

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13734
Folder ID Number: 13734-008

Folder Title:
Pat Saiki for Senate 10/26/90 [OA 6896]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	21	1	1

National Republican Senatorial Committee

SENATOR DON NICKLES
CHAIRMAN

DOYCE BOESCH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SAIKI

*10/26
Ben in Calif. all day*

MEMORANDUM TO: CATHY HUTCHINSON
FROM: MARK EPLEY
REGARDING: SENATORS IN ATTENDANCE/SAIKI EVENT

September 11, 1990

Cathy, in addition to those at the head table (preceding page) the following Senators will attend the luncheon.

Chris Bond
John Chafee
Thad Cochran
Orrin Hatch
Bob Kasten
John Warner

NOTE: Alan Simpson will arrive after the President's departure per the new schedule--forthcoming.

National Republican Senatorial Committee

SENATOR DON NICKLES
CHAIRMAN

DOYCE BOESCH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

REVISED HEAD TABLE 9/11


"PRESIDENTIAL SALUTE ... " 9/13

BANNER

412
Kevin
Wintray

BOSCHWITZ		NICKLES	SIDMAN
SAIKI		RABBI BALKANY	SIN
PRESIDENT			

AUDIENCE

Here is some  additional info. for Hawaii Speech. Note: Senators in attendance and Sidman's addition to head table.

GAO

ADDITIONAL TALKING POINTS ON PAT SAIKI

For: Carolyn Cawley

Tele: 456-7750 - Fax: 456-6218

-- When Pat visited with the President in the Oval Office in May, 1990, she stressed the need for U.S. encouragement of trade with our Pacific Rim neighbors ...

-- She also discussed the need for increased environmental awareness, and even a Pacific-wide Summit of leaders in the Pacific nations to discuss an even greater alliance of nations to protect the Pacific environment for future generations ...

-- She didn't hesitate to bring these concerns to my attention that morning ...

-- (For appeal to humor) ...As if I don't have enough problems dealing with the Atlantic community these days ... Pat keeps stressing the Pacific, look Westward, she said ... don't forget the Pacific Islands, and the Pacific Rim nations ...

-- That's what I can count on from Pat Saiki ... keeping my attention focused on what matters from the perspective of our 50th State ... an example, a model, of how we should treat our mainland resources as well as our beautiful Pacific resources.

-- For her work to protect the environment, Pat was the recipient of the Gold Medal Award from the Sierra Club for her efforts on the Clean Air Act ...

-- She received the Earthtrust Award for her work on behalf of Marine Mammal Protection ...

-- She was successful during this session of Congress to have included in the re-authorization of the Magnuson Act, the inclusion of the fishery tuna, which after more than a decade of trying, was not accomplished until this year through Pat's efforts to convince her colleagues of the importance of protecting and preserving this valuable species as a future resource for the Pacific.

For this achievement, Pat was recently recognized commended, and honored by the National Coalition for Marine Conservation ...

(Quoting from their letter of appreciation ...)

"The NCMC takes this opportunity to express our appreciation for the untiring effort Congresswoman Saiki has made on behalf of legislation necessary to properly manage and conserve our valuable stocks of tuna, marlin, and sailfish ... aware of the formidable opposition she has encountered, we recognize that she has devoted an extraordinary amount of her valuable time and prestige to achieving this valuable objective ... (Letter following).

-- Also following ... text of her announcement speech in Hilo, Hawaii, May 31, 1990, for your reference.

LX of working together



(2)

NATIONAL COALITION FOR MARINE CONSERVATION

P.O. Box 23296
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31403
Phone (912) 234-8002

**A LETTER OF COMMENDATION AND APPRECIATION
TO THE HONORABLE PATRICIA SAIKI,
UNITED STATES CONGRESS**

The Officers, Directors and Membership of the National Coalition for Marine Conservation (NCMC), representing conservation-minded fishermen throughout the United States, join the Hawaiian International Billfish Association in honoring Congresswoman Patricia Saiki.

The NCMC takes this opportunity to express our appreciation for the untiring effort Cong. Saiki has made on behalf of legislation necessary to properly manage and conserve our valuable stocks of large ocean pelagics - the tunas, marlin and sailfish, broadbill swordfish and sharks.

Aware of the formidable opposition she has encountered, we recognize that Cong. Saiki has devoted an extraordinary amount of her valuable time and prestige to achieving this essential objective.

The NCMC wishes the Congresswoman to know that we value and appreciate her extended, and continued, personal involvement in this matter, and we join the HIBA in conveying our sincere thanks.

On behalf of the National Coalition for Marine Conservation, I am pleased to send this message from Savannah, Georgia to Kona, Hawaii on August 17, 1990.

Sincerely,

Ken Hinman
Executive Director

CONGRESSWOMAN PATRICIA SAIKI

ANNOUNCEMENT ADDRESS

10:00 a.m. - Thursday
May 31, 1990

Mooheau Park Pavilion
Hilo, Hawaii

Ladies and gentlemen, my friends ...

I come to Hilo today to share with you and the people of the great state of Hawaii my announcement that I am a candidate for the United States Senate.

I have come home to Hilo, for this is where it all began, and this is where it will all begin. Hilo is where my immigrant grandparents came to work in the sugar fields, and where my parents and I were born.

Hilo is where I, like many of you, learned life's lessons about respect, honor, loyalty, hard work, and love of country.

And, just as Hilo was the place where I began my life, so it is the place where I begin my candidacy for the U.S. Senate.

From my birth, I grew to love and cherish all that Hawaii was. From the Senate, I will strive to promote and champion all that Hawaii can yet be.

I believe deeply in Hawaii.

I believe deeply in our potential and in our future. And, I'm here today, because I believe that Hawaii's future, embodied in you, in your children and your grandchildren, is what this election is all about.

This election is a vote on our future.

In this exciting moment of history, with the whole world moving toward peace and freedom, I see Hawaii moving into the front ranks of leadership in the 90's and the 21st Century.

My friends, we are living in the Century of the Pacific.

The Pacific is where the future is being invented everyday.

And, my vision of our future is not just a Pacific jumping-off point between the Mainland, the Pacific and Asia ... but a Pacific Rim launching pad for opportunity and prosperity in Hawaii itself.

Just as the Hawaii of yesterday rose from beneath the sea to take its place in the Pacific, I see the Hawaii of tomorrow rising from the Pacific to take its place as a leader in the world.

I see Hawaii as the place where seniors can enjoy the twilight of their lives, and where dynamic achievers can fulfill the dawning of their dreams.

That vision of our future has been shaped by the path of my own life ...

I've been a mother, a teacher and a public servant ...

I've served Hawaii in the state legislature for 14 years, and I've served for two terms in the United States Congress ...

As I've grown, and my ideas have developed, I've been proud to contribute to Hawaii's growth and development.

-more-

(4)

I was there as a strong supporter of our University, and I have helped create our many community colleges, including our Hilo campus ...

I was there to create our Statewide Emergency Medical Services Act, so that no matter where you live in our state, whether it be Honokaa, Kihei, Poipu, Kaunakakai or Waimanalo, if you need medical help, you'll get it in the shortest period of time ...

And, I was there to write the Equal Rights Amendment to our state Constitution, so that doors would be opened to women and minorities wishing to participate in our system.

But, now, we must set our sights on the future.

The leadership that I offer will concentrate on ideas and action in three critical areas -- the economy, education and the environment.

I want to help Hawaii build an economy of dynamism ...

-- a dynamic economy that makes us the vital hub of Pacific commerce, finance, technology and trade ...

-- a dynamic economy that can help to assure a life of dignity for our elderly who have given so much, while continuing to provide help to the homeless, the disadvantaged and the disabled.

I want to help our nation's educational system strive for superior standards and achievement ...

We want our children to grow up in a drug-free society -- a society where their minds are TURNED OFF to drugs and TURNED ON to the knowledge they'll need to compete and win in the international marketplace.

And, I want to help unite the people of Hawaii in a commitment to preserve our environment ...

Every year, millions come to rest in our beauty. But that beauty cannot survive if we are not vigilant in our efforts to maintain it.

Hawaii, this breathtaking paradise so generously given by God, must now be vigorously protected by man.

An extraordinary state like Hawaii must not settle for ordinary representation in Washington.

Hawaii needs a Senator who understands our unique strengths and special needs ...

Hawaii needs a Senator who can make the people on Pennsylvania Avenue and Constitution Avenue understand the people on Kamehameha Avenue.

As your Senator, I will vote to protect the interest and to advance the aspirations of the people of Hawaii.

My opponent is a cordial gentleman. But this is a Senate race, and the stakes are far greater than personality. I offer an independent vote FOR Hawaii, and something more, a respected voice that can and will be heard in the Oval office!

At a time when Hawaii is burdened by a high cost of living, we need a strong, independent voice that does not cave in to tax increases, but that says, "Hold the line!"

At a time when too much spending is keeping our nation in debt, we need a strong, independent voice that does not endorse the most expensive budget, but that says, "Let us live up to our own traditions by living within our means."

5

And, at a time when the sinister shadow of drugs threatens our children, we need a strong, independent voice that does not condone lenience, but that says to criminals and drug kingpins: "When you inflict the ultimate penalty on this society, we will inflict sure, swift and certain punishment on you."

My friends ...

I am reaching out to every person in this state.

I believe that there is magic inside every human heart ... and I want to see Hawaii live up to its highest potential.

With the right leadership, Hawaii's future can be as bright as its many rainbows, as unlimited as its broad ocean horizons, and as strong and sure as its surging tides.

That is the leadership I will strive to bring -- to you, to your families and to our future.

I respectfully ask for your help.

Color

~~Budget section~~

-- get out the vote:

mention all the Islands ie: from Hilo on the Big Island, to the slopes of Haleakala on the Valley Island, to the bustling streets & communities of Oahu

-- the aloha spirit

-- the creation of the islands: the god Maui lassoed them up from the sea w/ a magic fishhook.

Pat Sasaki too can harness the power of Hawaii's businesses, etc, etc.

-- Military - Big mil presence in Hawaii, esp Marines @ Kaneohe MC Air Station (many already deployed to Desert Shield)

Also - perhaps Pearl Harbor (??). I think POTUS spent some time in Hawaii during the war. He made a quick reference to this @ Sasaki breakfast in D.C. Might check w/ Don Rhodes etc on this for a personal memory of POTUS in the Islands. (HI wasn't a state then)

-- check on gift presentation - In sure
POTUS will get a lei. Probably a maile leaf.
(MY LEE) - usually reserved for royalty etc.

-- May want to refer to Saiki's announcement
speech in Hilo - in a park where she used
to play. "This is where it all began. This is
where it shall begin." Good to use to show
her roots in Hawaii etc. ✓

TALKING POINTS ON PAT SAIKI

*Pat Saiki is the first Republican ever to be elected to her House seat in Hawaii. She won the seat in 1986 with 60% of the vote when political observers said she wouldn't have a chance in such a "Democratic" state.

*In 1988, many in Hawaii said her election had been a fluke, and the opposition put everything they had behind the effort to defeat her. Pat's opponent raised one of the highest amounts of political contributions of any challenger in the nation; but Pat still won by a convincing margin, despite the unified efforts of many to defeat her.

*Now, Pat stands ready to become the first Asian-American female in the U.S. Senate, and again, some in Hawaii are trying to spread the word that she cannot win in a Democratic state.

*But listen to these facts; in a recent poll done by a Honolulu newspaper, Pat and Dan Akaka were seen as running dead-even in a head-to-head poll. Even last week, another poll by the same media sponsors showed the race again dead-even.

Pat's approval rating was higher than his in the recent survey. Further, while many established politicians in Hawaii have suffered from declining approval ratings in these polls, Pat's has been increasing.

*The President has asked Pat to run and has committed his full support for her race. He understands the importance of this seat to his party and to the state of Hawaii.

*Pat's strength lies in her strong, independent legislative background of 14 years in the Hawaii State Legislature, and two term in the Congress. As the former head of the Hawaii Republican party, she's a smart politician who knows how to win a race, and she knows how to operate in the Congress.

*Despite being a member of the minority party only in her second term, Pat has been able to take home to Hawaii several major legislative accomplishments.

Just this past year, she successfully persuaded her colleagues on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to reverse a decade old policy on fisheries management that was detrimental to Hawaii; this in the face of organized industry opposition.

She was widely praised for achieving this accomplishment by leaders in Hawaii and around the Pacific.

*Pat has also been able to show her constituents that she has access to the Administration, and provides a valuable link for Hawaii both to the White House, and to the Republican Party in Congress, and in general.

Pat's effectiveness in Washington became well known in Hawaii when she persuaded a reluctant Navy to relocate a hazardous waste facility in her district away from a nearby elementary school.

Efforts previous to her involvement produced no action.

October 12, 1990
For: Carolyn Cawley
Tel: 456-7750
Fax: 456-6218

TALKING POINTS ON PAT SAIKI
For the President's Reference
Friday, October 26-28, 1990
Honolulu, Hawaii

-- STATUS REPORT --

At this writing, Pat Saiki's tracking polls have been underway for 10 days with average results consistently showing her 7-8 points ahead. This situation has forced the opposition to begin its first "attack" spot: saying Akaka voted against the S&L bailout in 1989 and Saiki voted for it "costing every taxpayer in Hawaii \$2,500. Akaka or Saiki? Real Differences that really matter!"

Plans are underway to respond forcefully: that Saiki voted to protect the depositors who placed their trust in their government.

Saiki's position is gaining strength. His is becoming more desperate as the voters on each side solidify their commitments to their candidates, and the undecideds continue to slowly shift to Saiki.

"Campaigns & Elections" reports this issue that: "After being in a dead heat all summer, Saiki appears to be opening some daylight."

The question of debates, at this writing, is speculative. Akaka earlier this week was accused of "ducking" the state's major TV debate offer, and now appears to be locking into a debate time which may well be precluded from happening because of no Congressional adjournment.

Her campaign continues to gain momentum, finances, and people-support, but the Democrats traditionally preach in Hawaii that they should work top "peak" on Election Day, not before, and will mount an increasingly forceful effort against her until then.

With the announcement of the President's visit, the Hawaii Democrats are saying that Senator Edward Kennedy may come to Hawaii at the end of the month for Akaka.

-more-

--POINTS TO STRESS --

-- Pat Saiki is the first Republican ever elected to her House seat from Hawaii. She won the seat in 1986 with 60% of the vote when political observers said she wouldn't have a chance, with the odds stacked against her because of the disproportionately high number of registered Democrats.

But her entire political career has been one of beating the odds, and working cooperatively with all elements of Hawaii's political forces.

Without that bi-partisan approach, she would not have been elected to the U.S. Congress in the first place; and, because of that approach, the people of Hawaii appreciate her independence, strength, and dedication to solving the problems facing Hawaii.

-- In 1988, many in Hawaii said her first election had been a fluke, and her opposition put everything they had behind the effort to defeat her. Pat's opponent raised one of the highest amounts of political contributions of any challenger in the nation, but Pat still won by a convincing margin, despite the unified efforts to defeat her.

-- Now, in 1990, the forces arrayed against her are more formidable than ever before. Not since 1976 has Hawaii enjoyed the advantage of having a Republican in the U.S. Senate ... and some would prefer to keep it that way.

However, there's a big problem with keeping it that way and her name is Pat Saiki!

-- Today, Pat stands very close to becoming the first Asian-American woman in the U.S. Senate.

Since the race began polls have consistently shown Pat at a 43-percent margin, with her opponent either even with her or trailing behind. Today the spread is even wider.

This evidence, consistent since the race began in May, shows that Pat has a significant opportunity in the next seven weeks to generate the statewide support necessary to win in November.

-- Charles Cook in the influential Capitol Hill newspaper Roll Call, recently observed that Hawaii's is the most vulnerable Senate seat this year ... that the race is likely to remain close, "though most observers give Saiki an edge, citing her more forceful, dynamic style."

-- Mike Oreskes, national political reporter for the New York Times, in a C-SPAN "Election '90" program last week on Hawaii's Senate race said:

"I think the biggest, obviously, biggest surprise of the year, there wasn't supposed to be an election in Hawaii at all this year. A very popular Republican Congresswoman, Pat Saiki, has a real shot at being elected the Republican Senator from Hawaii, and that's something the Democrats hadn't counted on."

-- Pat visited with me in the Oval Office in early May of this year, and I asked her to seriously consider running for this important Senate seat. I knew then she would do well, and I'm even more convinced today that she will win. ✓

Pat's presence in the U.S. Senate would add a significant voice to Hawaii's representation in Washington. Her ability to work with Senators on a bi-partisan basis, with her colleagues in the House, and with my administration, offers Hawaii a great opportunity to be effective in the future.

-- I have pledged my support to Pat for this important race, and I hope that for Hawaii's sake, and for the sake of our nation, you will also continue to show your support for her.

-- Pat's strength lies in her strong, independent legislative background of 14 years in the Hawaii State Legislature, and two terms in the Congress.

She's a saavy and dedicated politician who knows how to win a race, and she knows how to operate in the Congress.

I look forward to working with Pat in the U.S. Senate, and I know that the people of Hawaii will send to the Senate Hawaii's best in Pat Saiki.

-- Pat's effectiveness for Hawaii is readily apparent ...

-- A number of current legislative issues are being addressed before adjournment which show Pat very strongly in control of the agenda for Hawaii ...

The Magnuson Act faces reauthorization, and Pat was successful in getting tuna included in the legislation -- the first time in 14 years of the Act that attempts to do so have been successful. The fishermen of the Pacific have applauded this success.

NSC?
-- Her efforts on behalf of the people of Hawaii to request of me to look into halting the bombing of Kahoolawe are being looked into seriously.

GRADY?
-- She asked me in May to consider an environmental summit of Pacific Island leaders, which I am here to do this weekend, when we will be able to advance the agenda that Pat is seriously concerned about -- protecting the Pacific environment -- from its shores to its depths to its entire environment. ✓

-- She, like no other leader from Hawaii, has access to my administration, and it will work for Hawaii's benefit, believe me!

-- SENSITIVE POINTS TO AVOID --

*** The President's remarks will reach every corner of Hawaii, and for that reason, we are recommending the following ...

-- Because of the highly Democratic partisanship of the Hawaii population in general, and the electorate in particular, it is strongly suggested that points to avoid are as follows:

-- Don't mention Akaka or her "opponent"; stress Pat's positives.

-- Don't hit the Democrats (she knows how to work with them).

-- Likewise, don't promote the Republicans (Hawaii's still not used to thinking positively about them ... she's the exception to the rule.)

*** Do not refer to a potential Republican majority in the Senate, because Inouye, the Democrats, and Akaka are using the argument (which is beginning to stick, and is THE Akaka rallying point) that a Saiki vote endangers Inouye's majority position leadership, and will lead to a Republican majority which must be avoided to protect Hawaii's interests.

The opposition is pushing this at every turn, and if we can avoid mentioning this factor, it lessens the impact of their appeal. They are saying: by the end of this campaign, all Hawaii will know that Saiki's a Republican and we're democrats.

-- Rather ... promote Pat's ability, her competence, and most of all her EFFECTIVENESS for Hawaii.

-- Promote her ability to work with all Republicans and all democrats, with labor and business, to solve Hawaii's problems.

She is a bi-partisan legislator, able to work with all segments of the population, and with all sides of an issue. That's what makes her so effective and respected.

spirit of aloha.

-- She is a problem-solver by working with everyone necessary to reach a solution for the people of Hawaii.

-- PRONUNCIATION REFERENCES --

SAIKI = PSY'-key

HAWAII = Hah-WHY'-ee

KANEOHE = Kahn-eh-OH'-ee

##

HOUSING

concerned w/
Pat is extremely about affordable housing in Hawaii and worked tirelessly with Rep. Bartlett to include this in a House Housing Bill -- but the bill was doomed by the Democratic leadership.

SUPPORTS ENTERPRISE ZONES

BIG SUPPORTER OF THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX CUT

SUPPORTS THE PRESIDENTS SAVINGS PLAN

--holds the best spending record of anyone in the HI delegation

--the first member of the Hawaiian delegation ever to win the "Watchdog of the Treasury Award"

--only member of the HI delegation to win the "Guardian of Small Business Award"

--holds the US Chamber of Commerce's ranking in the Hawaiian delegation (90%)

--holds the highest rating by the National Taxpayers Union -- far higher than the other Members' combined.

*new State Capital Bldg dedicated 1969
roof open to the sky
-illus high hopes of the people of HI.*

TALKING POINTS ON PAT SAIKI
(Senator Robert Dole - August 15, 1990)

-- POINTS TO STRESS --

Carolyn -
these might be helpful

✓ -- Pat Saiki is the first Republican ever elected to her House seat in Hawaii. She won the seat in 1986 with 60% of the vote when political observers said she wouldn't have a chance, with the odds stacked against her because of the high number of registered Democrats.

