in both the manufacturing and food industries.

"We must facilitate the growth of film and TV industries.

"And we must continue to diversify our agricultural industry. Ten years ago, diversified agriculture was not the major industry it is today. The public and private sectors -- through hard work and imagination -- have created a major export industry out of papaya and guava and macadamia nuts, flowers and plants and foliages! Diversified agriculture is not a small industry anymore. The 1981 gross income from diversified agriculture, which also includes dairies and livestock, was \$192 million -- almost as much as pineapple brought in 1981!

"Let me focus for a moment on aquaculture -- another unique industry that we have brought into being. Aquaculture is growing, but not growing as rapidly as it can. In fact, some aquaculture operations have stopped because of inadequate management practices, lack of well-trained workers and in some instances, poor financing.

"How can the state help? I believe that it's time for a more comprehensive approach, a more business-oriented approach. If we can develop a systems-oriented management organization, an organization that can take into account the many diverse factors involved in this new and unfamiliar industry -- the economic, technical, financial, social, educational and political considerations -- then we will be on the right track. To handle this assignment, I will shortly appoint an ad hoc Aquaculture Industry Development Committee. Their agenda will be to come up with an Industry Development Plan that uses a systems approach. When that plan becomes a reality, and its recommendations implemented, then aquaculture will have a better chance to survive and grow, for the Plan will coordinate the activities of all Hawaiian resources in this complex field -- from basic research all the way to 'hands on' growing and marketing.

"Yes...we must persevere in 1983. And we must also make some plans that look realistically at our state's

income and at our state's tax policies. In both of these important areas, today is a good time for a clear reassessment.

"In this period of economic trouble, we have been a lot more fortunate than most other states. All across the nation, states have been increasing taxes, cutting services, and curtailing vital programs. Though Hawaii's position is basically stable, though our unemployment rate has fallen to 7%, there are some dangers ahead to which I must alert you.

"In the past six months, there has been a drastic downturn in the growth of our state government revenues. While we had anticipated an increase in our revenues this fiscal year of 17.6%, it is now predicted, seven months into the current year, that the increase in revenues will be only 8.2%. We have known for many years, though, that state government revenues can fluctuate, and in the good years we have been careful not to spend everything that has come in. We have sometimes been criticized for not spending our surpluses, but we have carried over those surpluses for just this type of situation, and the money we have carried over is serving us well now.

"I would like us to respond by tightening our belts, by holding the line on taxes, by restricting our spending whenever we can. But at the same time, I do not want Hawaii to stand still. If we spend and plan with good common sense, there will be no emergency, and there will be no state deficit -- and we shall remain one of the few states in the union in a strong fiscal position.

"While tough times may lie ahead, let us not retreat. Let us accept this challenge with goodwill. Let us use the adversity to bring out the best in all of us. Let us pass through this challenging period in a constructive way -- and so create a better future. If we work together now we can begin to solve these problems even before they are upon us!

"Since our system of imposing state taxes has become increasingly complex and controversial, I am recommending the establishment of a Tax Review Commission. You may remember that two years ago, a group came together to study the tax situation, but money to continue their work was voted down by the Legislature before there were any conclusions that could be

put into action.

"The last time there was a comprehensive state tax review was in 1965, and the piecemeal patchwork developed as our tax program since then is in need of a thorough reassessment.

"One of the most important things the new commission will be asked to study is the efficiency and the equity of the tax and financing relationship between the state and the counties. The commission may find that it is time to reallocate where tax money comes from, where it goes, and exactly how it is spent in terms of services provided. The commission may look at the tax burden caused by property taxes relative to the burdens caused by other types of taxes, such as the income tax and the excise tax. It should also consider whether the tax structure creates disincentives in some of our activities, and whether that structure makes us less competitive than we should be in the world marketplace.

"It is important that the results of the Tax Review Commission's work be given wide publicity, because the fair imposition of taxes and the resolute collection of them are at the heart of a good democracy. And when this situation prevails, a people stand willingly behind their government -- even in bad times.

"Let me talk for a moment about another important reassessment that we must now make. The problem can be seen simply by asking a few questions.

"Does the State of Hawaii regulate business to the extent that businesses here find it hard to compete in the national or world economy because of that regulation?

"Are we somehow penalizing people in the private sector?

"Are we doing everything we can to help Hawaii develop new industries to provide economic growth in the future?

"If there are disincentives to doing business here, can we reduce them or find some incentives to offset them?

"The reassessment we must make deals with our attitude towards business in Hawaii. I have my own answers to those questions, but it is part of my job to ask others to think about those questions as well, and to share with the people of our state

some of the thoughts and ideas that come from that consideration.

