Hawaii, then a territory, was classified, for the purposes of the proclamation, in district V, along with the States of Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska.

The proclamation disclosed the underlying effort to foster overland sources of oil supply in order to promote our national security. Indeed, within the limits of the continental United States, national security would definitely be strengthened by users purchasing domestic oil.

However, our national security is recognized as a much broader concept than simple self-sufficiency, and the present administration has stated that "to an important degree it is identified with a strong, prosperous, free world economy which is in turn dependent upon a large and expanding trade."

Assistant Interior Secretary J. Cordell Moore, in testifying earlier this year on this subject before the Subcommittee on Mines and Mining of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, went on to say, and I quote:

> Our oil import policy has therefore evolved as a balance between the need for security of our oil supply and the need to accommodate other Free World nations who value our trade and who in turn are our good customers as well * * * The result is that the largest part of our domestic petroleum market is reserved for domestic producers and refiners, but a substantial trade is permitted with friendly nations who have oil to sell.

With Presidential Proclamation 3279 based on such worthy aims, Hawaii, separated from the west coast by some 2,300 miles of international waters, has posed something of a dilemma.

It is clear that even in our present day of technological advancement we cannot have oil delivered to Hawaii from the west coast by pipeline. It is equally clear that because Hawaii is absolutely without any indigenous sources of fuel, the program's objective of having users rely on domestic oil is virtually meaningless.

Hawaii must import all of its fuel requirements. In the event of any national emergency, tankers approaching Hawaii from the east with oil from the mainland United States would be equally vulnerable to enemy submarine attack as tankers approaching from the west carrying foreign oil.

Under these circumstances, the conclusion is inescapable that Hawaii was assigned to district V in the mandatory oil import program without a careful study of its unique insularity and without regard for its incongruity in district V.

It appears that somebody felt that Hawaii ought to be placed in one of the five established districts and just stuck the Islands into district V, regardless of consequences.

This conclusion is strengthened by a review of the sources which supply Hawaii's crude oil requirements under the mandatory oil import program. In 1967, a total of 12.5 million barrels of crude oil was shipped into the State, and 97 percent of the crude oil which was refined in the sole refinery in Hawaii was shipped in directly from Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Indonesia. Only 3 percent came from domestic sources.

Hawaii is situated between these foreign sources of crude oil and the west coast of the continental United States. Theoretically, therefore, Hawaii ought to enjoy a price advantage over the west coast. Actually, however, Hawaii pays higher prices.