✓ But her entire political career has been one of beating the odds, and working cooperatively with all elements of Hawaii's political forces. Without that bi-partisan approach, she would not have been elected to the U.S. Congress in the first place; and, because of that approach, the people of Hawaii appreciate her for her independence, strength, and dedication to solving the problems facing Hawaii.

-- In 1988, many in Hawaii said her election had been a fluke, and her opposition put everything they had behind the effort to defeat her. Pat's opponent raised one of the highest amounts of political contributions of any challenger in the nation, but Pat still won by a convincing margin, despite the unified efforts to defeat her.

-- Today, Pat stands ready to become the first Asian-American woman in the U.S. Senate, and again, some in Hawaii are trying to argue that she cannot win in a statewide effort beyond her urban Honolulu, 1st Congressional District.

-- But listen to these facts: in a very recent poll done by the Honolulu Advertiser and Channel-2, Pat was seen running ahead in her race by 43 to 35 percent ... the first evidence since the race began months ago that Pat has a significant opportunity now to generate the statewide support necessary to win in November.

In addition, Pat's job approval rating was higher than her opponent's in another earlier survey.

Further, while some established politicians in Hawaii have suffered from declining approval ratings in these polls, Pat's has been increasing, obviously reflecting her ability to work with all Democrats and Republicans in trying to solve Hawaii's problems.

In addition, over the long span of her 22 year career, she has forged working alliances as well with labor and business interests in order to create solutions to Hawaii's unique problems.

-- Charles Cook in the influential Capitol Hill newspaper Roll Call, published for Congressional readers, recently observed that Hawaii's is the most vulnerable Senate seat this year ... that the race is likely to remain close, "though most observers give Saiki an edge, citing her more forceful, dynamic style."

-more-

-- The President has asked Pat to run and has committed his full support for her race. He understands the importance of this seat to the people of the state of Hawaii.

Pat's presence in the U.S. Senate would add a significant voice to Hawaii's representation in Washington. Her ability to work with Senators on a bi-partisan basis, with her colleagues in the House, and with President Bush and his Cabinet and federal agencies offers Hawaii a great opportunity to be even more effective than in the past.

-- Pat's strength lies in her strong, independent legislative background of 14 years in the Hawaii State Legislature, and two terms in the Congress.

She's a smart politician who knows how to win a race, and she knows how to operate in the Congress.

I look forward to working with Pat in the U.S. Senate, and I know that the people of Hawaii will send to the Senate Hawaii's best in Pat Saiki.

-- SENSITIVE POINTS TO AVOID --

-- Because of the highly Democratic partisanship of the Hawaii population in general, and the electorate in particular, it is strongly suggested that points to avoid are as follows:

-- Don't hit the Democrats (she knows how to work with them)
-- Likewise, don't promote the Republicans (Hawaii's still not used to thinking positively about them ...)

-- Do not refer to a potential Republican majority in the Senate, because Inouye and the Democrats for Akaka are using the argument (which is beginning to stick) that a Saiki vote endangers Inouye's majority position leadership, and will lead to a Republican majority which must be avoided to protect Hawaii's clout.

-- Rather ... promote Pat's ability, her competence, and most of all her EFFECTIVENESS for Hawaii.

-- Promote her ability to work with all republicans and all democrats, with labor and business, to solve Hawaii's problems.

-- She is a solver of problems by working with everyone necessary to reach a solution for the people of Hawaii.

##

Enclosures:

-- Biography, Latest Poll Stories

CONGRESSWOMAN PATRICIA SAIKI

CONGRESSIONAL REFERENCE AGENDA
July, 1990

1. SECURES HOUSE PASSAGE OF SAIKI TUNA BILL
REVERSES DECADE-OLD POLICY IN MAGNUSON ACT

Secured House passage of the Saiki Tuna Amendment, which includes tuna under the conservation and management provisions of the Magnuson Act.

This amendment will reverse a more than decade old policy which harmed Hawaii by excluding one of the Pacific's most important fisheries resources from conservation and management. The provision similarly harmed islands of the South Pacific and some Atlantic states.

2. SECURED PASSAGE OF HOUSING LEGISLATION
TO ALLOW NATIVE HAWAIIANS INTO FEDERAL HOUSING PROGRAMS

Secured House passage of legislation to allow Native Hawaiians to participate in federal housing programs. Until now, Native Hawaiians have been excluded because of the various interpretations of the Civil Rights Act.

This Saiki amendment would allow Native Hawaiians to compete for millions of dollars of federal aid to Hawaii, and help to create badly-needed infrastructure on Hawaiian homelands.

3. CONVINCED PRESIDENT REAGAN TO SIGN
JAPANESE-AMERICAN REPARATIONS BILL

**significant
fit.**
*prevalent
upon him.*
Convinced President Reagan to sign the bill to make an apology and provide reparations to Americans of Japanese Ancestry who had been interned during World War II.

Prior to Saiki's intervention, the President was reportedly considering allowing the bill to become law without his signature. The President's signature was vital to the symbolic nature of the bill which included a formal U.S. Government apology to Americans of Japanese ancestry.

4. PERSUADED NAVY TO RELOCATE HAZARDOUS WASTE
FACILITY AWAY FROM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Persuaded the U.S. Navy to move a proposed hazardous waste facility in Honolulu, Hawaii away from a nearby elementary school.

The parents, teachers, and students, at the school had requested the help of the Hawaii congressional delegation to no avail, until Saiki intervened with the Navy. The Navy then moved the facility a significant distance from the school.

5. PROPOSED EXPANDING HAWAII'S BOUNDARIES INTO THE PACIFIC
FOR MORE AUTHORITY OVER MARINE & ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Proposed legislation to expand Hawaii's state boundaries well into the Pacific in order to give the State more authority over the use of marine resources in the Pacific and to have a greater say in environmental issues in the Pacific.

Also along this line, Saiki has fought for a greater role for U.S. coastal states to protect their shorelines from over-development and federal activities. Saiki has secured committee passage of legislation to allow Hawaii to gain planning authority out to 12 miles from the shoreline.

6. LEADS EFFORT TO PROTECT MARINE MAMMALS
FROM DESTRUCTIVE DRIFTNETTING

Has been a leader in Congress to protect marine mammals and seabirds from destructive fishing practices, such as high-seas driftnetting in the Pacific.

Saiki authored legislation to require a termination of dolphin killing resulting from driftnetting, and supported the efforts of South Pacific nations to halt driftnetting.

7. SECURES FEDERAL FUNDS FOR WILDLIFE REFUGE

Successfully worked for federal funds to acquire and add sensitive shoreline areas of Kauai to the Kilauea Wildlife Refuge.

8. SECURES COMMITTEE PASSAGE TO RECOGNIZE
HAWAII'S HIGH FOOD COSTS IN CALCULATIONS

Secured House passage of legislation to increase Hawaii's food stamp allotments, which had been incorrectly calculated, owing to Hawaii's high cost-of-living for food and other basic necessities.

9. HELPS ACHIEVE ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION SYSTEM

Successfully worked for comprehensive listing and development of recovery plans for Hawaii's threatened and endangered species.

Hawaii is often regarded as the endangered species capital of the world, owing to its many different species of native plants and animals.

10. PROPOSED OIL SPILL STRIKE TEAMS FOR HAWAII

Proposed establishment of oil spill strike teams in Hawaii to protect Hawaii from the devastating effects of oil spills.

Hawaii would receive a strike team under the oil spill legislation conference report passed by the Congress.

11. AUTHORS LEGISLATION PROTECTING AGAINST
 PACIFIC BECOMING CHEMICAL WASTE DUMPING GROUND

Author of legislation to protect Hawaii and the Pacific from becoming a chemical waste dumping ground.

Saiki's legislation, which is now pending House action, would prevent huge mainland stockpiles of chemical weapons from being sent to a nearby island for storage and destruction.

12. AUTHORS LEGISLATION BANNING
 FOREIGN POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Author of legislation to ban foreign political contributions to elections at all levels of government, and to extend the current ban to initiative, recall and referenda.

13. AUTHORS LEGISLATION AGAINST CEILING QUOTAS
 LIMITING ASIAN-AMERICANS

Author of legislation designed to place Congress on record against ceiling quotas designed to limit Asian-American students' admittance into several universities, and to speed up ongoing investigations at the Department of Education.

##

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: DAVID DEMAREST
MARY KATE GRANT
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: CAROLYN CAWLEY

SUBJECT: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS FOR SAIKI SPEECH

There has been a change in the order of acknowledgements for the speech this evening. They should read as follows:

Thank you. Senator Hiram Fong
Mayor Frank Fasi [fah-see] *World ch surfer*
Fred Hemmings \Rightarrow Governor
Pats Mike Liu [lee-you] *us Congress*
Andy Poepoe [poi-poi] *Current*
David Kahanu [kaw-haw-new] - *at y Council; BQ '88 chair*
Akaka Andy Anderson - *GOP HI chair*
Governor Peter Tali Coleman of American Samoa
Congressman Ben Blaz [blahs] of Guam

Copy on trip
10.25.90

(Lange/Dooley)
October 25, 1990
4:00 p.m.
[SAIKI.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SAIKI FOR SENATE
HILTON HAWAIIAN VILLAGE HOTEL, WAIKIKI
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1990
[TIME]

of Samoa?
[[Thank you. (Governor Peter Tali Coleman, Congressman Ben Blaz [blahs], Senator Hiram Fong, Fred Hemmings, Mike Liu [Lee-you], Andy Poepoe [poi-poi], David Kahanu [kaw-haw-new], Andy Anderson, Frank Fasi [fah-see].

Thank you all, for that warm welcome. Nice to get away from Washington, to warmer climes and cooler heads. I was hoping to make time to do a little fishing here. But after a lifetime catching fish with names like skate, perch, pike, bass, and trout -- somebody told me that Hawaii's state fish is the "Humu-humu-nuku-nuku-ahpu-ah-ah." \\\

I figured, if I can't say it, I'll never catch it. \\\]]

Hawaii is a wonderfully welcoming place. You feel it in the warm wind, see it in the eyes of young and old, sense it even in your State Capitol -- not some dark, exclusive dome, but a roof open to the sky, the sun, and the stars. As if to make room for higher aspirations.

Hawaii has taught the world that men and women from Asia, Africa, the Americas and Europe can tie their destinies together in common cause. So we're here to support someone who brings that lesson to life every day -- for all people, of any party or persuasion, who want a brighter future for Hawaii. A great teacher, a great lady, and a great leader -- who cares about this

state and its people, and knows how to serve them well in Washington. **Pat Saiki [SY-kee] -- the next Senator from Hawaii.**

Pat's back in Washington, doing what she's done every day of her career -- beating the odds. Back when the experts said she had no chance, she won her House seat with 60 percent. And next month -- with your help -- she's going to defy the odds again.
**As the first Asian-American woman in the United States Senate. **

Over her two terms in Congress, I've watched Pat Saiki in action. Admired her uniquely bipartisan approach to her work. Seen her build consensus across the aisle, getting Republicans and Democrats to pull together. She's smart. Effective. She moves government forward. Pat knows that leaders are sent to Washington, not to quarrel, but to lead -- and I know that **America needs that Spirit of Aloha in the U.S. Senate. **

Pat Saiki adds an important voice to this great state's presence in Washington. She was part of a broad coalition concerned about Japanese Americans interned during World War II -- and it was Pat who ultimately convinced President Reagan to sign legislation reaffirming us as a nation of integrity and justice. **Pat Saiki has helped make America ever stronger, and more proud. **

She's been a leader in Congress to safeguard Hawaii's precious environment -- protecting marine life from driftnetting, expanding wildlife refuges, and working to establish oil spill strike teams to protect Hawaii's waters. **Pat Saiki is a clear-thinking champion for the environment. **

Recently, Pat convinced me that the bombing of Kahoolawe [Kah-- oh-oh --la-vay] should be halted. She's an effective, compassionate leader -- whose judgment is sound, whose voice gets heard, who makes things happen. She'll make a great Senator for the state of Hawaii. \\\

You know, when Pat visited me in the Oval Office last spring, she stressed the importance of environmental issues -- and also talked about trade with our Pacific Rim neighbors. Because she's got a vision of Hawaii as more than a gateway to the Pacific Rim. She sees Hawaii as a future focal point for international trade and new technology. Pat Saiki knows how to harness the power of Hawaii business -- by unleashing the power of the people themselves. Hawaii will have a brighter future with Pat Saiki in the U.S. Senate. \\\

But Pat knows the future will always be just out of reach, if we follow the failed tradition of taxing and spending, spending and taxing. That's why she's got the best spending record of anyone in the Hawaii delegation. In fact, her efforts against waste in government made her a two-time winner of the "Golden Bulldog Award."

You know, a famous author and Springer Spaniel named Millie heard about the "Golden Bulldog Award." So she's establishing an award for members of Congress who don't know how to control spending -- who just say, "we'll spring for this," and "we'll spring for that." It's called the "Golden Springer Award." \\\

And Americans everywhere will be sending their nominations in, next month -- on November 6th. Every time they decide not to vote for the tax-and-spend tradition, they'll be granting the Golden Springer Award -- and **getting the big spenders sprung right out of Congress.** \\ \\ They'll be **punching a ballot for leaders like Pat Saiki.**

[[We're getting close to a budget agreement now -- an agreement that would have come sooner -- and would have been better -- with more Republicans in Congress. But the long-term interests of the nation -- and the importance of heading off any recession -- demand that we get the deal done -- and move on. \\ \\

That's why I'm genuinely proud of the efforts of our negotiating team, and the Republican leadership in both houses, who've been struggling tirelessly for eight long and arduous months. It has been bloody at times. But in spite of the conventional wisdom, this Party stands fundamentally united in the broad principles that sustain it.

For individuals -- an enduring commitment to freedom, empowerment and accountability. For government -- a constant struggle to maintain limits -- to contain the endless experiments of invasive tax-and-spenders.

This Party -- and the Republican leadership in Washington -- continues to fight the failed policies of the past. We are the Party that empowers people -- and we will continue to put the national interest ahead of special interests.

That's why we've had to compromise a great deal to get an agreement with this Congress. But there's one priority we'll never compromise -- and that's making sure the budget provides the support our men and women in uniform need and deserve in the Persian Gulf, as they work to face down aggression.

Many of our troops serving there came from Hawaii. So on Sunday, I'll be heading for Hickam Air Force Base -- to tell Hawaii's servicemen and women how much they mean to America, and the stability of the world. Our thoughts and prayers are with them and their families, every day. And I know that Pat, and all of you here today, join me in saluting them. \\\

President Eisenhower, worried about global conflict in 1959, said "Hawaii cries insistently to a divided world, that all our differences of race and origin are less than the grand and indestructible unity of our common brotherhood. The world should take time to listen... to Hawaii." Well, today **Washington listens to Hawaii -- and I listen to Pat Saiki.** \\\

It's been a close race for Pat -- but we're beginning to see daylight. And that means bright days for Hawaii are ahead. So this November, do all you can to get out the vote -- from Hilo on the Big Island, to the slopes of Haleakala [ha-lay-AH-kahlah], to the bustling streets and communities of Oahu. **Get the people to the polls -- and send Pat Saiki to the U.S. Senate.** \\\

Mahalo [ma-HAH-lo] -- and may God bless the beautiful state of Hawaii.

#

Saiki Reception

Friday, Oct. 26
6 pm (2 TBD)
trying for 2000 guests

Coral Ballroom - Hilton Hawaiian Village Hotel, Waikiki

Contacts: Bob Warnette 225-2726 (Hill ofc.)
Anne Stanley 808/951-6200 (HI campaign)

ML-Some notes
on Saiki for you if
your reservation. Don't
forget the Xeroxes
I already gave you.
-cc

(Lange/Dooley)
October 25, 1990
4:00 p.m.
[SAIKI.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SAIKI FOR SENATE
HILTON HAWAIIAN VILLAGE HOTEL, WAIKIKI
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1990
6:00 P.M.

[[Thank you. Senator Hiram Fong, Frank Fasi [fah-see]...
Fred Hemmings, Mike Liu [Lee-you], Andy Poepoe [poi-poi],
David Kahanu [kaw-haw-new], Andy Anderson... Governor Peter Tali
Coleman of American Samoa, Congressman Ben Blaz [blahs] of Guam.

Thank you all, for that warm welcome. Nice to get away from
Washington, to warmer climes and cooler heads. I was hoping to
make time to do a little fishing here. But after a lifetime
catching fish with names like skate, perch, pike, bass, and trout
-- somebody told me that Hawaii's state fish is the "Humu-humu-
nuku-nuku-ahpu-ah-ah." \\\

I figured, if I can't say it, I'll never catch it. \\\]]

Hawaii is a wonderfully welcoming place. You feel it in the
warm wind, see it in the eyes of young and old, sense it even in
your State Capitol -- not some dark, exclusive dome, but a roof
open to the sky, the sun, and the stars. As if to make room for
higher aspirations.

Hawaii has taught the world that men and women from Asia,
Africa, the Americas and Europe can tie their destinies together
in common cause. So we're here to support someone who brings
that lesson to life every day -- for all people, of any party or
persuasion, who want a brighter future for Hawaii. A great
teacher, a great lady, and a great leader -- who cares about this

Factcheck Copy 10/24 & 10/25

(Lange/Dooley)
October 25, 1990
11:30 a.m.
[SAIKI.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SAIKI FOR SENATE
HILTON HAWAIIAN VILLAGE HOTEL, WAIKIKI
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1990
7:25 P.M.

[[~~Thank you, _____~~] [Ackn. -- various Senators]

And the next Senator from Hawaii: Pat Saiki [SY-kee]. \\\

Thank you all, for that warm welcome. Nice to get away from Washington, to warmer climes and cooler heads. I was hoping to make time to do a little fishing here. What the Duke did for surfing, I'm still trying to do for fishing.

Reminders of the Duke

But after a lifetime catching fish with names like skate, perch, pike, bass, and trout -- somebody told me that Hawaii's state fish is the "Humu-humu-nuku-nuku-ahpu-ah-ah." \\\

I figured, if I can't say it, I'll never catch it. \\\]]

Hawaii is a wonderfully welcoming place. You feel it in the warm wind. See it in the eyes of young and old. Sense it even in your State Capitol -- not some dark, exclusive dome, but a roof open to the sky, the sun, and the stars -- as if to make room for higher aspirations.

State Capitol structure fax

Hawaii has taught the world that men and women from Asia, Africa, the Americas and Europe can live in trust, and tie their destinies together in common cause. And there's a great teacher among us, who brings that lesson to life every day -- for all people, of any party or persuasion, who want a brighter future for Hawaii. A great teacher, a great lady, and a great leader

Eisenhower papers
12-10-59
p. 831

-- who cares about this state and its people, and knows how to serve them well in Washington. Pat Saiki [SY-kee] -- the next Senator from Hawaii. |||

Pat built her career by beating the odds. Back when the experts said she had no chance, she won her House seat with 60 percent. And next month -- with your help -- she's going to defy the odds again. As the first Asian-American woman in the United States Senate. |||

dim. of Am. Politics
p. 329

Saiki suggested
TP's

Over her two terms in Congress, I've watched Pat Saiki in action. Admired her uniquely bipartisan approach to her work. Seen her build consensus across the aisle, getting Republicans and Democrats to pull together. She's smart. Effective. She moves government forward. Pat knows that leaders are sent to Washington, not to quarrel, but to lead -- and I know that America needs that Spirit of Aloha in the U.S. Senate. |||

dim of Am Politics
p. 328

Saiki suggested
TP's

Pat Saiki adds an important voice to this great state's presence in Washington. It was Pat who convinced President Reagan to sign legislation for Japanese Americans interned during World War II -- legislation reaffirming us as a nation of integrity and justice. Pat Saiki has helped make America ever stronger, and more proud. |||

instrumental
in coalition

OK -
but has
been
fixed

She's been a leader in Congress to safeguard Hawaii's precious environment -- protecting marine mammals and seabirds from destructive driftnetting. Securing Federal support for expanding wildlife refuges and endangered species. And working to establish oil spill strike teams to protect Hawaii's waters.