"To help that consideration take place, I will be forming two groups of people from business, labor and the public sector.

"The first group will be asked to identify various alternatives for the development of our state's economy over the near and more distant future. They will be asked to put together a realistic list of economic activities that we can pursue to help Hawaii to meet the economic challenges we will face in the future.

"The second group that I will be putting together will be asked to deal with a related, but somewhat more complex issue. I will ask this group to address the question of, 'Are we an anti-business state, as some have contended? If so, what do we do to change that?' They will need to look at many different areas such as labor laws and the possibility of streamlining or centralizing our permit systems; our tax laws and government rules and regulations. They will be asked, if it seems necessary, to offer suggestions for legislation or changes in the policies of government and private enterprise.

"One thing I want to assure you about -- and I think many people already know it -- I am heartily in favor of a healthy, vibrant business community. As the head of a branch of the public sector of this state, I have never forgotten that the money for public change and development is basically generated by the private sector -- the business sector -- and comes to the state in the form of taxes on private enterprise. I understand that, and I think my record justifies that.

"But I also believe that government and business and labor, though they are usually portrayed as antagonistic, actually have a lot in common. Government and business and labor, for example, are searching for 'the best Hawaii' -- for only in the best Hawaii can they be at their best.

"And if you look at the citizens who get up in the morning to go to work and to buy food and clothes and pay off the mortgage, their aims are remarkably similar no matter where they work. Consider this:

"In government as in the private sector, we need a high level of directed energy.

"In government as in the private sector, we must make realistic plans for the future. Plans that stand a chance of working.

"In government as in the private sector, an important part of our task is persuading people that we are on a workable path.

"In government as in the private sector, we must be willing to persist.

"The problems cannot be solved overnight. They cannot even be identified overnight!

"And from this theme grows another idea: regardless of where we work or what our political beliefs are, we are all citizens before we are anything else.

"Like it or not, we have emerged into the modern world. Today our state possesses those two sure symbols of the modern world -- a great international airport...and great traffic jams!

"And today, we find that Waikiki and other parts of our City of Honolulu have been greatly developed, with densities and heights unthought of a generation ago.

"There are some aspects of that earlier and gentler Hawaii that we do miss, but I believe that, by and large, most of us would agree that the changes in Hawaii in the years since World War II have been substantial and desirable.

"The changes will continue, and we must manage them sensibly -- but there is one thing that I hope won't change. I touched on it in my Inaugural Address a few weeks ago.

"I hope that in the matter of how we treat each other, we can keep to the old Hawaiian ways. The flame of the Aloha Spirit sometimes flickers and grows dim, but it has never died. But we must remember that only we can keep it alive.

"The prominent social scientist, Daniel Yankelovitch, published a book not long ago on what he calls, 'the new rules in American life.' One of his findings is that after nearly two decades of a self-centered search for self-fulfillment, people are now returning to the idea of making a commitment. A commitment to another person, to a community, or simply to a set of values.

"Well, that's nothing new to us here

in Hawaii. From the very beginning, although we have been a diverse people, we have had a commitment to being 'one people,' and we have had considerable success. For the values of this society here in these islands are unique and rich.

"Those values are a blend of a sense of compassion, of 'live and let live,' with the more active sense of search and adaptation that has been brought here by thousands of individuals over the years. That blend is as good a basis for a civilization as any that I know. Please,...let us resolve to hold fast to that old spirit. It is one of the most precious things that we possess.

"I see at this time a chance for the people of the coming generation -- your sons and daughters and mine -- to make a real difference in the unfolding events of the next 20 years, just as the people of our generation have done in the past two decades.

"The young people today will not be seeking, as we did, to cope with the trauma of a World War, nor will they have to outgrow the limitations of a 19th century plantation society. But they are faced with the task of finding economic success and fulfillment in a fast-moving, complex world. And they are faced with the challenge of meeting the rising expectations of people everywhere. I contend that a touch of the Aloha Spirit will help to see them through.

"Let us now swing the searchlight around for a look at the future. I wish to talk about our potential leadership in the New Pacific, and then I want to be specific -- about two programs that can help point us toward that leadership, not in the dim, distant future, but just as soon as we turn our minds to them and get them going.

"The economic and cultural development of our world has shifted from the Atlantic Basin to the Pacific Basin. This is a theme that you will continue to hear from me while I am Governor -- and perhaps even beyond! I regard it as the major economic and social development in our lives today, and, I am anxious that we take full advantage of it.