Saiki Accomplishment
TP's

Pat Saiki is a clear-thinking champion for the environment. \\\

Recently, Pat convinced me that the bombing of Kahoolawe should be halted. Pat Saiki is an effective, compassionate leader -- whose judgment is sound, whose voice gets heard, who makes things happen. She'll make a great Senator for the state of Hawaii. \\\

phonetic
Kah oh OH
LAH VAY

You know, when Pat visited me in the Oval Office last spring, she stressed the importance of environmental issues -- and also talked about trade with our Pacific Rim neighbors. Because she's got a vision of Hawaii as more than a **gateway** to the Pacific Rim. She sees Hawaii as a future focal point for international trade and new technology. Pat Saiki knows how to harness the power of Hawaii business -- by unleashing the power of the people themselves. Hawaii will have a brighter future with Pat Saiki in the U.S. Senate. \\\

Saiki TRS
p.1

Saiki Announcement
speech, p.2

But Pat knows the future will always be just out of reach, if we follow the failed tradition of taxing and spending, spending and taxing. That's why she's got the best spending record of anyone in the Hawaii delegation. In fact, her efforts against waste in government won her the "Golden Bulldog Award."

every 1st del
2X to get
from the if
Watchdogs
of the Treas.

campaign lit.

You know, a famous author and Springer Spaniel named Millie heard about the "Golden Bulldog Award." So she's establishing an award for members of Congress who don't know how to control spending -- who just say, "we'll spring for this," and "we'll spring for that." It's called the "Golden Springer Award". \\\

And Americans everywhere will be sending their nominations in, next month -- on November 6th. Every time they decide not to vote for the tax-and-spend tradition, they'll be granting the Golden Springer Award -- and **getting the big spenders sprung right out of Congress.** \\\

They'll be electing leaders who won't win the Golden Springer Award, because they don't enjoy spending other people's tax dollars. They'll be **punching a ballot for leaders like Pat Saiki.** \\\

[INSERT ON FEDERAL BUDGET, TO COME]

SKIPS fr. Pearl Harbor
CINCPAC:
Dir of PAO
AI Linn
SOS 477 7822
ref'd by Wevitta

... and a budget that provides the support that our men and women in uniform need and deserve in the Persian Gulf, as they work to face down aggression.

other?

~~Many of our troops serving there came from the Kaneohe [Connie-OH-hee] Marine Corps Air Station. So on Sunday, I'll be heading for Hickam Air Force Base -- to tell Hawaii's servicemen and women how much they mean to America, and the stability of the world. Our thoughts and prayers are with them and their families, every day. And I know that Pat, and all of you here today, join me in saluting them.~~ \\\

~~President Eisenhower, worried about global conflict in 1959, said "Hawaii cries insisently to a divided world, that all our differences of race and origin are less than the grand and indestructible unity of our common brotherhood. The world should~~

Eisenhower papers
12-10-59
p. 231

~~take~~ ~~time~~ ~~to~~ ~~listen...~~ ~~to~~ ~~Hawaii.~~" Well, today **Washington**
**listens to Hawaii -- and I listen to Pat Saiki. **

It's been a close race for Pat -- but we're beginning to see daylight. And that means bright days for Hawaii are ahead. So this November, do all you can to get out the vote -- from Hilo on the Big Island, to the slopes of Haleakala [huh-LAY-uh-kala], to the bustling streets and communities of Oahu. Ha LAY A' Kahlah **Get the people to the polls -- and send Pat Saiki to the U.S. Senate. **

Mahalo [ma-HAH-lo] -- and may God bless the beautiful state of Hawaii.

#

CONGRESSWOMAN PATRICIA SAIKI

ANNOUNCEMENT ADDRESS

10:00 a.m. - Thursday
May 31, 1990

Mooheau Park Pavilion
Hilo, Hawaii

Ladies and gentlemen, my friends ...

I come to Hilo today to share with you and the people of the great state of Hawaii my announcement that I am a candidate for the United States Senate.

I have come home to Hilo, for this is where it all began, and this is where it will all begin. Hilo is where my immigrant grandparents came to work in the sugar fields, and where my parents and I were born.

Hilo is where I, like many of you, learned life's lessons about respect, honor, loyalty, hard work, and love of country.

And, just as Hilo was the place where I began my life, so it is the place where I begin my candidacy for the U.S. senate.

From my birth, I grew to love and cherish all that Hawaii was. From the Senate, I will strive to promote and champion all that Hawaii can yet be.

I believe deeply in Hawaii.

I believe deeply in our potential and in our future. And, I'm here today, because I believe that Hawaii's future, embodied in you, in your children and your grandchildren, is what this election is all about.

This election is a vote on our future.

In this exciting moment of history, with the whole world moving toward peace and freedom, I see Hawaii moving into the front ranks of leadership in the 90's and the 21st Century.

My friends, we are living in the Century of the Pacific.

The Pacific is where the future is being invented everyday.

And, my vision of our future is not just a Pacific jumping-off point between the Mainland, the Pacific and Asia ... but a Pacific Rim launching pad for opportunity and prosperity in Hawaii itself.

Just as the Hawaii of yesterday rose from beneath the sea to take its place in the Pacific, I see the Hawaii of tomorrow rising from the Pacific to take its place as a leader in the world.

I see Hawaii as the place where seniors can enjoy the twilight of their lives, and where dynamic achievers can fulfill the dawning of their dreams.

That vision of our future has been shaped by the path of my own life ...

I've been a mother, a teacher and a public servant ...

I've served Hawaii in the state legislature for 14 years, and I've served for two terms in the United States Congress ...

As I've grown, and my ideas have developed, I've been proud to contribute to Hawaii's growth and development.

-more-

(4)

I was there as a strong supporter of our University, and I have helped create our many community colleges, including our Hilo campus ...

I was there to create our Statewide Emergency Medical Services Act, so that no matter where you live in our state, whether it be Honokaa, Kihei, Poipu, Kaunakakai or Waimanalo, if you need medical help, you'll get it in the shortest period of time ...

And, I was there to write the Equal Rights Amendment to our state Constitution, so that doors would be opened to women and minorities wishing to participate in our system.

But, now, we must set our sights on the future.

The leadership that I offer will concentrate on ideas and action in three critical areas -- the economy, education and the environment.

I want to help Hawaii build an economy of dynamism ...

-- a dynamic economy that makes us the vital hub of Pacific commerce, finance, technology and trade ...

made

-- a dynamic economy that can help to assure a life of dignity for our elderly who have given so much, while continuing to provide help to the homeless, the disadvantaged and the disabled.

I want to help our nation's educational system strive for superior standards and achievement ...

We want our children to grow up in a drug-free society -- a society where their minds are TURNED OFF to drugs and TURNED ON to the knowledge they'll need to compete and win in the international marketplace.

And, I want to help unite the people of Hawaii in a commitment to preserve our environment ...

Every year, millions come to rest in our beauty. But that beauty cannot survive if we are not vigilant in our efforts to maintain it.

Hawaii, this breathtaking paradise so generously given by God, must now be vigorously protected by man.

An extraordinary state like Hawaii must not settle for ordinary representation in Washington.

Hawaii needs a Senator who understands our unique strengths and special needs ...

Hawaii needs a Senator who can make the people on Pennsylvania Avenue and Constitution Avenue understand the people on Kamehameha Avenue.

As your Senator, I will vote to protect the interest and to advance the aspirations of the people of Hawaii.

My opponent is a cordial gentleman. But this is a Senate race, and the stakes are far greater than personality. I offer an independent vote FOR Hawaii, and something more, a respected voice that can and will be heard in the Oval office!

At a time when Hawaii is burdened by a high cost of living, we need a strong, independent voice that does not cave in to tax increases, but that says, "Hold the line!"

At a time when too much spending is keeping our nation in debt, we need a strong, independent voice that does not endorse the most expensive budget, but that says, "Let us live up to our own traditions by living within our means."

(5)

And, at a time when the sinister shadow of drugs threatens our children, we need a strong, independent voice that does not condone lenience, but that says to criminals and drug kingpins: "When you inflict the ultimate penalty on this society, we will inflict sure, swift and certain punishment on you."

My friends ...

I am reaching out to every person in this state.

I believe that there is magic inside every human heart ... and I want to see Hawaii live up to its highest potential.

With the right leadership, Hawaii's future can be as bright as its many rainbows, as unlimited as its broad ocean horizons, and as strong and sure as its surging tides.

That is the leadership I will strive to bring -- to you, to your families and to our future.

I respectfully ask for your help.

REF
JKP
AA
1990
W4

THE ALMANAC OF AMERICAN POLITICS 1990

The Senators, the Representatives
and the Governors:
Their Records and Election Results,
Their States and Districts

Michael Barone and Grant Ujifusa

National
Journal
Washington, D.C.

Election Results

1988 general	Doug Barnard, Jr. (D)	118,156	(64%)	(\$193,123)
	Mark Myers (R)	66,521	(36%)	(\$6,760)
1988 primary	Doug Barnard, Jr. (D)	59,863	(100%)	
1986 general	Doug Barnard, Jr. (D)	79,548	(67%)	(\$210,274)
	Jim Hill (R)	38,714	(33%)	(\$117,315)

HAWAII

HI is still an integral part of the US —
 our doorstep to the Pacific Rim in business &
 technology + defensewise (our ~~best~~ furthest domestic bases)

When Pearl Harbor was attacked almost 50 years ago, the universal reaction in the United States was the same as if the mainland had been bombed: we were under attack, and Hawaii, a territory 2,400 miles from California, most of its citizens of Asian or Polynesian origin, was an integral part of the United States. Fifty years before, when the last Hawaiian monarch, Queen Liliuokalani, was ousted from power and the Islands were annexed by the United States, that development could hardly have been predicted. In fact, of all the tropical islands acquired by western powers in the late 19th century, Hawaii is the only one which has become part of the acquiring nation.

One reason is that Hawaii's ties with the United States date back to the 1820s, when New England missionary families landed in the islands to proselytize. These New Englanders also engaged in trade—they came to do good and stayed to do well—and the Big Five companies and the charities they set up remain important in Hawaiian life. Another reason is that Hawaii quickly became a key American military outpost. In possession of the Philippines and Guam, with a sentimental interest always in China and an anxiety about Japan, early 20th century America felt Hawaii was the key to maintaining our presence in the Pacific; on that day of infamy in December 1941 almost all of the U.S. Pacific Fleet was gathered in Pearl Harbor. Today Hawaii is home to more than 100,000 military personnel and dependents.

The most important reason: Hawaiians wanted to be Americans. Half a million Americans lived in Hawaii on Pearl Harbor day, half the number of today; whites were just one-third of the total, then and now. The others' grandparents were Japanese, native Hawaiian, Portuguese, mainland whites, Chinese, Filipinos—most brought here as contract labor to work the rich and surprisingly extensive volcanic-soil farmlands. But their identity as Americans, their loyalties in war, and their tolerance of diversity—a sometimes weak tradition on the Mainland—were never in doubt.

The aloha spirit remains a real part of life in Hawaii. Like other Pacific islands, it developed a pidgin, called *da kine*, based on English, with Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, and Filipino influences; so strong was its tolerance that it inspired segregationist southern Democrats to block Hawaii's admission to the Union for years, which moved many Hawaiians to vote Republican. Yet despite intermarriage, each group's traditions remain distinctive. The Japanese, the largest single migrant group after whites (who are sometimes called *haoles*), are by most measures the most successful, doing well in the professions and in organizations such as unions, government, and the Democratic Party, though they produce fewer entrepreneurs than the Chinese community. Whites still tend to have the highest incomes, many having come to Hawaii after they have been successful on the Mainland. Filipinos are more likely to be manual laborers. Native Hawaiians, from a culture that lived easily and well off a bounteous physical environment, also tend toward the lower end of the income scale. Outnumbered as early as the turn of the century, their share of the population is now rising because of high birth rates, and in 1986

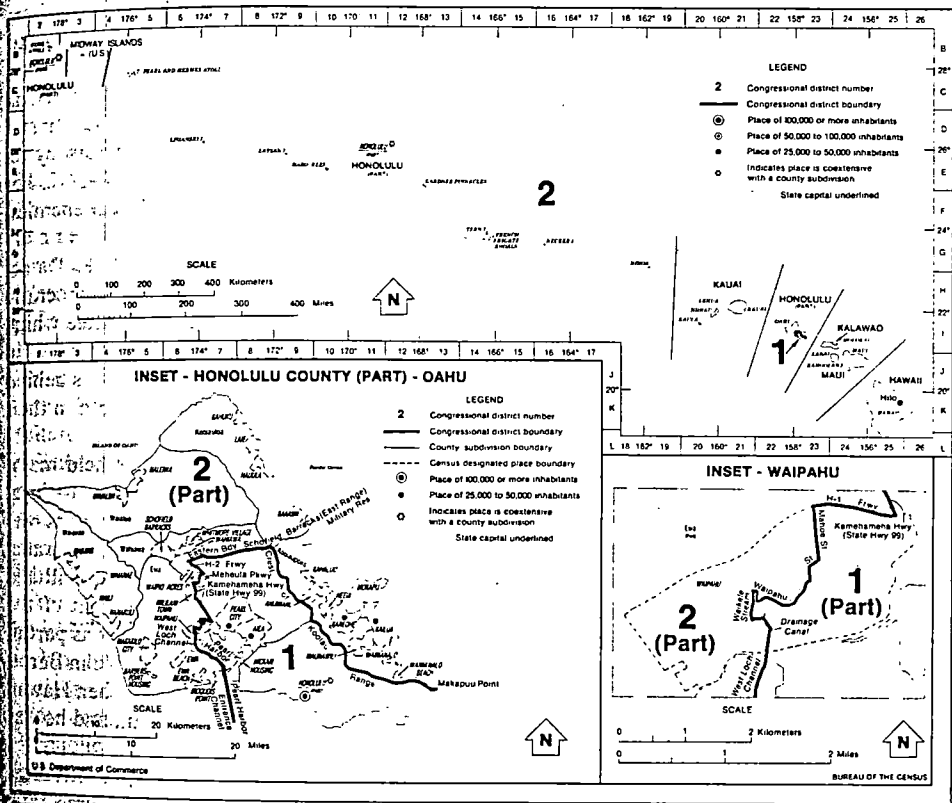
the state elected its first native governor, John Waihee.

Hawaii's native and royal past have given it some unusual traditions, including large landholdings; homeowners typically hold their land on long-term (100 years or so) leases, though a state law, upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1984, allows some to buy it outright. Much land is still held by estates, most notably the Bishop Estate (Mrs. Bishop was the last surviving member of the Hawaiian royal family) which owns about 10% of the state's land. Its five trustees, appointed by the state Supreme Court for life at \$250,000 a year, are supposed to spend all the Estate's huge income on educating native Hawaiians; control of the Bishop Estate was finally cinched, after many years of waiting, by Governor George Ariyoshi's allies in the 1980s. Meanwhile, land development generally is closely controlled by the state—wisely to protect the environment, say some; foolishly to choke off economic growth with red tape, say others.

Hawaii has a standard of living today that matches the Mainland states. But there are reasons to worry about its economy. Even after three decades of explosive growth, Hawaii still has only 1.1 million people, not a big enough market for a self-sustaining economy, and none of its major industries is on solid footing. Tourism is Hawaii's biggest business, with 6 million visitors in 1988—with increasing numbers, almost one-third of the total, from Japan and East Asia. But if the hotels are increasingly expensive—like the new fantasy villages—too many of the jobs are low-wage and menial. And the tourism business is cyclical, slumping in the early 1980s due to recession and booming in the late 1980s thanks to the weak dollar and strong yen. Tourism has helped to produce a real estate boom, as Japanese buy up property, sometimes knocking on doors and offering a million dollars for a house; but this puts housing prices out of reach of the ordinary Hawaiian. Meanwhile, the military has been important since the Navy built fortifications and a huge drydock at Pearl Harbor in 1919, but the big military buildup of the 1980s is over. Sugar was once the mainstay of the Hawaiian economy, but slumped when quotas on sugar imports were removed between 1974 and 1981. Sugar employed 56,000 Hawaiians in the 1920s and less than 5,000 in 1988; and the industry would collapse if taxpayers get tired of paying 20 cents a pound for sugar which trades for a dime on the world market. The docks, for years big employers, have been mostly containerized. The International Longshoremen's and Warehouseman's Union (ILWU) has long represented the sugar and dock workers and negotiated high wages for them, but its membership is down and its political clout vastly reduced.

One plausible future for Hawaii is as a center of Pacific trade, a meeting place between Occident and Orient: it has American political stability and is sensitive to East Asian ways, and it has a highly skilled labor force and first-rate transportation facilities. It is a place where you can get Korean kal bi ribs on the same menu as hamburgers, where sushi and ramen noodles, Filipino lumpia, Portuguese bread, and poi are staples. But Hawaii may not have the right habits of mind. It is used to being a producer of raw agricultural commodities and a site for tourism and military facilities, while its well-developed political machine has concentrated on propping up wages and modulating economic growth. But in the late 1980s wages are sagging and new sources of growth are needed. Governor John Waihee, elected in 1986, called the politicians who ran Hawaii since statehood "the first wave," and said, "Now it is time to take the gift they have given us and catch the second wave. Let us turn to the future." Yet Waihee is in effect the heir of the longest-entrenched and one of the toughest political machines in the United States.

Hawaii's Democratic machine had its beginning in the territorial politics of the 1950s, when returning World War II veterans like Daniel Inouye, Spark Matsunaga, and George Ariyoshi joined forces with former Mainlanders like Oren Long and John Burns, allied themselves with the then powerful ILWU, and cemented the allegiance of Japanese American voters. For a few years after statehood, in 1959, Hawaii tended to vote Republican. Burns was elected governor in 1962 and retired because of illness in 1974; Ariyoshi won in 1974, 1978, and 1982, and retired when he was ineligible for a fourth term. In time, Inouye split with Ariyoshi, and the ILWU



HAWAII — Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places — (2 Districts)

Congressional districts established April 9, 1964; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

power waned; the machine became centered on the governor's office and the patronage it controlled, from every state judgeship to the trustees of the Bishop Estate. But Waihee was Ariyoshi's man in 1986, and won after a rough campaign; there are echoes here of a Pacific Rim political style—cool, competent, tough, unsentimental.

Governor. For much of the 1970s and 1980s, Hawaii's politicians clamored to limit development. Now the Islands' two leading executives, Governor John Waihee and Honolulu Mayor Frank Fasi, are trying in different ways to encourage it. Waihee made a splash by trying, unsuccessfully, to get the America's Cup race run in Hawaii rather than San Diego. He supports the H-3 freeway (Hawaii has interstates though you can't get to another state on them) and has promoted a Big Island spaceport as a launching area for private spacecraft. At the same time, in the tradition of Hawaii politics, he is willing to use government to control business. He signed bills for special benefits for displaced workers and to raise the minimum wage, despite claims they would discourage business. And he told the directors of Amfac—one of Hawaii's Big Five companies—that he'd use the powers of the Land Commission to keep them from selling off their farmland for development if they sold to outsiders who would spin off units; they didn't.

Waihee's major failure was the inability of Honolulu council member Marilyn Bornhorst, for whom he campaigned personally, to beat Fasi in 1988. A Democrat when he was first elected in 1968, a tough challenger against Ariyoshi in 1974 and 1978, accused of bribery and defeated in a primary in 1980 and then winning his office back as a Republican in 1984, Fasi has dominated

Honolulu politics for two decades. He has tended to favor developers and wants to deflect them east of Pearl Harbor. Bornhorst accused Fasi of using "rumors" to win, but his \$2 million ad budget had a lot to do with it.

If that was a rough election, so was Waihee's victory in 1986. In the primary, he overtook Congressman Cecil Heftel with some tough negative ads and after an anonymous tipster released what purported to be a report of suggestions to state narcotic investigators by an unidentified witness that Heftel was a homosexual and had AIDS. Waihee won 46%-36%. For 1990 Waihee has a more active record than Ariyoshi, but he also has active political enemies, and he is not guaranteed an easy reelection.

Senators. Both of Hawaii's senators lost leadership positions in December 1988: Daniel Inouye lost the majority leader race and stepped down as secretary of the Democratic Conference (though Inouye serves as chairman of the Democratic Steering Committee which makes all Democratic committee assignments), and Spark Matsunaga lost his deputy whip position to Alan Dixon. But Inouye is now the number two Democrat on Appropriations behind Robert Byrd and Matsunaga number two on Finance behind Lloyd Bentsen, and both in their different ways can exert influence on issues that they care about.

Daniel Inouye is now Hawaii's senior elected official, the only person who has held major statewide office throughout the three decades since statehood. He is above all else loyal—loyal to his principles and determined to do his duty. Inouye is one of those Japanese Americans who served in the all-Nisei 100th Battalion and 442d Regimental Combat Team, the most decorated and one of the most celebrated American military units in our history. The fighting skill and courage of these Nisei, along with their mainland counterparts who volunteered out of the Japanese American internment camps, produced acceptance of Japanese Americans as part of the nation's mainstream. In politics after the war Inouye became a loyal follower of John Burns; Inouye was elected to the legislature in 1954 and to Congress in a special election when Hawaii became a state in 1959. He quickly became the most popular politician in Hawaii, and he was elected easily to the Senate in 1962.

In Congress Inouye was loyal to the leadership and to Democratic Presidents; his steadfast support of Lyndon Johnson's Vietnam policy got him named keynoter at the 1968 Democratic Convention. His steadfastness also helped him get other special assignments. He served on the Watergate committee in 1973-74 with low-keyed dignity and clear skepticism about the stories of Nixon aides. He was the first chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee in 1976-77. Yet for all his concern about propriety, he was unwilling to jump on the bandwagon and condemn a colleague: he was the chief defender in 1981-82 of Senator Harrison Williams, charged with bribery in the Abscam scandal. Since then, his loyalties have taken him in somewhat different directions. For years he championed traditional Democratic policies of generous spending at home and a strong defense abroad. Yet, beginning in 1983, he has opposed Reagan Administration policy in Central America, including military aid to El Salvador and help for the Nicaraguan contras; he opposed stationing the Marines in Lebanon and sending American forces to Grenada. And as chairman of the Iran-contra committee in 1987-88 he was sharply critical of Oliver North and others in the Reagan Administration for violating the law and covertly carrying on what he considered a provocative foreign policy.

Inouye is not one of those legislators who churns out bills with his name on them; he tends conscientiously to his committee business, and quietly takes up pet causes on which he can make a difference. His key committee is Appropriations, on which he ranks just behind Robert Byrd and chairs the Defense Subcommittee. He has handled other subcommittees before, notably the one with the headache of shepherding through the foreign aid appropriation while avoiding controversial amendments. Inouye is known as a friend of Israel (a Methodist, he says he once considered converting to Judaism), but not necessarily an enemy of Arab states; his penchant for detail got him in trouble in 1987 when it was revealed he had inserted in an appropriations bill a

small sum to construct schools in France for North African Jewish refugees. Inouye admitted an error of judgment and said—strong criticism coming from him—"I fear that I have embarrassed my colleagues." Other assignments have evoked strong loyalties in him. He chaired the Commerce maritime subcommittee and is a strong supporter of federal maritime subsidies and restrictions.

In 1987-88 he chaired a special Indian Affairs committee and showed immense sympathy for Native Americans—very much including Native Hawaiians. He pushed hard to get the American Indian museum collection, now at three separate sites in New York City, transferred to a new building on the Smithsonian's Mall, and clashed with Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who wanted to keep it in New York. He worked to settle the Puyallup tribal claims issue in Washington and to get an Indian fishing rights activist released from jail.

For 10 years Inouye held a leadership position below Robert Byrd, and in 1986 there was talk that he had backed away from opposing Byrd in return for Byrd's promise to leave the majority leadership in two years. Whether that's true or not, Inouye refrained from rounding up votes till April 1988, and got started later than George Mitchell and Bennett Johnston. The apparent failure of the Iran-contra scandal to become a Democratic issue may have hurt him with colleagues who hoped he could help make it another Watergate, and his tendency to work in bipartisan harmony when possible—as he did with Warren Rudman on Iran-contra—may have disturbed some Democrats. Others were grateful for the help Mitchell gave them as campaign committee chairman in 1986, or thought he would be a better spokesman on television. For whatever reasons—leadership elections are by secret ballot, and not even senators know who votes for whom or why—Inouye had only 14 votes, the same as Johnston, while Mitchell had 27, at which point everyone agreed to dispense with a second ballot.

Inouye has many consolation prizes. He chairs the Steering Committee that makes committee assignments—a less important matter in the Senate than the House, since senators serve on more committees than House members do. He is the fourth most senior senator now, after Byrd, Republican Strom Thurmond, and ailing Democrat Quentin Burdick. His popularity in Hawaii remains exceedingly high. It is only partly transferable, however: he strongly supported John Waihee in 1986, but Inouye campaigned strenuously for Marilyn Bornhorst and Mary Bitterman who lost to Republicans Frank Fasi and Patricia Saiki in 1988, even though Michael Dukakis was carrying the state.

Senator Spark Matsunaga, also a 442d veteran, is a persistent man who has made his imprint on public policy by championing his own special ideas and getting them passed into law. He has a gentle Nisei manner and writes haiku when inspiration strikes. His leading issues are peace and space. After 22 years of lobbying he got Congress to set up a U.S. Peace Institute in 1984. He has pushed a joint U.S.-Soviet exploration of Mars and sponsored a proposal for an International Space Year in 1992. He has worked to make Hawaii a center for space exploration. Matsunaga has also looked closely after Hawaii's economic interests, such as sugar, pineapple, and macadamia nuts; he generally supports free trade, but naturally backs sugar price supports.

Matsunaga, first elected to the House in 1962 and the Senate in 1976, is now the second ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee. He has not been a major force on the committee's big bills; despite his trade subcommittee chairmanship, it was Chairman Lloyd Bentsen, not Matsunaga, who managed the trade bill in 1987 and 1988, and he was not a leader on tax reform in 1986. But Matsunaga was the key leader who almost single-handedly got through the law to provide redress for the West Coast Japanese Americans interned during World War II. The law provides \$1.25 billion in compensation, with \$20,000 going to each internment survivor, and makes a formal apology for what was clearly an unjustified violation of constitutional rights and of simple decency. This was not an easy bill—it was unpopular with some vociferous World War II veterans and it was costly—and it could have been easily derailed. Matsunaga's success required genuine legislative skill and great persistence. Accord-

ingly, Matsunaga has become an authentic hero among appreciative mainland Japanese Americans who strongly feel that after 46 years of waiting justice and vindication have arrived, with an indispensable and dogged role played by the senator from Hawaii.

Matsunaga's only problem in the 1988 election was that some had doubts about his health: he had a heart attack in 1984, and a stomach ulcer in 1987, and he lost 15 pounds in 1988 from a case of Shanghai flu; he skipped the 1988 Democratic National Convention and had to be helped out of his Senate chair because of a wrenched back. His Republican opponent, 70-year-old Molokai rancher Maria Hustace, made some tasteless jokes, but the 72-year-old Matsunaga returned from Washington and was able to allay any doubts. He was helped perhaps by his assiduous courting of voters, whom he rightly asserts should feel fully American and proudly Hawaiian. He won with an overwhelming 77%.

Congressmen. Hawaii has two congressional districts: the 1st includes Honolulu within its old city limits (city elections now cover all of Oahu) and extends westward to Pearl Harbor; the 2d includes the rest of Oahu and the Neighbor Islands.

Of Honolulu, the tourist usually only sees the airport and adjacent Hickam Air Force Base, the Arizona monument in the harbor, and Waikiki, with its 40-story hotels rising within a few feet of one another, its restaurants and souvenir shops. But few voters live in any of these places. The neighborhoods around Honolulu's downtown and the university campus are lower income, ethnically diverse, and usually Democratic. To the west, around the harbor, there are many military families; these modest neighborhoods may vote for Democrats but are sometimes attracted to Republicans. To the east, past Waikiki, around Diamond Head and out to the Kahala and Koko Head beach areas, is higher income territory; these places delivered the state's largest Reagan majorities in 1980 and 1984, and make the 1st the slightly more Republican of Hawaii's two districts.

Congresswoman Patricia Saiki of the 1st District is the only Republican ever elected to the House from Hawaii. She won the seat in a riproaring contest in 1986, when incumbent Cecil Heftel ran for governor. Bitterness erupted in the special primary election between Democratic candidates Neil Abercrombie, a pony-tail-wearing legislator who was hurt by flimsy charges that he used marijuana, and Mufi Hannemann, a Mormon native of Samoa and onetime White House Fellow. Abercrombie won the special election and served a few weeks in the House, while Hannemann eventually won the Democratic nomination for the full term but lost to Republican Saiki in the general. Saiki, a former teacher and teachers' union leader, an experienced legislator and of Asian descent, was well positioned to take advantage of this discord and won 60%-37%. In her first term she made a popular record against the textile bill and for catastrophic health insurance, and she argued that Hawaii needs at least one Republican to speak for it. She was also an early supporter of Bob Dole for President. Democrat Mary Bitterman, supported strongly by Daniel Inouye, argued that Saiki's record on senior citizens issues was conservative and that she was too pro-military. Saiki won 55%-43%, running well ahead of George Bush.

The 2d District includes not only the Neighbor Islands but most of the acreage of Oahu. It has the middle-class area around Pearl Harbor, with many military families, and the farmlands further out the island, between the two jagged chains of mountains that lift it out of the sea. Over the mountains to the west is the Leeward Coast, calm, sultry, and lightly populated; over the mountains to the northeast is the Windward Coast, windy as its name implies, with many prosperous and Republican subdivisions. The Neighbor Islands have distinct personalities. Hawaii, the Big Island, is large enough to boast huge cattle ranches, the active volcano of Kilauea, and Mauna Kea, the highest mountain in the world if you count from its base far under the ocean to the peak, rising in a slow, endless slant from Hilo or the Kona (western) Coast. On the north shore, with heavy rainfall and tropical foliage, are the old port of Hilo and Hawaii's macadamia nut industry; this is a blue-collar Democratic area. On the Kona Coast, where there is little rainfall and the landscape is dominated by lava flows, there are retirement condomini-

islands and a higher-income, more Republican population. Maui in the 1980s has been the fastest-developing island, with dozens of luxury condominiums and rapidly rising real estate prices. Kauai, west of Oahu, is the least-developed and most agricultural of the main islands; parts of it have the nation's highest rainfall, while others seldom get wet. Its large farm work force makes it the most Democratic of the islands.

The congressman here, since he won a 1976 primary, is Democrat Daniel Akaka. A one-time Ariyoshi aide, Akaka serves quietly on Appropriations and its Agriculture Subcommittee—bodies with practical concerns that are especially important to Hawaii. His voting record on economic and cultural issues is generally liberal, but less so on foreign policy and defense. He sponsored a 1988 law regulating duty-free stores and an amendment allowing the government to buy electricity only from state-franchised utilities.

Presidential politics. Hawaii is one of the most Democratic of states, one of the six carried by Jimmy Carter in 1980 and one of the ten carried by Michael Dukakis in 1988. But in 1984 it did vote for President Reagan. Two sometimes countervailing forces seem to combine to produce these results: a strong Democratic partisan preference, plus an inclination to support incumbents. These two factors explain Hawaii's vote in every presidential election, its close elections when Republicans were in power (1960, 1976, 1984, and even 1988 since Dukakis did not carry the state overwhelmingly), its landslide margins for incumbents of different parties (1964, 1972), and its far higher than average percentages for Democrats when they were in power (1968, 1980). Hawaii is Democratic because it favors big government on economic issues and tolerance of diversity on cultural issues. It is pro-incumbent because it takes its patriotism very seriously, in part because the patriotism of so many of its citizens was once unjustly questioned, and in part because, out here in these heavily fortified islands in the Pacific, foreign threats seem more menacing. In the only state whose population center has come under direct foreign attack since the War of 1812, America can seem dangerously vulnerable.

Hawaii had presidential caucuses in 1988, which verged on farce; fewer than 30,000 people took part in a state of 1.1 million. The Democrats' choice was Jesse Jackson; the Republican state party establishment found its membership ranks swelled by Pat Robertson supporters, canceled a scheduled straw poll for a week, and then let Robertson win.

The People: Est. Pop. 1988: 1,093,000; Pop. 1980: 964,691, up 13.3% 1980-88 and 25.3% 1970-80; 0.44% of U.S. total, 39th largest. 18% with 1-3 yrs. col., 20% with 4+ yrs. col.; 9.9% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 3% Portuguese, English, 2% German, 1% Irish, Italian. Households (1980): 77% family, 45% with children, 63% married couples; 48.3% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$273; median house value: \$119,400. Voting age pop. (1980): 689,108; 60% Asian origin, 6% Spanish origin, 2% Black. Registered voters (1988): 443,742; no party registration.

1988 Share of Federal Tax Burden: \$3,755,000,000; 0.42% of U.S. total, 41st largest.

1988 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total		Non-Defense		Defense	
Total Expend	\$4,957m	(0.56%)	\$2,392m	(0.36%)	\$2,616m	(1.14%)
St/Lcl Grants	477m	(0.42%)	477m	(0.42%)	0m	(0.06%)
Salary/Wages	2,078m	(1.55%)	219m	(0.33%)	1,859m	(0.33%)
Pymnts to Indiv	1,715m	(0.42%)	1,553m	(0.40%)	162m	(0.87%)
Procurement	591m	(0.31%)	51m	(0.11%)	591m	(0.31%)
Research/Other	96m	(0.26%)	92m	(0.25%)	3m	(0.25%)

Political Lineup: Governor, John D. Waihee III (D); Lt. Gov., Benjamin Cayetano (D); Atty. Gen., Warren Price (D); Comptroller, Russell Nagata (D). State Senate, 25 (22 D and 3 R); State House of Representatives, 51 (45 D and 6 R). Senators, Daniel K. Inouye (D) and Spark M. Matsunaga (D). Representatives, 2 (1 D and 1 R).

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	72%	27%	74%	0%
Social	86%	0%	96%	0%
Foreign	86%	0%	81%	0%

Key Votes

1) Cut Aged Housing \$	FOR	5) Bork Nomination	AGN	9) SDI Funding	AGN
2) Override Hwy Veto	FOR	6) Ban Plastic Guns	AGN	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
3) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	AGN	7) Deny Abortions	AGN	11) Aid To Contras	AGN
4) Min Wage Increase	FOR	8) Japanese Reparations	FOR	12) Reagan Defense \$	AGN

Election Results

1988 general	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	247,941	(77%)	(\$494,580)
	Maria M. Hustace (R)	66,987	(21%)	(\$33,325)
1988 primary	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	180,853	(87%)	
	Bob Zimmerman (D)	27,360	(13%)	
1982 general	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	245,386	(80%)	(\$655,713)
	Clarence J. Brown (R)	52,071	(17%)	
	E. Bernier-Nachtwey (I)	8,953	(3%)	

FIRST DISTRICT

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 501,200, up 3.9% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 482,321, up 16.0% 1970-80. Households (1980): 72% family, 39% with children, 59% married couples; 52.1% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$277; median house value: \$139,800. Voting age pop. (1980): 362,478; 64% Asian origin, 5% Spanish origin, 1% Black.

1988 Presidential Vote:

Dukakis (D)	95,347	(54%)
Bush (R)	79,323	(45%)

Rep. Patricia Saiki (R)



Elected 1986; b. May 28, 1930, Hilo; home, Honolulu; U. of HI, B.S. 1952; Episcopalian; married (Stanley).

Career: School teacher, 1952-64; HI House of Reps., 1968-74; HI Senate, 1974-82; Chmn., HI Repub. Party, 1983-85.

Offices: 1609 LHOB 20515, 202-225-2726. Also 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Rm. 4104, Honolulu 96850, 808-541-2570.

Committees: *Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs* (15th of 20 R). Subcommittees: Housing and Community Development; Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Economic Stabilization; Internation Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy. *Merchant Marine* (13th of 17 R). Subcommittees: Oceanography; Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment. *Select Committee on Aging* (23d of 26 R). Subcommittees: Housing and Consumer Interest; Human Services.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	50	50	48	82	56	39	60	100	50	22
1987	28	—	25	21	—	57	—	—	73	52

National Journal Ratings

1988 LIB — 1988 CONS

1987 LIB — 1987 CONS

Economic
Social
Foreign

48% — 52%
64% — 36%
41% — 58%

36% — 63%
37% — 63%
38% — 62%

Key Votes

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| 1) Homeless \$ | FOR | 5) Ban Drug Test | FOR | 9) SDI Research | FOR |
| 2) Gephardt Amdt | AGN | 6) Drug Death Pen | FOR | 10) Ban Chem Weaps | AGN |
| 3) Deficit Reduc | AGN | 7) Handgun Sales | AGN | 11) Aid to Contras | FOR |
| 4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice | FOR | 8) Ban D.C. Abort \$ | FOR | 12) Nuclear Testing | AGN |

Election Results

1988 general	Patricia Saiki (R)	96,848	(55%)	(\$686,165)
	Mary Bitterman (D)	76,394	(43%)	(\$638,351)
1988 primary	Patricia Saiki (R), unopposed			(\$536,551)
1986 general	Patricia Saiki (R)	99,683	(60%)	(\$500,716)
	Mufi Hannemann (D)	63,061	(37%)	

SECOND DISTRICT

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 561,200, up 16.3% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 482,370, up 36.2% 1970-80. Households (1980): 82% family, 53% with children, 68% married couples; 44.0% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$267; median house value: \$102,300. Voting age pop. (1980): 326,630; 55% Asian origin, 7% Spanish origin, 2% Black.

1988 Presidential Vote:

Dukakis (D)	97,017	(54%)
Bush (R)	79,302	(44%)

Rep. Daniel K. Akaka (D)



Elected 1976; b. Sept. 11, 1924, Honolulu; home, Honolulu; U. of HI, B.A. 1953, M.A. 1966; Congregationalist; married (Mary Mildred).

Career: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, WWII; Pub. sch. teacher and principal, 1953-71; Dir., HI Ofc. of Econ. Opp., 1971-74; Spec. Asst. to the Gov. of HI in Human Resources, 1975-76; Dir., Progressive Neighborhoods Program, 1975-76.

Offices: 2301 RHOB 20515, 202-225-4906. Also P.O. Box 50144, Honolulu 96850, 808-541-1993.

Committees: Appropriations (23d of 35 D). Subcommittees: Treasury, Postal Service and General Government; Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies. Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control (6th of 15 D).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	N TLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	85	90	86	82	56	0	5	20	23	7
1987	64	—	85	79	—	0	—	—	0	7

330 HAWAII/IDAHO

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	79%	17%	73%	0%
Social	86%	0%	78%	0%
Foreign	57%	43%	63%	37%

Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	AGN	5) Ban Drug Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	AGN
2) Gephardt Amdt	FOR	6) Drug Death Pen	AGN	10) Ban Chem Weaps	FOR
3) Deficit Reduc	FOR	7) Handgun Sales	AGN	11) Aid to Contras	AGN
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	AGN	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	AGN	12) Nuclear Testing	FOR

Election Results

1988 general	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	144,802	(89%)	(\$153,163)
	Lloyd J. Mallan (L)	18,006	(11%)	
1988 primary	Daniel K. Akaka (D), unopposed			
1986 general	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	123,830	(76%)	(\$110,490)
	Maria M. Hustace (R)	35,371	(21%)	(\$32,339)

REMINDEERS OF THE DUKE

BY JIM GULLO

Olympic Gold medalist, lifesaver, movie actor, ambassador of aloha—
Duke Kahanamoku was larger than life. Now, a remarkable statue adds to his legacy

Left: The centennial of Duke Kahanamoku's birth is celebrated this month with the unveiling of a bronze statue made from this model by sculptor Jan Fisher.

Facing page: In his 50s Duke remained a powerful, vigorous athlete, as he had been in his earlier years as a world champion swimmer.

In a famous photograph taken during the 1940s, Duke Kahanamoku stands tall and proud before his prized surfboard, which is inlaid with his name and the logo of Hui Nalu ocean sports club. Wearing only a white thigh-length swimsuit, the fiftysomething Duke is as powerful and athletic as when he set swimming records in his 20s. His hair is thick and gray, his grin is broad, and his gaze at the camera is confident and direct. An international hero, he seems in that pose to embody all of the vitality and potential inherent in Hawai'i itself.

It has been 22 years since his death, and 100 since his birth in the Kālia district of Waikiki, but Duke Paoa Kahinu Mokoe Hulikohola Kahanamoku continues to have a tangible presence in Hawai'i. The "bronzed Duke of Waikiki" brought international recognition to the Islands in the first half of this century through his swimming, surfing and statesmanship.