"Being here, the only American state in the midst of the Pacific, the only state entirely surrounded by the water that makes up 71% of our planet, we must realize that Hawaii has the chance and the need to lead

in this great oceanic development.

"In the years ahead, we can use our financial base, our educational base, our information base, our research and technical facilities, our market opportunities, and especially our understanding of the various cultures, to take the lead in dealings with the Pacific Ocean area. We have much to offer the people of the Pacific. And, they, in turn and in many ways, can enrich our lives.

"We are doing important, useful things in the Pacific Basin today. We have been able to help other Pacific Islanders by providing technical assistance in forestry and personnel management matters, by providing assistance in health services and medical training, by training airport firefighters, by sharing some of our knowledge about aquaculture, alternate energy, and tropical agriculture, by helping with the development of bilingual education programs, and by working with them on fishery, ocean resource, and tourism problems, and by offering opportunities for education at the vocational and university levels. We are also active participants in the Pacific Basin Development Council. This task, though, of playing a role in the New Pacific is as much a task for the people as it is for state government. You must see the opportunities. You must grasp them. You must act. But everything flows out of your being informed. Expanding our knowledge about the lands and people of the Pacific region will surely help us to begin thinking in constructive directions.

"It should also be noted that there are some individuals in Honolulu this very morning meeting at the East-West Center, who are living symbols of this idea of 'The New Pacific' in their own countries. They have come as leaders in the East-West Center's Pacific Island Conference, which promotes useful regional cooperation among the various Pacific Islands. Among those present are Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara of Fiji, Governor Peter Coleman of American Samoa, Prime Minister Michael Somare of Papua-New Guinea, and Premier Sir Thomas Davis of the Cook Islands. Just last week, the East-West Center Board of Governors met here to discuss the progress of the East-West Center in moving towards a greater role in the educational growth in our Pacific region.

"Our state was host, also, to the

Pacific Islands Area Seminar, where wide-ranging Pacific issues were discussed.

"And, also, last week, many important people from the Pacific attended the Pacific Telecommunications Conference here in Honolulu.

"We are at present developing a new program that fits handsomely into the idea of 'The New Pacific,' and I will be sending its legislative proposal to you in the near future. This is the background:

"Our world today is undergoing a revolution in electronic technology. Satellites for global communication...microelectronics for computers...robotics for industrial and ocean resources development...fiber optics and lasers for a multitude of uses in medicine and in industry...these and other marvels are here right now.

"Hawaii is perfectly situated and completely capable of leadership in high-technology research, development, and commercialization.

"Many of our people have been educated and trained for competence in science.

"The East-West Center and the University of Hawaii -- with their various schools and research organizations -- are both ready to play an important part.

"Leadership in high-tech can also be provided by our government and private sector agencies, by established companies, and by our many international outreach projects.

"Our special opportunity is to become the high-technology catalyst for 'The New Pacific!' Nations with the most advanced state-of-the-art technologies can come here, pool their knowledge and skills, and achieve their scientific and industrial goals. And right now, our people stand ready to help. The participating countries would benefit from our ideal location and infrastructure -- and we would benefit in many ways by having these activities in our islands.

"It is for these reasons that I will propose this year the establishment of a High Technology Development Corporation.

"I should also note that I have been communicating with the Japanese government about assisting Hawaii in the development of an institute for

high technology research and development. I am aggressively pursuing this and I will keep you informed about this progress.

"Our High Technology Development Corporation would have several jobs to do:

"It would be responsible for identifying available lands and for developing the financing, and the design of industrial park areas devoted entirely to high technology.

"It would be able to issue revenue bonds to raise funds.

"It would be able to plan for a spectrum of activity in the parks, including manufacturing and sales and teaching and research.

"It would carry through to commercialization what has been developed through research.

"It would work in harmony with independent, but related efforts in our counties.

"It would support public and private goals of increasing revenues, job opportunities, and profits.

"The High Technology Development Corporation would be similar in structure and action to our Aloha Tower Development Corporation, which is already proving its merit. And it would also be similar to the 'Silicon Valley' idea which has been so successful in the San Francisco area and in the Boston area. But our 'Silicon Valley' would also be linked to the activities of our highly successful Foreign Trade Zone, and this should be an additional incentive to locate here.

"I regard this as a clear-cut opportunity for all of us, and I hope you will look favorably upon this legislation when it reaches you.

"The second proposal that deals with our role in 'The New Pacific' relates to our ability to overcome barriers created by our island geography and the distance from other areas that accompanies that geography. Specifically, I refer to the improvement of our ability to move our goods in and out of Hawaii by air.