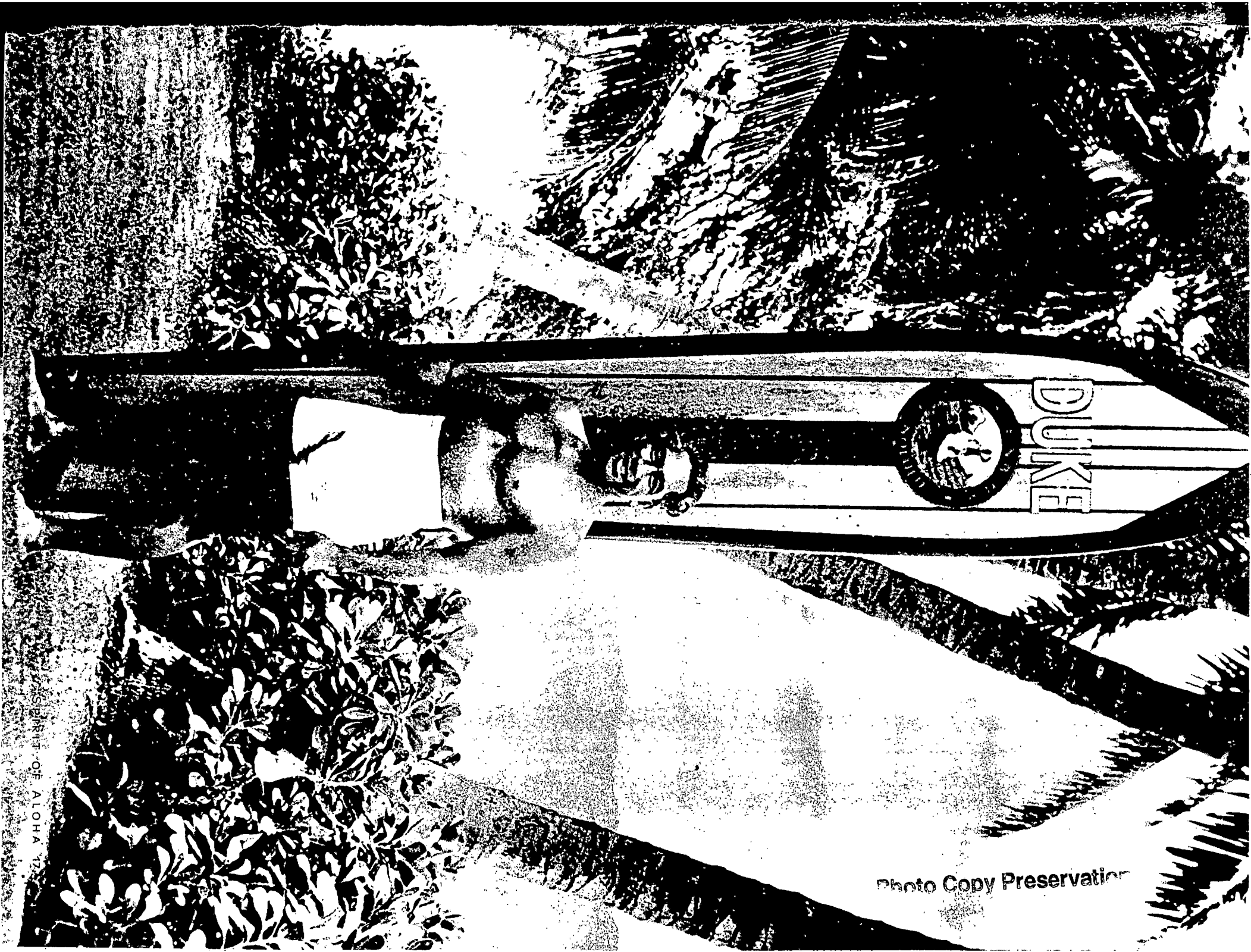
Hawai'i is celebrating the centennial of the birth of this favorite son with a slate of aquatic events and other festivities this month, culminating in the unveiling of an enormous statue of Duke on the sands of Waikiki, the site of some of his greatest triumphs.

Where Duke went, people remembered him, and he went nearly everywhere. Mementoes of his life and achievements are found around the world. Near New York City's Coney Island you can stroll down Duke Kahanamoku Way, which ends at the ocean. Visiting here in 1912 and 1916, Duke gave the first-ever surfing demonstrations on the East Coast.

In surfing-mad Australia in 1915 he showed them how to ride the waves with a board that he made himself. That board is still a treasured artifact in Sydney, and a statue has been erected on a beach in honor of Duke's centennial.

In California, a bust of Duke overlooks the ocean at Huntington Beach, near where he battled huge waves with his surfboard to rescue eight fishermen from a sinking ship in 1925.

Reminders of Duke's life are similarly scattered around Hawai'i. As you view the displays of medals, ribbons, photographs and official declarations lauding him, you begin to realize how remarkable was the life of this man who never graduated from high



DUKE

Photo Copy Preservation

SPIRIT OF ALOHA '74



Photo courtesy of Kimo Wilder McVay

school, yet entertained presidents and royalty. It is in the hundreds of pictures that we can best understand the strapping, gentle man whose genuine aloha spirit was extended to everyone with whom he came into contact.

Many photos show the young, well-muscled Duke in a bathing suit.

It was in 1911, at the age of 20, that Duke shattered the world's record for the 100-yard freestyle in an amateur meet held in a makeshift swimming arena at Honolulu Harbor. Mainland officials refused to believe that an unknown Hawaiian could swim the distance more than four seconds faster than any human ever had, but Duke quickly made believers out of everyone. He continued to break records in Mainland pools as he qualified for the 1912 Olympic team. In Sweden that year, he won an Olympic gold medal and was honored by King Gustav.

For the next eight years, Duke competed in swimming races throughout the country and toured the world as he showed off the famed "Kahanamoku kick" that propelled him through the water. He broke his own world's records—winning two more gold medals in the process—in the 1920

Olympics in Antwerp.

It wasn't until 1924 and the ascension of Johnny Weissmuller in the Paris Olympic Games that Duke was beaten. He still finished second in that meet and his brother, Sam Kahanamoku, took the bronze. After missing the 1928 Olympics because of illness, he set out to make the swimming team in 1932 at the age of 42. Despite swimming as fast as he had at 21 years old, Duke narrowly missed making the swim team, but he did win a bronze on the water polo team in that year's Olympic Games.

Capturing the essence of the robust, youthful Duke was the task recently set out for Hawai'i sculptor Jan Fisher. He was called upon by the Waikiki Improvement Association to create a 17½-foot bronze statue to be unveiled during ceremonies Aug. 24 marking Duke's 100th birthday.

"I was trying to show everything that Duke represented," says sculptor Fisher, indicating the 9-foot clay figure that stands in his studio. Molds taken from the figure, and from a 14-foot surfboard that towers behind it, were cast with 2,000 pounds of bronze. "He's dressed in swimming trunks



Photo courtesy of Sargent Kahanamoku

Above, left: King Gustav of Sweden presented Duke with his first gold medal in the 1912 Olympics.

Left: Duke's diving form at Honolulu Harbor is captured in a 1915 photo.

Below, left: In the 1924 Paris Olympics swim meet, young Johnny Weissmuller (left) won the gold, 34-year-old Duke the silver.

Below: The handsome swimming champion appeared in 28 movies, one of which includes this scene with Ronald Colman.



Photo courtesy of Kimo Wilder McVay



Photo courtesy of Kimo Wilder McVay

Photo Copy Preservation

and has a surfboard because he's the father of modern surfing, and he has a lei around his neck and his arms outstretched because he was the ambassador of Hawai'i to the world."

The statue is being placed on Kūhiō Beach in Waikīkī, where Duke spent so many of his days swimming, surfing and taking visitors for rides on his outrigger canoe and massive surfboards. It is the latest addition to the tributes to Hawai'i's most famous athlete.

The cobalt-blue waters of the island of Hawai'i give way to rolling hills that lead to the upcountry community of Kamuela. In this unlikely setting, far above the ocean, the most significant collection of Duke memorabilia is housed.

In a special room called the Duke Kahanamoku Memorial, the Parker Ranch Museum has hundreds of items from Duke's personal collection that were donated by his wife, Nadine, after he passed away in 1968.

In flowing script, dozens of engraved silver trophy cups tell of races and events that Duke won, dating back to the 1911 Regatta Day canoe competition won by Hui Nalu, the ocean sports club he founded. Gathered through decades of competition, the cups speak of the athlete's marvelous overall abilities as a waterman.

Many of Duke's Olympic medals are here, as well as a framed picture surrounded by a dried, faded, laurel wreath. It is a photograph of Duke receiving his Stockholm gold medal from King Gustav, and the wreath is the original one that the king placed on his head. They stand in a trophy case next to a board lined with over 100 ribbons won at swim meets throughout the country.

Duke's koa wood bed and bedroom

Photo courtesy of Sargent Kahanamoku

set are displayed in a small room that contains a handbill from 1936 proclaiming: "DUKE FOR SHERIFF. A vote for the Duke is a vote for honesty and efficiency."

He won every Honolulu sheriff election from 1934 until the position was abolished in 1961, at which time he was named official greeter for the City and County of Honolulu.

Another memento in a small glass case speaks more of the man than three decades of civil service. The silver watch sits on a shelf below the cuff links that Duke wore to his 1940 wedding. On the back of the watch, tiny letters spell this inscription: "For heroism in rescue of the passengers of the wrecked ship *Thelma*."

That rescue took place on June 14, 1925, when Duke was living in Southern California and enjoying a movie career that would see him appear in 28 films, including some with John Wayne and Ronald Colman.

On a surf outing at Corona del Mar, Duke and his friends were waiting out some nasty weather that was sending huge waves crashing onto the beach. As they watched, the fishing boat *Thelma* lost power and drifted helplessly into the surf. Within minutes it had capsized, throwing its 29 passengers overboard.

Duke grabbed his surfboard and



Photo courtesy of Kimo Wilder McVay

Above: When Britain's Queen Mother Elizabeth visited Honolulu in 1966, the silver-haired Duke taught her some hula steps.

Right: The triumphant Duke is pictured at the 1920 Antwerp Olympics where he won two gold medals.

Below: All six Kahanamoku brothers were accomplished watermen. Shown with their surfboards are (l-r) Bill, Sam, Louis, David, Sargent and Duke.

Bottom photo: The Kahanamoku brothers speed their outrigger canoe along off Diamond Head.

Tai Sing Loo, Bishop Museum Photo

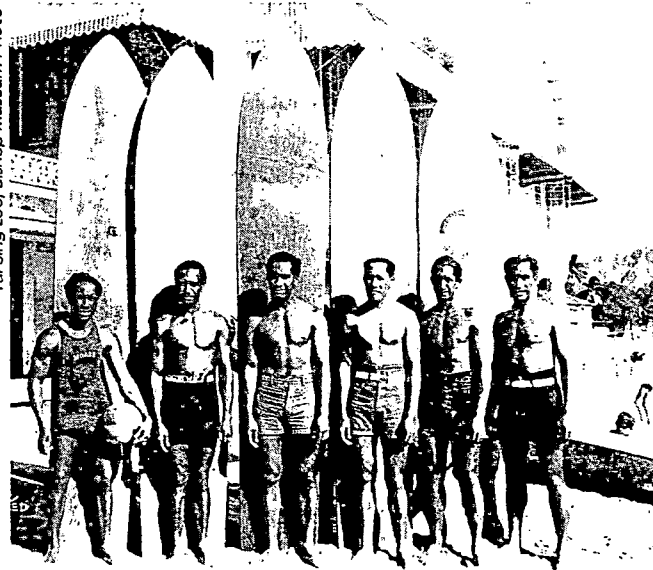


Photo Copy Preservation



plunged into the ocean. Fighting his way through the waves, he came upon the sinking ship and immediately began grabbing men. The first time he put three on his surfboard and paddled them to shore. He turned around and went right back out, rescuing two more on the second try, and another three on a third, desperate plunge into the waves. In all, he saved the lives of eight men from a disaster that took the lives of 17.

Later, the Los Angeles Athletic Club offered the watch as a token of gratitude. The Newport Beach chief of police told the newspapers, "Kahanamoku's performance was the most superhuman rescue act and the finest display of surfboard riding that has ever been seen in the world."

In Hawai'i, the celebrated Duke was always on hand to greet the visiting dignitaries. In 1962, when President John F. Kennedy came to the Islands, he made his way quickly through a receiving line of politicians to where Duke stood, and then stopped to chat for five minutes with the famous swimmer.

Continued on page 65

DUKE KAHANAMOKU CENTENNIAL EVENTS

Aug. 4: Outrigger Canoe Racing State Championships—Hanalei, Kaua'i. Start: 8:30 a.m. (944-5730)

Aug. 4: Maui Windsurfing Slalom and Course Race—Kanahele Beach Park, Maui. Start: 10 a.m. (877-2111)

Aug. 5-6: Body Surfing Classic Sandy Beach/Makapu'u Beach, O'ahu. Start: 8 a.m. (396-8342)

Aug. 11: Windsurfing Slalom Race—Kailua Beach Park, O'ahu. Start: 9 a.m. (247-5646)

Aug. 11-12: 19th Annual Body Surfing Contest—Sandy Beach, O'ahu. Start: 8 a.m. (536-7643)

Aug. 12: 2000 Swim/Paddleboard Meet—Waimea Bay, O'ahu. Start: 9 a.m. (293-2687)

Aug. 13-19: 23rd Annual Hawaiian Invitational Water Polo Tournament—Duke Kahanamoku Pool, University of Hawai'i, Mānoa, O'ahu. Start: 8 a.m. (926-3430)

Aug. 14: "Remembering Duke"—(Panel discussion) Atherton Hala'u, Bishop Museum, O'ahu. 7 p.m. Admission. Pre-registration recommended. (848-4149)

Aug. 18: Duke Kahanamoku Surfside Serenade—Lanikuhonua, Ko Olina Resort, 'Ewa, O'ahu. 5:30-9 p.m. (456-3396)

Aug. 19: Duke Kahanamoku Long Distance Outrigger Canoe Race—Kailua Beach Park to Duke Kahanamoku Beach, fronting Hilton Hawaiian Village, O'ahu. Start: 8 a.m. (595-2951)

Aug. 24: DUKE KAHANAMOKU'S BIRTHDAY

Aug. 24: Duke Kahanamoku Statue Dedication—Kūhiō Beach Park, Waikiki, O'ahu. 9:30 a.m.-tentative. (923-1094)

Aug. 24: Kaunakakai Yacht Race—Ala Wai Yacht Basin, O'ahu, to Kaunakakai Harbor, Moloka'i. Start: 6 p.m. (841-6086)

Aug. 24: Boat Day Ball—Coral Ballroom, Hilton Hawaiian Village, O'ahu. 7 p.m. Admission. (522-0825)

Aug. 24-26: Hawaiian Invitational Swim Meet—Punahou School, O'ahu. 8:30 a.m. (263-4155)

Aug. 25: World Championship Paddleboard and Single-person Outrigger Canoe Races—Maunaloa Bay, Hawai'i Kai, O'ahu, to Duke Kahanamoku statue, Kūhiō Beach Park, Waikiki. Start: 10 a.m. (732-1845)

Aug. 25: Longboard Surfing Contest—Kūhiō Beach Park, O'ahu. Start: 8 a.m. (677-9941)

Aug. 25: Morey Boogie Wahine Bodyboard Contest—Sandy Beach, O'ahu. Start: 8 a.m. (396-8342)

Aug. 26: Holo Mālie Fun Run—Irwin Park, by Aloha Tower. Start: 6 a.m. (521-2302)

Aug. 27-31: Display of Duke Art—University of Hawai'i Art Gallery, Mānoa, O'ahu. (956-6825)

Aug. 30-31: Hawaiian International Ocean Challenge—O'ahu. **Aug. 30:** Paddleboard Race, Makapu'u to Sandy Beach, 9:30 a.m. Kayak Race, Sunset Beach to Waimea Bay, 2:30 p.m.

Aug. 31: Outrigger Canoe Surf Race, Waikiki Beach, 9:30 a.m. Swim/Kayak/Paddleboard Ocean Medley, Waikiki Beach, 3 p.m. (524-0722)

Aug. 31: "Duke Kahanamoku Through Hawaiian Eyes"—(Lecture) University of Hawai'i Campus Center, Mānoa, O'ahu. 5:30 p.m. (956-6825)

Sept. 3: Waikiki Rough Water Swim—Sans Souci Beach, between Natatorium and New Otani/Kaimana Beach Hotel, to Duke Kahanamoku Beach, fronting Hilton Hawaiian Village. Start: 9 a.m. (955-3534)



The Westin Kauai Scores Hole-In-One With Golf Digest.

Golf Digest rated our Kiele Course the best new resort course in the U.S. and our Lagoons Course was voted one of the ten best courses to play in 1989 by Golf Magazine.



Kauai Lagoons

For reservations, call your travel consultant or 1-800-228-3000.



Caring. Comfortable. Civilized. **WESTIN Resorts**

Photo Copy Preservation

Duke

Continued from page 20

Queen Mother Elizabeth of Great Britain, visiting Hawai'i in 1966, was greeted and entertained by Duke Kahanamoku. A photo of the silver-haired Duke teaching her some hula steps made the front pages of newspapers throughout the world.

Other photos show that Duke rode Groucho Marx on his shoulders and took Babe Ruth out fishing.

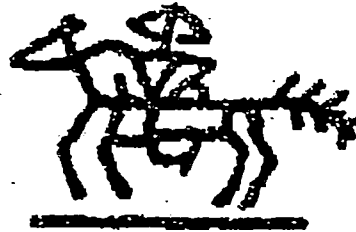
On Kaua'i, a new restaurant offers a wonderful collection of artifacts and photographs that speaks of Duke's celebrity. Called Duke's Canoe Club, the restaurant, on the grounds of the Westin Kaua'i, has lanais opening onto the beachfront. It is an appropriate setting for Duke memorabilia, not only because of its location but because Duke entertained thousands at his "Duke Kahanamoku's" restaurant in Waikiki for many years.

At various places in the restaurant, photos show Duke with a young Shirley Temple on the beach, and show him greeting lei-bedecked Charlie Chaplin and Paulette Goddard. He stands beside Ed Sullivan in one photo, Amelia Earhart in another, and Joe DiMaggio, holding a canoe paddle like it's a particularly foreign baseball bat, in a third.

Duke's name was used for a popular line of aloha shirts as far back as the mid-1930s, and behind the bar at the restaurant, a stunning "Duke Kahanamoku" shirt is displayed that was worn by Montgomery Clift in the movie *From Here to Eternity*.

The restaurant also displays the original outrigger canoe paddled by Duke and his Hui Nalu club, as well as Duke's 17-foot redwood and balsa paddleboard. In theme booths are photographic montages of Duke swimming, canoeing, cavorting on the beach, and Duke at the Olympics.

There are other places in Hawai'i to find reminders of Duke's life. The Bishop Museum has one of his original surfboards, and the Hawai'i Maritime Center at Honolulu Harbor has a display that includes photos and trophies from the Duke Kahanamoku Invitational Surfing Championships that were held on the North Shore from 1965 through the early '80s. Adjacent to the Maritime Center, near where Duke's swimming career began in 1911, the newly established Aloha Tower redevelopment plan promises in the future a full Duke Kahanamoku Water Sports Center. ❀

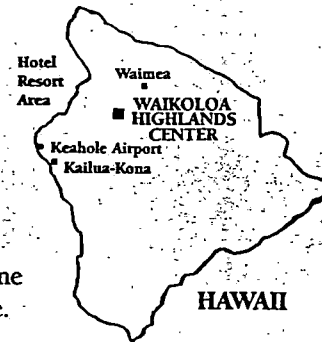


WAIKOLOA HIGHLANDS CENTER —A RARE FIND

There's something new on the Big Island's Kohala Coast—something that's a rare find. Waikoloa Highlands Center, with stores and services you want and need. You'll find a bank, market, gas station, medical and dental offices, specialty shops and restaurants. All in a relaxed setting featuring stylized Hawaiian plantation architecture and lush waterscaping.

The Waikoloa Horse, symbol of the Center, is taken from a lava carving, or "petroglyph," discovered nearby. It's an appropriate emblem for Waikoloa Highlands Center located in the heart of Hawaii Island's ranch country.

Waikoloa Highlands Center—convenient, modern shopping with a link to Hawaii's past. Come visit us soon in Waikoloa Village.



Waikoloa Highlands Center

Post Office Box 3430 • Waikoloa, Hawaii 96743 • (808) 883-8800

Waikoloa Highlands Center is a project of TFK Development Inc., Allison Investment Corporation and Grand National Development.

The fare
Positano Cioppino
seafood stew of fresh clams, shrimp
and scallops with herbs and tomato.

Lahaina's Hot New Restaurant
Dave & Paul's
LAHAINA GRILL
667-5117 • 127 Lahainaluna Rd.

Photo Copy Preservation

bob
Wannette 225-2726

TALKING POINTS ON PAT SAIKI
For the President's Reference
Thursday, September 13, 1990
Washington, D.C.

-- INTRODUCTORY --

-- Congresswoman Pat Saiki brings me the message from our beautiful fiftieth state that she and the people of Hawaii are solidly behind our effort, and that of the United Nations, to secure a peaceful restoration of sovereignty for Kuwait.

Many of our Marines in Operation Desert Shield have come from Hawaii's Fleet Marine Force Pacific, at the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Base, and have left family and friends behind for this effort.

Station

Pat joins with me today in saluting them, and all our men and women overseas as they remain on the frontlines of our commitment to restore a nation's rightful place among its neighbors in the Persian Gulf.

--POINTS TO STRESS --

-- Pat Saiki is the first Republican ever elected to her House seat from Hawaii. She won the seat in 1986 with 60% of the vote when political observers said she wouldn't have a chance, with the odds stacked against her because of the disproportionately high number of registered Democrats.

~~But her entire political career has been one of beating the odds, and working cooperatively with all elements of Hawaii's political forces.~~

Without that bi-partisan approach, she would not have been elected to the U.S. Congress in the first place; and, because of that approach, the people of Hawaii appreciate her independence, strength, and dedication to solving the problems facing Hawaii.

-- In 1988, many in Hawaii said her first election had been a fluke, and her opposition put everything they had behind the effort to defeat her. Pat's opponent raised one of the highest amounts of political contributions of any challenger in the nation, but Pat still won by a convincing margin, despite the unified efforts to defeat her.

-- Now, in 1990, the forces arrayed against her are more formidable than ever before. Not since 1976 has Hawaii enjoyed the advantage of having a Republican in the U.S. Senate ... and some would prefer to keep it that way.

However, there's a big problem with keeping it that way and her name is Pat Saiki!

Photo Copy Preservation

-2-

✓ -- Today, Pat stands very close to becoming the first Asian-American woman in the U.S. Senate.

In a recent poll done a few weeks ago by the Honolulu Advertiser newspaper and Channel-2 television, Pat was seen running ahead in her race by 43 to 35 percent ... other polls conducted since the race began have consistently shown Pat at this 43-percent margin, with her opponent either even with her or trailing behind.

This evidence, consistent since the race began in May, shows that Pat has a significant opportunity in the next seven weeks to generate the statewide support necessary to win in November.

-- Charles Cook in the influential Capitol Hill newspaper Roll Call, recently observed that Hawaii's is the most vulnerable Senate seat this year ... that the race is likely to remain close, "though most observers give Saiki an edge, citing her more forceful, dynamic style."

-- Mike Oreskes, national political reporter for the New York Times, in a C-SPAN "Election '90" program last week on Hawaii's Senate race said:

"I think the biggest, obviously, biggest surprise of the year, there wasn't supposed to be an election in Hawaii at all this year. A very popular Republican Congresswoman, Pat Saiki, has a real shot at being elected the Republican Senator from Hawaii, and that's something the Democrats hadn't pouted on."

-- Pat visited with me in the Oval Office in early May of this year, and I asked her to seriously consider running for this important Senate seat. I knew then she would do well, and I'm even more convinced today that she will win.

Pat's presence in the U.S. Senate would add a significant voice to Hawaii's representation in Washington. Her ability to work with Senators on a bi-partisan basis, with her colleagues in the House, and with my administration, offers Hawaii a great opportunity to be effective in the future.

-- I have pledged my support to Pat for this important race, and I hope that for Hawaii's sake, and for the sake of our nation, you will also continue to show your support for her.

-- Pat's strength lies in her strong, independent legislative background of 14 years in the Hawaii State Legislature, and two terms in the Congress.

She's a savvy and dedicated politician who knows how to win a race, and she knows how to operate in the Congress.

I look forward to working with Pat in the U.S. Senate, and I know that the people of Hawaii will send to the Senate Hawaii's best in Pat Saiki.

Photo Copy Preservation

-3-

-- SENSITIVE POINTS TO AVOID --

*** The President's remarks will reach Hawaii, and for that reason, we are recommending the following ...

-- Because of the highly Democratic partisanship of the Hawaii population in general, and the electorate in particular, it is strongly suggested that points to avoid are as follows:

-- Don't mention Akaka or her "opponent"; stress Pat's positives.

-- Don't hit the Democrats (she knows how to work with them).

-- Likewise, don't promote the Republicans (Hawaii's still not used to thinking positively about them ... she's the exception to the rule.)

*** Do not refer to a potential Republican majority in the Senate, because Inouye, the Democrats, and Akaka are using the argument (which is beginning to stick) that a Saiki vote endangers Inouye's majority position leadership, and will lead to a Republican majority which must be avoided to protect Hawaii's interests.

The opposition is pushing this at every turn, and if we can avoid mentioning this factor, it lessens the impact of their appeal.

-- Rather ... promote Pat's ability, her competence, and most of all her EFFECTIVENESS for Hawaii.

-- Promote her ability to work with all Republicans and all democrats, with labor and business, to solve Hawaii's problems.

-- She is a problem-solver by working with everyone necessary to reach a solution for the people of Hawaii.

-- PRONUNCIATION REFERENCES --

SAIKI - PSY'-key

HAWAII - Hah-WHY'-ee

KANEOHE - Kahn-eh-OH'-ee

##

Photo Copy Preservation

Congresswoman Pat Saiki

■ Qualified

- ★ Represented Hawaii in the United States Congress since 1987
- ★ Serves on the Banking and Merchant Marine Committees as well as the Committee on Aging
- ★ Served 14 years in the Hawaii State Legislature

■ Effective

- ★ Author of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Hawaii Constitution
- ★ Created Hawaii's Emergency Medical Services System
- ★ Authored legislation to permit greater participation of Native Hawaiians in Federal Housing programs
- ★ Authored key legislation saving Hawaii's tuna resources from total depletion



■ Trusted

- ★ Chosen to represent the United States Congress at the funeral of the Emperor of Japan
- ★ Leader of a Presidential delegation to the Kingdom of Tonga
- ★ Appointed by 3 different Presidents of the United States to various national boards and commissions



■ Respected

- ★ Recipient of the Gold Medal Award from the Sierra Club for her work on behalf of the Clean Air Act
- ★ Winner of the "Golden Bulldog" award from the Watchdogs of The Treasury for her efforts against waste in government
- ★ Named as a "Guardian of Small Business" by the National Federation of Independent Business
- ★ Recipient of the Earthtrust Award for her work on behalf of marine mammal protection

Send Hawaii's Best to the United States Senate

Pat Saiki ★ A Lifetime of Service To Hawaii



- ★ Born in Hilo
- ★ Graduate of the University of Hawaii
- ★ Helped found Hawaii's first teachers union
- ★ Served 14 years in the Hawaii State Legislature
- ★ First woman to serve on the Board of Directors of Hawaiian Airlines and AMFAC
- ★ Former Chairwoman of the Republican Party of Hawaii
- ★ Former Chairwoman of the Hawaii Special Olympics
- ★ Married to Dr. Stanley M. Saiki
- ★ Mother of five children
- ★ Has represented the First Congressional District of Hawaii since 1987

Paid for by Saiki in '90 Committee, 1442 Kona Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

From Congresswoman Pat Saiki's
announcement speech
Hilo, May 31, 1990

*"From my birth, I grew to love and cherish
all that Hawaii was. From the Senate,
I will strive to promote and champion
all that Hawaii can be."*

Congresswoman
Pat Saiki

For
United States Senate

Send Hawaii's Best



J81
C2
1959
WHRC

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION
LAW LIBRARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

11
PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Dwight D. Eisenhower



1959

*Containing the Public Messages, Speeches, and
Statements of the President*

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1959

42108

Ireland than that the President of the United States of America should mark in such a signal manner the feast day of our nation, the apostle of St. Patrick, under whose special protection we stand and through whose labors was implanted in us those many centuries ago the gift of the Christian heritage.

This heritage our people have always cherished, and through it they have been privileged to contribute to the spiritual store of other nations, and not least of

the American nation, to which we are now attached by so many ties and such a wealth of grateful memories.

Your most cordial welcome adds a precious new chapter to the noble record of our relations and one of which my country shall always be proud and sensible. And no humble or great citizen in that nation be more proud and more sensible of the honor done than your humble friend, the President of Ireland!

Your health, sir!

60 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Hawaii Statehood Bill. March 18, 1959

IT HAS given me great satisfaction to sign the Act providing for the admission of Hawaii into the Union.

Since my inauguration in 1953 I have consistently urged that this legislation be enacted, so the action of the Congress so early in this session is most gratifying.

Under this legislation, the citizens of Hawaii will soon decide whether their Islands shall become our fiftieth State. In so doing, they will demonstrate anew to the world the vitality of the principles of freedom and self-determination—the principles upon which this Nation was founded 172 years ago.

NOTE: As enacted, the Hawaii Statehood Bill (S. 50) is Public Law 86-3 (73 Stat. 4).

61 ¶ Letter to Governor Quinn Certifying to the Enactment of the Hawaii Statehood Bill.

March 18, 1959

Dear Governor Quinn:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of Public Law 86-3, I am very happy to certify to you the fact that I approved the law today, March 18, 1959.

As you start the procedure that will, I hope, result in the admission

of Hawaii into the United States, you and the people

62 ¶ Letter to Mr. Stans Concerning the Status of Hawaii March 18, 1959

Dear Mr. Stans:

In view of the interest in the Union, it is essential that a careful study of the coordinated program be given status to statehood.

I believe that the Executive Branch and the Department of the Interior in the case of Alaska statehood should be reviewing the implementation of the interest in reviewing the implementation plan for a comprehensive plan for a recommendations for

63 ¶ Letter to Mr. Stahl Concerning National Tax and National Economic Management

Dear Mr. Stahl:

I appreciate your interest in the National Tax and National Economic management of our

... and on Nov. 6, the people of Hawaii will decide if Pat Saito will become their next US Senator. In doing so, they will demonstrate anew... etc etc etc.

recommendations into effect. Work is under way on implementing by executive action other recommendations of this Report.

The present Report, like the Third Report which dealt with economic assistance and its administration, covers fields so extensive as to require correspondingly extended consideration. I have submitted copies of this Report to the Executive Agencies concerned, and shall later communicate with the Congress concerning recommendations requiring legislation which are embodied in both the Third and Final Reports.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the Senate, and the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The report dated August 17, entitled "Conclusions Concerning the Mutual Se-

curity Programs," and the annexes are published in House Document 215, Parts 1 and 2 (86th Cong., 1st sess.). For releases concerning the reports of March 17, June 3, and July 13, see Items 90, 136, and 170, above.

184 ¶ **Remarks Upon Signing the Proclamation Admitting Hawaii to the Union and the Executive Order Changing the Flag of the United States.**
August 21, 1959

Gentlemen:

I think that we shall recognize that this is truly an historic occasion because for the second time within a year a new State has been admitted to the Union. It had been a long time since any State had been admitted, so to have this 49th and 50th membership of our Union in such a short space is truly a unique experience.

All forty-nine States will join in welcoming the new one—Hawaii—to this Union. We will wish for her prosperity, security, happiness, and a growing closer relationship with all of the other States. We know that she is ready to do her part to make this Union a stronger Nation—a stronger people than it was before because of her presence as a full sister to the other forty-nine States. So all of us say to her, "Good Luck." And to each of her representatives, a very fine tour of service in the

public domain.
fruitful for all of

The Speaker
nificance. Next
been a Delegate
The Delegates
Congressmen.

NOTE: The ceremony in the Cabinet Room at 4:00 p.m. Among the guests were Vice President, Secretary of the Interior, former Secretary of Hawaii (re-elected William F. Oren E. Long, Representative K. Inouye, Lawing Senator-elect

185 ¶ **M
Association
at Miami B**

Ladies and Gen

I want you to
I tell you how
undertaking this

I am delighted
our traffic cour
one, that the tr
with the judicia

These courts,
atmosphere of
safeguard the
best interests of

When these c
law, and realiz

public domain. We know that they will find their work interesting and fruitful for all of us.

The Speaker just reminds me of one fact that has great historic significance. Next Monday will be the first time in 158 years there has not been a Delegate in the membership of the Congress of the United States. The Delegates are gone and in their place we have Senators and Congressmen.

NOTE: The ceremony was held in the Cabinet Room at the White House at 4:00 p.m. Among those present were the Vice President, Speaker Sam Rayburn, Secretary of the Interior Seaton, Edward Johnson, former Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii (representing Governor-elect William F. Quinn), Senator-elect Oren E. Long, Representative-elect Daniel K. Inouye, Lawrence Lau (representing Senator-elect Hiram Fong), and

Lorrin Thurston, Chairman of the Hawaii Statehood Commission.

The new 50-star flag, to become official on July 4, 1960, was unfurled immediately after the President signed the documents.

Executive Order 10834 "The Flag of the United States" and Proclamation 3309 "Admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union" are published in the Federal Register (24 F.R. 6865 and 6868, respectively).

185 ¶ Message Recorded for the American Bar Association Conference on the Law and the Layman at Miami Beach, Florida. August 24, 1959

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I want you to know that I am not simply indulging in formalities when I tell you how pleased I am—personally and officially—that you are undertaking this Conference on the Law and the Layman.

I am delighted with your interest in our judicial system, and especially our traffic courts. It may be a trite observation, but nevertheless a true one, that the traffic courts give most citizens their only first-hand contact with the judicial process.

These courts, then, need to be well conducted by qualified judges. An atmosphere of dignity is essential. The purpose at all times must be to safeguard the constitutional rights of all defendants, while serving the best interests of the public.

When these conditions exist, the people who appear in court respect the law, and realize that law exists for their protection. When courts do not

311 ¶ Address Delivered Before a Joint Session of the Parliament of India. December 10, 1959

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, Honorable Members of Parliament, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mr. Chairman, I must assure you that our audience here will be aware of a great deal of duplication in our two speeches. It does not dismay me, though, to repeat these sentiments, for the simple reason that one of the reasons that I am here is to assure you of the identity of view on the part of the American people to those that have just been so well expressed.

It is with a sense of high distinction that I accepted the invitation to address you. I deem this a great personal honor, and a bright symbol of the genuine friendship between the peoples you and I represent.

I bring to this nation of four hundred million, assurance from my own people that they feel that the welfare of America is bound up with the welfare of India. America shares with India the deep desire to live in freedom, human dignity, and peace with justice.

A new and great opportunity for that sort of life has been opened up to all men by the startling achievements of men of science during recent decades. The issue placed squarely before us today is the purpose for which we use science.

Before us we see long years of what can be a new era; mankind in each year reaping a richer harvest from the fields of earth—gaining a more sure mastery of elemental power for human benefit—sharing an expanding commerce in goods and in knowledge and in wisdom—dwelling together in peace.

But history portrays a world too often tragically divided by misgiving and mistrust and quarrel. Time and again governments have abused the fields of earth by staining them with blood and scarring them with the weapons of war. They have used a scientific mastery over nature to win a dominance over others—even made commerce an instrument of exploitation.

The most heartening, hopeful phenomenon in the world today is that people have experienced a great awakening. They see the evils of the past as crimes against the moral law, injuring the offender as well as the victim. They recognize that only under the rule of moral law can all of us realize our deepest and noblest aspirations.

One blunt question
who like myself share
Must we continue
will condemn our
in the pattern of
obliteration?

We all fervently
any person of respect
prayer.

Over most of the
conference table
change of knowledge
accusations; and the
race in armaments.

Our hope is that
shall do all I can,
toward peace; toward
every man and woman.

If we—and especially
give all that is within
call us blessed. Shall
become ways to attain
tions to follow us.

I come here representing
people's land; that
pursues no program
any sort at another
toward achievement
and freedom.

And I come here
eighty million friends
in person, America
their progress, and

All humanity is
you, a special commitment

You and we face
expansion of democracy

And men are influenced by a fixation on the past, the dead past, with all its abuses of power; its misuses of responsibility; all its futile convictions that force can solve any problem.

In the name of humanity, can we not join in a 5-year or a 50-year plan against mistrust and misgiving and fixations on the wrongs of the past? Can we not apply ourselves to the removal or reduction of the causes of tension that exist in the world? All these are the creations of governments, cherished and nourished by governments. The peoples of the world would never feel them if they were given freedom from propaganda and pressure.

Permit me to cite two simple examples from my own experience. As President of the United States, I welcomed into our Union last year a new sovereign State, Hawaii—peopled by all the races of the earth, men and women of that new State having their ancestral homes in Asia and Africa and Europe, the two Americas, the islands of the earth. Those peoples are of every creed and color, yet they live together in neighborly friendliness, in mutual trust, and each can achieve his own good by helping achieve the good of all.

Hawaii cries insistently to a divided world that all our differences of race and origin are less than the grand and indestructible unity of our common brotherhood. The world should take time to listen with attentive ear to Hawaii.

As President of Columbia University, every year we welcomed to its campus, from every continent, from almost every nation that flew a flag—and some tribes and colonies not yet free. In particular there still lives in my memory, because of their eagerness and enthusiasm for learning, the presence of hundreds of young people from India and China and Japan and the other Asian countries that studied among us, detached from any mutual prejudice or any fixation over past wrongs—indeed, these vices are not easily discernible among the young of any people.

These two simple things from my own experience convince me that much of the world's fear, suspicion, prejudice, can be obliterated. Men and women everywhere need only to lift up their eyes to the heights that can be achieved together; and, ignoring what has been, push together for what can be.

Not one wrong of years ago that still rankles; not one problem that confronts us today; not one transitory profit that might be taken from

cf. reparations

①

ADDITIONAL TALKING POINTS ON PAT SAIKI
For: Carolyn Cawley
Tele: 456-7750 - Fax: 456-6218

-- When Pat visited with the President in the Oval Office in May, 1990, she stressed the need for U.S. encouragement of trade with our Pacific Rim neighbors ...

-- She also discussed the need for increased environmental awareness, and even a Pacific-wide Summit of leaders in the Pacific nations to discuss an even greater alliance of nations to protect the Pacific environment for future generations ...

-- She didn't hesitate to bring these concerns to my attention that morning ...

-- (For appeal to humor) ... As if I don't have enough problems dealing with the Atlantic community these days ... Pat keeps stressing the Pacific, look Westward, she said ... don't forget the Pacific Islands, and the Pacific Rim nations ...

-- That's what I can count on from Pat Saiki ... keeping my attention focused on what matters from the perspective of our 50th State ... an example, a model, of how we should treat our mainland resources as well as our beautiful Pacific resources.

-- For her work to protect the environment, Pat was the recipient of the Gold Medal Award from the Sierra Club for her efforts on the Clean Air Act ...

-- She received the Earthtrust Award for her work on behalf of Marine Mammal Protection ...

-- She was successful during this session of Congress to have included in the re-authorization of the Magnuson Act, the inclusion of the fishery tuna, which after more than a decade of trying, was not accomplished until this year through Pat's efforts to convince her colleagues of the importance of protecting and preserving this valuable species as a future resource for the Pacific.

For this achievement, Pat was recently recognized commended, and honored by the National Coalition for Marine Conservation ...

(Quoting from their letter of appreciation ...)

"The NCMC takes this opportunity to express our appreciation for the untiring effort Congresswoman Saiki has made on behalf of legislation necessary to properly manage and conserve our valuable stocks of tuna, marlin, and sailfish ... aware of the formidable opposition she has encountered, we recognize that she has devoted an extraordinary amount of her valuable time and prestige to achieving this valuable objective ... (Letter following).

-- Also following ... text of her announcement speech in Hilo, Hawaii, May 31, 1990, for your reference.

EX of working together

of H! on fishing...

of conservation-minded fishermen...



Pat
Saiki
U. S. SENATE



DATE: October 19, 1990

90 OCT 22 A 7: 52

FAX

TO: Peggy Dooley

FROM: Aileen Keshaba

COVER + _____ PAGES

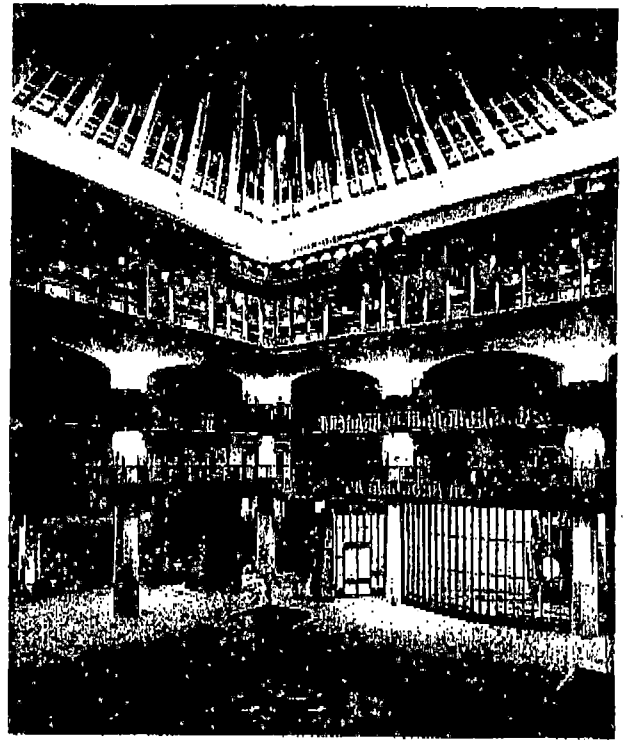
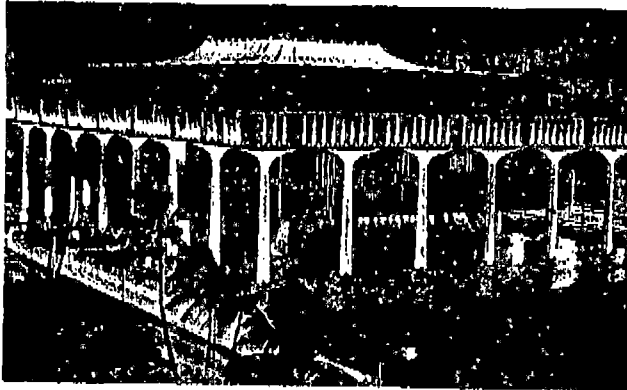
COMMENTS:

If you need further information, please call.