"The marketing process for goods manufactured or grown in Hawaii is hampered today by the fact that there is not enough cargo space on the

planes that travel to and from Hawaii that is reliable, frequently available, and not subject to interruptions in service.

"I ask that the Legislature consider the question of whether the state government can usefully step in to better organize, first, the transport of our products -- either through contract arrangements with airlines, or, if necessary and more cost-productive, by the state purchasing or leasing planes to move these products -- and second, the storage of these products at the other end.

"Let me add quickly that we do not envision cutting into the business or profitability of today's operating airlines in any way. It may be that we can solve this problem through working directly with them -- even though their emphasis has always been, and appropriately, the carrying of passengers rather than freight. We are simply looking for some innovative ways to meet the needs of our community.

"There is a third item that I will mention only briefly, since it is really not far enough along at this point to discuss in detail.

"It is a system now being studied and structured in which private citizens, using private vehicles and a micro-computer program, would schedule and provide public transportation -- in other words, individualized mass transit that could supplement our existing mass transit systems or other future systems.

"A willingness of the people to cooperate is at the heart of a proposal like this. And of course, there are very complex insurance and liability problems that need to be solved. At this point, it is appropriate for the Administration and the Legislature to look at this proposal with a candid, open mind, to receive public input, to study, debate and thereafter, to make whatever decision is deemed appropriate.

"And finally, though they have been much discussed in the past, let me remind you that the State Functional Plans -- all 12 of them -- are still to be legislated in the near future. And the near future, I hope!

"It has never been my style to spend time twisting arms to get something done. I believe that if you propose something, you must be

patient. You must wait until your colleagues see some value in it -- or reject it. Well, we have passed the underlying legislation, but we have not faced up to the difficulties of passing the Functional Plans. And I know that that is a much more difficult task, but if we really believe what we are saying about the State Plans, then I urge you to pass them. They will enable us to look ahead intelligently, and to plan properly. Then, we will find it easier to deal with every single item that has been discussed here this morning.

"The future can best be stated, I think, as an endless series of questions, for that is what the future is.

"But we are not helpless in the face of the future. We can address the questions because we know about the past.

"We can address them realistically, yet with a sense of imagination.

"We can address them factually, yet with a sense of intuition.

"And we must address them with zest, and not with anxiety or despair.

"For we are one state in a nation that is the world's greatest monument to change. A democratic government is always walking the fine line between what can be imagined and what is possible. And if human imagination does not stay out there in the lead, we will get nowhere.

"Carl Sandburg once wrote:

'What you must have first is the dream that you can do it. And then...you must begin.'

"So let us approach the year ahead with a sense of hope. The statistics point toward an economic recovery, though it may be a slow one. We can take heart from the statistics, but let us take heart too from Sandburg's idea of a dream of a better future.

"This is, as you know, the beginning of my last term as Governor. And I want to conclude these remarks with a pledge to the Legislature and to all the people of Hawaii that this is not going to be a caretaker administration, or a lame-duck administration, or an administration that has run out of steam. On the contrary, I am even now quite conscious of the amount of time left -- and I shall be working



hard, together with you all, against the deadline to get as much accomplished as I can. As I observed in the Inaugural Address, right down to the last day, I shall be trying my best to be a good governor.

"Though four years may seem to be a long time to some, to me, it is only a matter of 1,461 days. At the end of that time, I want you to know that though I will no longer be your Governor, I shall continue to search with you for the 'best Hawaii.'

"Like 'the more perfect Union' mentioned in the Constitution, it is difficult to define 'the best Hawaii,' and even more difficult to achieve it. But it is not hard at all to sense whether we are moving toward it as a goal -- or away from it. It is my hope, and belief, that we are moving toward it.

"Mahalo and Aloha."

Senate President Wong then rose and stated:

"Thank you very much, Governor, for sharing with us your dreams and aspirations for a 'best Hawaii.'

"In the ensuing days, we will look forward to specific legislation to carry out these dreams and aspirations.

"I think at this time it is apropos, Governor, to announce the birth of a baby girl to Senator Hagino and his beautiful wife Cindy, because after all, she will be the benefactor of the things we do today.

"Again, Governor, thank you very much for your words of wisdom and if there be no objection by the members of the Joint Session of the Legislature, I hereby declare this Joint Session adjourned."

At 11:20 o'clock a.m., the President declared the Joint Session with the House of Representatives adjourned.

The Senate reconvened at 11:25 o'clock a.m., with the President in the Chair.

#### ADJOURNMENT

At 11:27 o'clock a.m., on motion by Senator Cobb, seconded by Senator Soares and carried, the Senate adjourned until 11:30 o'clock a.m., Tuesday, January 25, 1983.