PLEASE CALL 951-6200 if you do not receive all the pages

Paid for by Saiki In '90 Committee • P.O. Box 4107 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96812-4107
1442 Kona Street • Honolulu, Hawaii 96814 • (808) 951-6200 • Fax: (808) 955-5995 • Franklin S. Kometani, Chairman • Glen Nonaka, Treasurer

State Capitol



Not just another modern structure, the impressive State Capitol, home of the legislative and executive branches of state government, becomes even more interesting when one is aware of its symbolism.

of the graceful palm trees indicative of Hawaii and so important to the early Hawaiians as a source of food and building material. The Capitol is surrounded by water, embodying the concept of Hawaii as an oceanic island state.

The two legislative chambers are cone-shaped, like volcanoes, symbolic of the geological origin of the Hawaiian Islands which rose upward from the sea floor over eons. The magnificent columns are representative

The Capitol's airy, open style suits it ideally to the gentle Hawaiian climate. Here is a Capitol where the sun, rain, and tradewinds are free to enter. The great central court, open to the sun and rain, moon and stars, rises



The two legislative chambers are cone-shaped, like volcanoes... The magnificent columns are representative of the graceful palm trees... The Capitol is surrounded by water, embodying the concept of Hawaii as an oceanic island state.

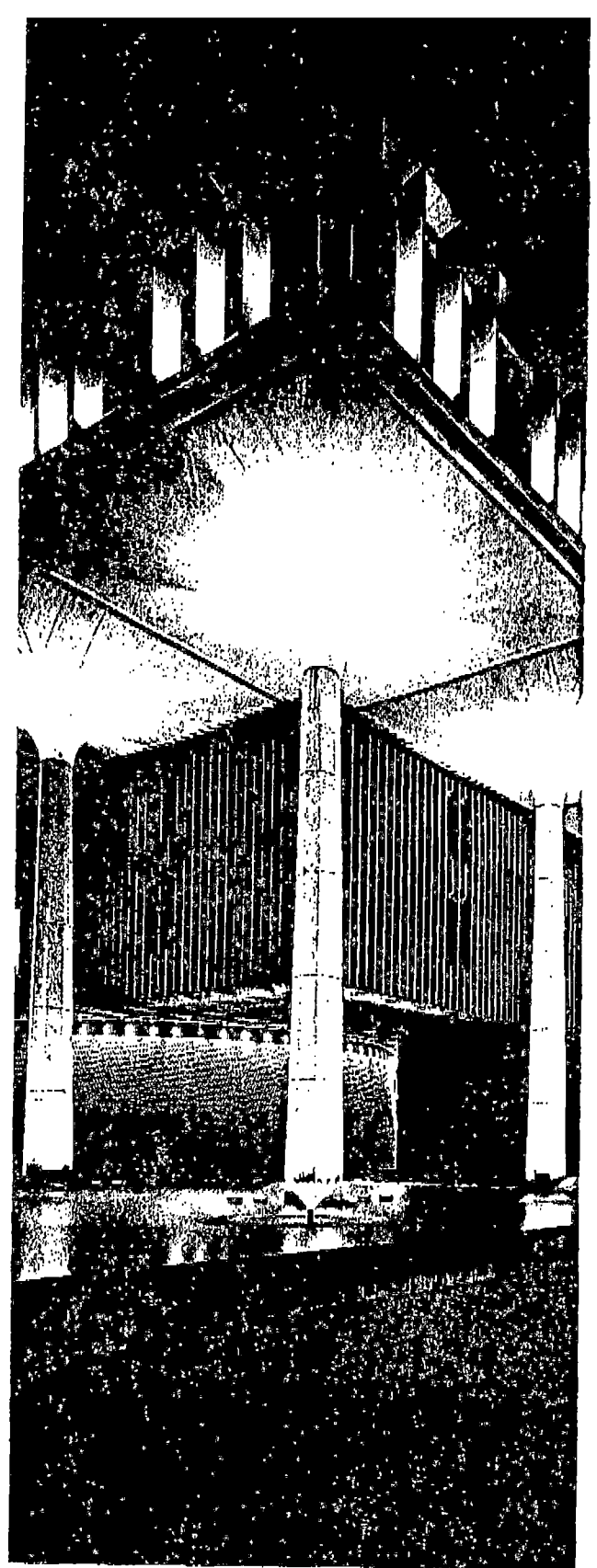
to the sky like the throat of one of the volcanoes that helped build this land.

In the deeply-carpeted legislative chambers which reflect the ocean floor, the visitor galleries are set in proximity to the deliberative functions, demonstrating the intimate sense of participation that islanders have always had with their government.

The mosaic design in the center of the rotunda, "Aquarius," was created by renown island artist Tadashi Sato and shows the changing colors and patterns of Hawaii's seas.

The chandeliers in the legislative chambers were designed by artist Otto Piene. "Moon," in the Senate, is made of polished aluminum and chambered nautilus shells; "Sun," in the House of Representatives, of gold-plated copper and brass.

The tapestries hanging in the chambers, composed of warm earth colors in the House and cool sea and sky colors in the Senate, were designed by Ruthadell Anderson.



PREPERS

Sunday - Trap rally (10,000)

Richard A. F. B.

on Sunday, it is needed for

NEXT yr, 50th anniv. Ben & Joan

Every yr. for 7th the 10th yr

try - try

stent suit - try. A furthering of the cause, both within, of others, beyond off

September 10, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: CATHY HUTCHINSON
FROM: CAROLYN CAWLEY
RE: SUGGESTIONS FOR PAT SAIKI TP's

Event: Pat Saiki Luncheon
Date: Thursday, September 13, 1990
Place: Westin Hotel
Time: 12:00 noon
Attendees:

POTUS introduced by:
Acknowledgements:

COLOR:

*** --"Kokua" [ko-KU-a]
Kokua means help, cooperation. It's a very common phrase in Hawaii to say "we ask your kokua". You could use this in a phrase "we ask your kokua in supporting Pat in this important race", or something to that effect.

--The Spirit of Aloha

The spirit of Aloha is a sort of intangible attitude that Hawaiians are quite proud of. It means working together, caring, a sense of community, etc. Hawaii is extremely culturally diverse; Pat Saiki is a dynamic woman who can draw together the people of Hawaii, bringing out the best in the Islands for a better state. "Pat brings that warm spirit of Aloha to her work...she can work with everyone," etc.

Also, Hawaii is known as the "Aloha State".

✓ *** --Mahalo [ma-HAH-lo]
Mahalo means "thank you" in Hawaiian; its extremely common and is used by everyone. "...and a warm mahalo for your support..."

--Pat Saiki really cares about Hawaii and her people...from the slopes of Mauna Kea and Haleakala [Mowna-KAY-a and Holly-AH-kah-la] to the bustling streets of Honolulu.

PERSONAL MATERIAL:

--On May 31 of this year she announced her candidacy for the US Senate. The announcement was made at a public park facing the bay in Hilo, on the Big Island. This is the same park where she often played as a child.

"This is where it all began. And this is where it will begin," she said.

A good theme to use. Pat Saiki is a local girl, she knows the state and its people.

CAREER POINTS

--In her first term, she made a popular record against the textile bill and for catastrophic health insurance.

--the environment

--Hawaii and international trade

--examples of her working well with others



(2)

NATIONAL COALITION FOR MARINE CONSERVATION

P.O. Box 23296
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31403
Phone (912) 234-8062

**A LETTER OF COMMENDATION AND APPRECIATION
TO THE HONORABLE PATRICIA SAIKI,
UNITED STATES CONGRESS**

The Officers, Directors and Membership of the National Coalition for Marine Conservation (NCMC), representing conservation-minded fishermen throughout the United States, join the Hawaiian International Billfish Association in honoring Congresswoman Patricia Saiki.

The NCMC takes this opportunity to express our appreciation for the untiring effort Cong. Saiki has made on behalf of legislation necessary to properly manage and conserve our valuable stocks of large ocean pelagics - the tunas, marlin and sailfish, broadbill swordfish and sharks.

Aware of the formidable opposition she has encountered, we recognize that Cong. Saiki has devoted an extraordinary amount of her valuable time and prestige to achieving this essential objective.

The NCMC wishes the Congresswoman to know that we value and appreciate her extended, and continued, personal involvement in this matter, and we join the HIBA in conveying our sincere thanks.

On behalf of the National Coalition for Marine Conservation, I am pleased to send this message from Savannah, Georgia to Kona, Hawaii on August 17, 1990.

Sincerely,

Ken Hinman
Executive Director

Ref.
E169
.K25
WH

FACTS ABOUT THE STATES

EDITORS

JOSEPH NATHAN KANE
STEVEN ANZOVIN
JANET PODELL

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
NEW YORK

1989

HAWAII



Hawaii, the newest state in the Union, is also the farthest from the 48 contiguous states. The geographic center of Hawaii's 132 islands is located approximately 2,400 miles west of San Francisco, in the mid-Pacific Ocean.

FULL NAME State of Hawaii

POSTAL ABBREVIATION HI

INHABITANT Hawaiian

ADMITTED TO THE UNION Aug. 21, 1959.
50th state.

POPULATION (est. 1987) 1,083,000.

Percent of US total: .45%. Rank: 39th

CAPITAL CITY Honolulu, located in the southeast part of Oahu Island; population 373,000 (est. 1984). Founded by Russian traders in 1816 on the site of an earlier settlement, it became the capital of the kingdom in 1850 and the state capital in 1959.

STATE NAME AND NICKNAMES Hawaii Loa, according to legend, was the name of the man who discovered the islands. The name may also be derived from *hawa*, meaning "homeland," and the suffix *ii* meaning "raging" or "small." Official nickname: The Aloha State. Also known as the Pineapple State, the Paradise of the Pacific, and the Youngest State.

STATE SEAL In the center is a heraldic shield, bearing in two quarters the tricolored stripes of the Hawaiian flag and in two quarters a symbol (a white ball on a black staff) in a yellow field, as well as a green

shield with a yellow star. To the right stands King Kamehameha I, to the left the Goddess of Liberty holding the Hawaiian flag; above is the rising sun and the legend "1959"; below is a multicolored phoenix arising from the flames, and representations of taro leaves, banana foliage, and maidenhair ferns. The border displays the legend "State of Hawaii" and the state motto.

MOTTO *Ua Mau ke Ea o ka Aina i ka Pono* (The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness)

SONG "Hawaii Ponoii" (Our Hawaii)

SYMBOLS

Flower hibiscus

Tree kukui (candlenut)

Bird nene (Hawaiian goose)

Fish: *Hvmuhumunukunukuapua'a*

Is there a joke in here?

LICENSE PLATE Dark red on white, with the legend "Aloha State" and an orange portrait of King Kamehameha I.

FLAG Eight stripes of alternating white, red, and blue, representing the eight Hawaiian islands; in the upper right corner, the Union Jack.

Facts About the States

- 1941 *December 7.* A Japanese attack severely damages the US Pacific Fleet anchored at Pearl Harbor; all eight battleships are put out of action, along with 10 other vessels, and 188 airplanes are destroyed.
 Martial law is declared, and military courts assume the right to try civilians.
- 1943-1945 Hawaiian-born Japanese-Americans win distinction in Europe during World War II in the 100th Infantry Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team.
- 1944 *October 24.* President Roosevelt lifts martial law in Hawaii. In 1946, the US Supreme Court finds the imposition of martial law to have been unconstitutional.
- 1949 A 179-day dock strike closes Hawaiian ports and raises the number of jobless in the territory to 20,000—twice that in the Great Depression.
- 1950 A constitution, framed in preparation for statehood, is approved by the electorate by a 3-to-1 margin.
- 1958 A statehood bill is signed on March 18 and approved by the voters on June 27 by a 17-to-1 margin.
- 1959 *August 21.* Hawaii is admitted to the Union as the 50th state.
- 1960 *May 23.* Fifty-seven persons are dead and four missing as a 35-foot tidal wave hits Hilo, causing \$50 million in property damage.
- 1961 Hawaii becomes the first state to adopt a statewide land-use program.
- 1966 Peak sugarcane production of 11.6 million tons. After 1975, Florida outstrips Hawaii in sugarcane production.
- 1967 With 47 percent of the land in Hawaii owned by only 72 private landowners, a land reform act allows the state to transfer ownership to estate tenants.
 Hawaii is the first state to institute an ombudsman.
 Founding of Mauna Kea Observatory, an astronomical research facility affiliated with the University of Hawaii.
- 1969 A new \$28-million state capitol is dedicated, with a roof open to the sky and shaped to resemble a volcanic cone. *significant... illustration of high hopes of the people of HI.*
- 1978 Voters adopt more than 100 constitutional amendments proposed by a convention.
- 1980 According to the Census Bureau, Hawaii's population of 964,691 is 34 percent white, 25 percent Japanese, 14 percent Filipino, 12 percent Hawaiian, and 6 percent Chinese.
- 1983 A record 4.4 million tourists visit Hawaii, or 4.4 percent of the gross state product.
- 1983-1984 Department of Defense estimates that Hawaii's military spending is the per-capita expenditure of 10 states.
- 1985 The marijuana crop is estimated to be worth 10 percent of the sugar crop.
- 1987 Japanese investors are reported to have invested \$1 billion in Hawaii during the year.

Birth rate per 1,000 residents (1985)
 Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (1985)
 Abortion rate per 1,000 live births (1985)
 Crime rate per 100,000 residents (1985)
 Violent
 Property
 Federal and state prisoners per 100,000 residents (1985)

Number of US Representatives
 Electoral votes

POLITICAL PARTY NOMINEES FOR GOVERNOR
 None

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTIONS
 Hawaii sent 25 Democratic and 10 Republican delegates to the 1980 national convention.

CONSTITUTION Hawaii is the only state to have a constitution, adopted in 1950.
 LEGISLATURE The Legislature is bicameral, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 1948-1988

Year	State Winner
1960	Tie between Johnson (D) and Nixon (R)
1964	Johnson (D)
1968	Humphrey (D)
1972	Nixon (R)
1976	Carter (D)
1980	Carter (D)
1984	Reagan (R)
1988	Dukakis (D)

GOVERNORS

- Territorial Governors*
 Sanford B. Dole
 George R. Carter
 Walter D. Frear
 Lucius E. Pinkham
 Charles J. McCarthy
 Wallace R. Farrington
 Lawrence M. Judd
 Joseph B. Poindexter
 Ingram M. Stainback
 Oren E. Long
 Samuel Wilder King
 William F. Quinn
- State Governors*
 William F. Quinn (R)
 John A. Burns (D)

Population (est. 1988)
 Population (1980)
 Population density (per square mile)
 POPULATION BY RACE (1980)
 American Indian/Alaskan
 Eskimo
 Asian/Pacific Islander
 Black
 Hispanic
 White
 Other
 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
 Per cent
 Urban



Check on Sasaki's involvement in reparations. Big deal in Hawaii.

Delayed Reparations and an Apology

Japanese Americans Held During War Get First Checks

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writer

Senkichi Yuge, 101, had fainted the night before and for a while it looked doubtful he could withstand the plane trip from Los Angeles. But Yuge was determined to be at the Justice Department yesterday—even if it was the last thing that he did, said Yumi Yuge, his granddaughter.

Frail and bound to a wheelchair, Sugi Kiriya, 100, was equally adamant about making the trip. "She's been praying every day she would still be alive," said Janice Ikkanda Trost, Kiriya's granddaughter.

Yesterday, 48 years after being uprooted from their homes and "relocated" to World War II internment camps, Yuge, Kiriya and seven other elderly Japanese Americans sat stoically as Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, drop-

ping to his knees to reach those in wheelchairs, handed each of them a U.S. government check for \$20,000. They were the first payments under the 1988 Civil Liberties Act—the landmark law in which the nation formally apologized for the internment of Japanese Americans and pledged to pay \$1.25 billion to more than 60,000 survivors and their heirs.

"By finally admitting a wrong, a nation does not destroy its integrity, but rather reinforces the sincerity of its commitment to the Constitution, and hence to its people," Thornburgh said during an emotional ceremony in the Great Hall of Justice. "In forcing us to reexamine our history, you have made us only stronger and more proud."

The event culminated years of lobbying by Japanese Americans and debate in Congress over how the country should redress one of its

See INTERNEES, A6, Col. 1

Covered Repairs
Sign Repair Bill
- important

Sugi Kiriya
after rec

U.S. Pays First Reparations to Japanese Americans Held During World War II

INTERNEES, From A1

more glaring lapses in civil liberties. Amid the anti-Japanese sentiment that followed Pearl Harbor, more than 120,000 Japanese Americans—70 percent of them U.S. citizens—were herded onto trains guarded by soldiers and sent off to 10 camps scattered over six western states and Arkansas.

Surrounded by barbed wire and armed sentries, they were detained for much of the war—allegedly to prevent any attack on U.S. strategic installations, although not a single incident of a Japanese American attempting to aid the enemy was ever documented.

With each check, Thornburgh passed along a formal letter of apology from President Bush, acknowledging that a "monetary sum and words alone cannot restore lost years or erase painful memories." But there was more than a tinge of irony to the letters—and a special urgency to yesterday's ceremony.

Since President Ronald Reagan signed the law more than two years ago, funding for the reparations has wound slowly through the congressional appropriations process and money became available only with the start of the new fiscal year last week.

In the meantime, 1,600 survivors of the camps have died and thousands more are ailing, unable to enjoy the funds they are slated to receive. "It's saddening—it's a frustration," said Robert Bratt, executive officer of the Justice Department's Office of

Redress Administration, which oversees the reparations program. When Reagan signed the law at a White House ceremony, "everybody got their picture taken" but there was little discussion about how to make the reparations a reality.

Kiriyama, a former housekeeper who with her husband had been interned at the

"In forcing us to reexamine our history, you have made us only stronger and more proud."

—Attorney General Dick Thornburgh

infamous Manzanar camp in the Mojave Desert, is one of many who began to doubt they would ever see the money. "She never thought the day would come," said her granddaughter.

Befitting the long controversy that surrounded enactment of the law, there also has been a dispute over who was responsible for the delay.

Rep. Norman Y. Mineta (D-Calif.) accused the Reagan and Bush administrations of initially requesting only \$20 million to fund the reparations—about 2 percent of

the sum needed to make all the payments. Administration officials in turn noted that the Senate last year failed to meet even that minimal request—a reflection of what one staff member called the inevitable "fiscal realities."

But now, pending resolution of the overall federal budget dispute, the funding question has been worked out and the program turned into an entitlement: Over the next 2½ years, the Justice Department will mail out more than 60,000 checks—25,000 this fiscal year, 25,000 next year and the remainder in 1993. Because of the advanced age of so many of the former internees, the department is targeting the oldest first with five more ceremonies over the next week in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Honolulu.

The oldest surviving internee, a 108-year-old man living in Phoenix, was suffering a painful toothache and was unable to attend yesterday's event, according to Bratt. That left Mamoru Eto, 107, a retired minister from Santa Monica, Calif., as the oldest at the ceremony.

Sade Ide of Arlington was, at 90, among the younger beneficiaries. "I've been waiting for this for a long time—waiting, waiting," she said. After years of living in apartments after being released from the Gila River internment camp in Arizona, Ide knows exactly what she's going to do with the money. "I'm going to buy a house," she said, "and have my own garden."



Hisano Fujimoto accepts \$20,000 check and official apology from Attorney General Thornburgh

CAMPAIGN FINANCE

Showdown on Spending Limits Moves Toward White House

House and Senate take different paths; president threatens to veto either bill so long as it favors Democrats

A Congress mired in ethics controversies took a giant step the week of July 30 toward the first major overhaul of the nation's campaign finance laws since the Watergate era.

With Democrats in firm control, the House and Senate, on a series of party line votes spread across the week, advanced separate bills that seek to limit spending in congressional elections and subsidize these campaigns with tax dollars.

Even so, enormous differences — between House and Senate, between Republicans and Democrats and among Democrats themselves — make it unlikely that the year in which Charles H. Keating Jr. became a household name will bring new rules for financing federal elections.

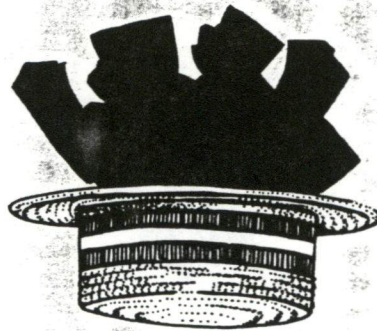
The chambers took sharply divergent approaches, with House Democrats displaying a greater reluctance to yield the advantages of incumbency. The House, for instance, was considering legislation the evening of Aug. 3 that would permit political action committees (PACs) to continue pumping millions of special-interest dollars into campaigns two days after the Senate had voted to cut off the flow.

At best, the differences could make reconciling the two plans difficult. The yawning gap also opens the door to a two-track system of congressional elections, with House and Senate candidates raising and spending money under different rules.

The week's events could prove little more than a warm-up for the fall campaign, given the slim chance that the bills will become law. Spending limits, the heart of both Democratic measures, are anathema to a Republican Party convinced that the majority party is primarily interested in preserving its grip on Capitol Hill.

"So far, this campaign reform bill reforms only Republicans," the Senate

By Chuck Alston



BOXSCORE

Bills: S 137, HR 5400 — Campaign finance revision.

Latest action: House floor consideration Aug. 3; Senate passage Aug. 1.

Next likely action: House-Senate conference.

Background: Democrats pushed through bills in each chamber that President Bush has vowed to veto because of spending limits and public financing.

Reference: Republican offer, Weekly Report, p. 2382; spending limits, p. 1621.

Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, complained.

The Bush administration threatened a veto, citing spending limits and public financing. "In a time of significant fiscal constraints, there is no justification for wasting millions of federal dollars on an incumbent protection scheme," the White House said in a July 31 statement.

With scandal nipping at Congress on all sides, and editorial writers back home, if not voters, calling for action on ethics, Democrats suggested that a vetoed campaign finance bill will make a dandy campaign issue. (*Election jitters*, p. 2473)

"The issue is going to get hotter, hotter and hotter as we move toward November," Sen. David L. Boren said shortly after the Senate passed its measure (S 137) Aug. 1. The Oklahoma Democrat added, "If I were the president of the United States, I don't think I'd want to veto a bill with so many basic reforms." (*Vote 203*, p. 2564)

The Senate passed its campaign finance package 59-40, with five of 45 Republicans voting yes and only one Democrat voting no. The measure would eliminate PACs, limit out-of-state contributions to \$250, establish voluntary state-by-state spending limits and, to lure participation by candidates, offer campaigns low-cost mail, free television time and extra funds to fight opponents who pierce the limits. (*Senate provisions*, p. 2479)

Spurred by election-year ethics turmoil — including the cases of the Keating Five, the senators under investigation by the Ethics Committee for their efforts on behalf of the savings and loan executive who raised money for their political causes — senators didn't stop at campaign finance. They voted 77-23 to prohibit members from taking speaking fees from lobbying groups and 51-49 to cap all other forms of outside income, a measure that could hit the Senate's many millionaires hard in the unlikely event it survives. (*Honoraria*, p. 2480; *votes 196, 197*, p. 2563)

Two days later, the House took up legislation to cap spending in House races at \$550,000 per candidate, while writing in higher limits for candidates who garner less than 67 percent of the vote in a primary. The House measure (HR 5400) would limit a candidate's PAC contributions to 50 percent of the spending limit, a hurdle set high enough that in the 1988 elections it wouldn't have affected the PAC receipts of three-fourths of the 435 members.

In late action Aug. 3, the House initially embraced an amendment offered by David R. Obey, D-Wis., and Mike Synar, D-Okla., that would cut



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

July 31, 1990
(Senate)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

(THIS STATEMENT HAS BEEN COORDINATED BY OMB WITH THE CONCERNED AGENCIES.)

S. 137 - Senatorial Election Campaign Act - Mitchell-Boren
Substitute
(Mitchell (D) Maine)

Although the Administration agrees that the current campaign finance system suffers from a number of serious defects and that there is a need for real reform, the Administration strongly opposes enactment of the Mitchell-Boren substitute to S. 137. While the following statement details several of the Administration's most serious objections to the bill, it does not represent an exhaustive list. If the substitute is passed in its current form, the President's senior advisors will recommend that it be vetoed.

The Administration urges the Congress to enact the President's campaign finance proposal (S. 1727). S. 1727 contains several far-reaching and much-needed reforms, and is fully consistent with the requirements of the First Amendment. The Administration's bill directly confronts the twin evils of the current system -- practices which give incumbents unfair advantages and the role played by special interest "PACs" subsidized by corporations, labor unions, and trade associations.

By contrast, the Mitchell-Boren substitute would aggravate many of the worst features of the existing financing system which heavily favors incumbents. The substitute's reliance on tax dollars would weaken the role of individual contributors, and its coerced expenditure limitations would create even greater biases in favor of incumbents. In a time of significant fiscal constraints, there is no justification for wasting millions of federal dollars on an incumbent protection scheme.

The substitute's financing scheme is also constitutionally flawed. The substitute would unconstitutionally coerce Senate candidates into agreeing to a new public financing program and its accompanying spending limits. Under this program, if a challenger raises or spends even \$1 over the "voluntary" limit, the federal government would subsidize a participating incumbent in sums mounting into the millions for a single State. If the challenger raises one-third over the limit, the incumbent's subsidies would increase further.

FILE for future reference? ('Y/N').....n

LEGI-SLATE Report for the 101st Congress Tue, October 23, 1990 12:53pm (EDT)

Recorded vote in the SENATE (Vote 2204: 59-40) (Dem: 54-1; Rep: 5-39)

Voting on:

S.137 BY BOREN (D-OK) -- Senate Election Campaign Ethics Act of 1990
08/01/90 -- IN THE SENATE

Passed (agreed to), as amended (VOTE NO. 2204:59-40)

(Senate passed S. 137, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for a voluntary system of spending limits and partial public financing of Senate general election campaigns, and to limit contributions by multicandidate political committees)

-----59 Members Who Voted 'YES'-----

ADAMS (D-WA)	DURENBERGER (R-MN)	MCCAIN (R-AZ)
AKAKA (D-HI)	EXON (D-NE)	METZENBAUM (D-OH)
BAUCUS (D-MT)	FORD, WENDELL (D-KY)	MIKULSKI (D-MD)
BENTSEN (D-TX)	FOWLER (D-GA)	MITCHELL, GEORGE (D-ME)
BIDEN (D-DE)	GLENN (D-OH)	MOYNIHAN (D-NY)
BINGAMAN (D-NM)	GORE (D-TN)	NUNN (D-GA)
BOREN (D-OK)	GRAHAM, BOB (D-FL)	PELL (D-RI)
BRADLEY (D-NJ)	HARKIN (D-IA)	PRESSLER (R-SD)
BREAUX (D-LA)	HEFLIN (D-AL)	PRYOR (D-AR)
BRYAN, RICHARD (D-NV)	INOUE (D-HI)	REID (D-NV)
BUMPERS (D-AR)	JEFFORDS (R-VT)	RIEGLE (D-MI)
BURDICK (D-ND)	JOHNSTON, BENNETT (D-LA)	ROBB (D-VA)
BYRD, ROBERT (D-WV)	KENNEDY, EDWARD (D-MA)	ROCKEFELLER (D-WV)
COHEN (R-ME)	KERREY, BOB (D-NE)	SANFORD (D-NC)
CONRAD (D-ND)	KERRY (D-MA)	SARBANES (D-MD)
CRANSTON (D-CA)	KOHL (D-WI)	SASSER (D-TN)
DASCHLE (D-SD)	LAUTENBERG (D-NJ)	SHELBY (D-AL)
DECONCINI (D-AZ)	LEAHY (D-VT)	SIMON (D-IL)
DIXON, ALAN (D-IL)	LEVIN, CARL (D-MI)	WIRTH (D-CO)
DODD (D-CT)	LIEBERMAN (D-CT)	

-----40 Members Who Voted 'NO'-----

BOND (R-MO)	HATCH (R-UT)	NICKLES, DON (R-OK)
BOSCHWITZ (R-MN)	HATFIELD (R-OR)	PACKWOOD (R-OR)
BURNS (R-MT)	HEINZ (R-PA)	ROTH, WILLIAM (R-DE)
CHAFEE (R-RI)	HELMS (R-NC)	RUDMAN (R-NH)
COATS (R-IN)	HOLLINGS (D-SC)	SIMPSON (R-WY)
COCHRAN (R-MS)	HUMPHREY (R-NH)	SPECTER (R-PA)
DANFORTH (R-MO)	KASSEBAUM (R-KS)	STEVENS (R-AK)
DOLE (R-KS)	KASTEN (R-WI)	SYMMS (R-ID)
DOMENICI (R-NM)	LOTT (R-MS)	THURMOND (R-SC)
D'AMATO (R-NY)	LUGAR (R-IN)	WALLOP (R-WY)
GARN (R-UT)	MACK (R-FL)	WARNER (R-VA)
GORTON (R-WA)	MCCLURE (R-ID)	WILSON, PETE (R-CA)
GRAMM, PHIL (R-TX)	MCCONNELL (R-KY)	
GRASSLEY (R-IA)	MURKOWSKI (R-AK)	

-----1 Members Who Were 'NOT VOTING'-----

ARMSTRONG (R-CO)

SAKI FILE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 10/19/90

TO: Chriss Winston

FROM: **CLAIRE A. SECHLER**
Associate Director
Office of Cabinet Affairs *CS*

The Commerce Department sent over the attached information on the Pan-Pacific Educational and Communications Experiments by Satellite program, PEACESAT. The program is supported by two agencies within Commerce, the National Telecommunications Information Administration (NTIA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Knowing that the President is going to be in Hawaii for the Pacific Island Summit, would it fit into his remarks to mention the reestablishment of the PEACESAT program? PEACESAT will serve over 20 Pacific Island nations and is scheduled to begin operation in January, 1991. I believe a number of those nations will be represented at the Summit.

Thanks.

FYE
LANGRE

PEACESAT Background for Pacific Island Summit - Oct 27

PEACESAT Background:

- o PEACESAT, the Pan-Pacific Educational and Communications Experiments by Satellite program, distributes educational materials, lifesaving medical and environmental emergency communications to over 20 Pacific island nations.
- o PEACESAT is operated by the University of Hawaii from a building on the Honolulu campus. The University operates the PEACESAT project with a professional staff supplemented by student assistants.
- o PEACESAT served the Pacific from 1971 until 1985, when the satellite on which it operated could no longer be used.
- o The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), an agency of the Department of Commerce, was given the responsibility of reestablishing PEACESAT service by the Congress through the support of Senator Inouye.

Department of Commerce Involvement:

- o Two Department of Commerce agencies, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) are involved in this project. NOAA has loaned the GOES-3 weather satellite to NTIA for use by the PEACESAT project. PEACESAT will be able to utilize the NOAA satellite until 1995.
- o NTIA is the lead agency and supervises the reestablishment of PEACESAT. NTIA has funded the design and acquisition of low cost user earth terminals for use with the GOES satellite.

Pacific Island Terminals:

- o Beginning in December 1990, PEACESAT terminals subsidized by NTIA are scheduled to be installed in the following nations participating in the Pacific island summit: Cook Islands, Fiji, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa.
- o Additional terminals will be placed in American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Belau and New Caledonia.
- o Invitations to participate in the PEACESAT project have been extended to Kiribati, Nauru and Niue.
- o PEACESAT/GOES terminals will permit transmission of data or voice on a single channel, with multiple channel receive capability.
- o Each terminal is a member of the PEACESAT Users Group and participates in PEACESAT scheduling and network operations.
- o The PEACESAT Users Group pledged to the Congress that each locality would contribute \$5,000 for the acquisition of a terminal. NTIA has received sufficient appropriations to subsidize 23 Pacific island terminals.

FORM CD-103
(REV. 6-90)
DAO 2-4-9

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ABSTRACT OF SECRETARIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Secretary Deputy Secretary Counsellor Control No:

Date:

FROM: Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information
PREPARED BY: William Cooperman/NTIA/OTA/377-5802
SUBJECT: Participation of Secretary in Ceremony to Reestablish PEACESAT Service

Date/location: January 14, 15 or 16, 1991 in Honolulu, HI as part of the Pacific Telecommunications Conference (PTC).

PEACESAT Background: PEACESAT, the Pan-Pacific Educational and Communications Experiments by Satellite Program, was a program established in 1971 to bring vital and usually the only educational, medical and emergency communications via satellite to over 20 Pacific island nations. In 1985 the satellite supporting the program went out of service creating a service communications void in the Pacific. In 1987 Congress asked the Department of Commerce to re-establish the service. In January, 1991 a Government satellite will be used to re-establish the PEACESAT service throughout the Pacific. This program has the strong support of Senator Innoye as a means to significantly strengthen U.S. cultural, security and educational ties throughout the Pacific.

Commerce Actions: NTIA and NOAA worked closely together to develop a viable satellite solution for the PEACESAT project. NOAA agreed to donate one of its surplus weather satellites (GOES-3) for PEACESAT use. This satellite will be able to be utilized until 1995. NTIA oversees the Commerce administration of the PEACESAT project. NASA will be providing ground tracking services from Hawaii. The University of Hawaii will operate the program services for the entire Pacific network. Marine Air Systems in New Zealand will be providing ground terminal equipment, via a contract, for the Pacific island nations. The ground terminals involved new application of satellite technology and was a joint project between NTIA, PEACESAT and the contractor.

Impact: The use of the GOES-3 satellite and related ground station equipment will provide a unique and vital service for the educational, cultural and emergency needs throughout the Pacific island region. No other satellite duplicates the service offered by PEACESAT. U.S. presence in the area should be significantly enhanced.

Pacific Telecommunications Conference (PTC): PTC is a high profile conference attended by telecommunications leaders and industry representatives from the Pacific Basin. Many telecommunications policy leaders from throughout the world will also attend. The PTC would be an appropriate setting for the ceremonial launching of the reestablishment of PEACESAT.

NAME & ORGANIZATION (if type)	PREPARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY
	D CONNORS NTIA						
US &	<i>DC</i>	<i>C...</i>					



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20230

Ms. Edith Holiday
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Ms. Holiday:

PEACESAT, the Pan-Pacific Educational and Communications Experiments by Satellite program, is a project which serves over 20 Pacific island nations and is supported by efforts of two agencies of the Department of Commerce, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Bill Bocher of the Commerce Department has spoken to Todd Buchholz of the White House about including the PEACESAT project in the President's summit meeting with Pacific island leaders on October 27. He seemed very interested in the project and asked that a briefing paper on PEACESAT be forwarded to your attention.

If you have any questions on this project, please contact Mr. Bocher at 377-5802.

Sincerely,

Michael Skarzynski
Chief of Staff

Ref.
E173
.06
v.1
OH

UNITED STATES
CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**FOREIGN VISITORS
TO CONGRESS**

SPEECHES AND HISTORY

Edited by MARY LEE KERR

Preface by EDMUND S. MUSKIE

Historical Note by FRED SCHWENGEL

**VOLUME 1
1824 - 1956**

KRAUS INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS
A Division of The Kraus Organization Limited
Millwood, New York

David Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands

INTRODUCTION BY PAUL F. HOOPER AND ANTHONY O. HOOPER

DAVID KALAKAUA (1836–1891, reign dates 1874–1891), seventh of the eight monarchs of the Kingdom of Hawaii (1795–1893), was in many respects the most interesting member of the Hawaiian royal line. Cosmopolitan and fun-loving, he was also a nationalist dedicated to elevating the status of both the nation and the monarchy and to rekindling cultural pride among native Hawaiians. To accomplish these ends, he adopted a considerably more activist stance than most of his predecessors.

Among the more successful of Kalakaua's many initiatives were the negotiation of a trade reciprocity treaty with the United States in 1876, history's first world tour by a reigning sovereign during 1881, the construction of an awe-inspiring royal palace between 1879 and 1882, and the restoration of numerous traditional Hawaiian religious and ceremonial practices including the famed hula.

Less successful if not less interesting ventures included an attempt during his world tour to negotiate an alliance with Japan and a subsequent effort to forge a Polynesian confederation that, among other things, took Hawaii to the brink of armed conflict with Germany. These and other adventures led to forced restrictions upon Kalakaua's powers in 1887, and the last years of his reign were spent in frustration. In failing health, he traveled to California for a vacation late in 1890 where he suffered a fatal stroke early the following year.

While the accompanying congressional address by Kalakaua is unremarkable—brief pleasantries actually read by an aide—the circumstances surrounding it are of considerable significance. It was one of many highlights during his well-received tour of the United States in 1874, the first ever by a reigning monarch, that resulted in the reciprocity treaty of 1876. This agreement cemented a special relationship between Hawaii and the United States that in turn led to the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893, the annexation of the islands in 1898, and statehood for Hawaii in 1959.

August 21, 1959
Admission Day = state holiday

David Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands

Address read before a Joint Meeting of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives

December 18, 1874

For your kind words of welcome I most cordially thank you. For this distinguished mark of consideration I tender to the honorable Senate and House of Representatives my highest sentiments of regard. It is in accord with the very courteous and generous treatment which I have received from the Executive department of the Government, and from all the people whom I have had the pleasure to meet since I landed on the shores of the Pacific.

I appreciate the complimentary terms in which the honorable Speaker has referred to me personally. For any success in government and for our progress in a higher civilization we are very much indebted to the Government and people of this great country. Your laws and your civilization have been in a great degree our model.

I reciprocate most cordially the hope for the continuance and growth of friendly relations between the two countries.

I am most happy, gentlemen, to meet you on this occasion.

Congressional Record, 43rd Congress, 2nd Session, vol. 3, part 1, p. 144.

[King Kalakaua's speech was read by Chief Justice Allen of the Hawaiian Islands because, according to the *Congressional Record*, "His Majesty is so afflicted with a severe cold and hoarseness that he is unable himself to read the reply to your [Speaker of the House James G. Blaine's] beautiful address, and he has requested me to do it, and with your permission I will read it."]

[It is not clear whether Kalakaua addressed a Joint Meeting or a Joint Session. According to *Hinds Precedents*, the gathering was a Joint Session. The Office of the Parliamentarians of the House of Representatives states that since no concurrent resolution was passed, the occasion should be considered a Joint Meeting. (*Congressional Directory*, 100th Congress, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1987, p. 685, n. 2)]

Charles from Ireland

INTRODUCTION

politician and
on June 27,
sympathies and
Charles Stev
Parnell
became the l
Rule party. T
Parliament u
1879 resulte
movement.

In early
for the victi
whirlwind to
raised some
ton and add
tained that t
land-tenure s
establishmen

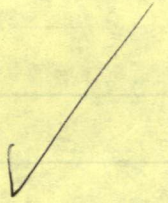
An unexp
return to Irel
the foundatio
election of 18
holding the b
The main res
E. Gladstone,
crystallizatio

Just as th
people appea
ship with Mr
ruined his pol
people. He di
the age of for

Saiki

Oct 26

~ 7:25 p.m



2-tis

2-3000 - stand-up reception

VA football - Rainbows

Cindy Comer - Saiki campaign

Jeannie Park - Pub. Rel. Hilton

National Republican Senatorial Committee
425 2nd Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Honolulu, HI.
Permit #2232



Stature.

Pat Saiki



- ★ Represented Hawaii in Congress since 1987
- ★ Served 14 years in the Hawaii State Legislature
- ★ Former Chairwoman of the Republican Party of Hawaii
- ★ Founder of Hawaii's first teachers association
- ★ Married to Dr. Stanley M. Saiki, mother of five children

**Effective. Independent.
Respected.**

**Send Hawaii's Best to
the United States Senate**

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE PATRICIA SAIKI

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, HAWAII

Patricia Saiki was sworn into the 101st Congress on January 3, 1989 to begin her second term. She has the distinction of being Hawaii's first Republican Representative since Statehood in 1959.

Congresswoman Saiki has used her Committee assignments to further U.S. interests, and the role of Hawaii, in the fast-growing Pacific region. She serves on the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The Congresswoman also is a member of the U.S. Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus.

In addition, Congresswoman Saiki is a member of the House Select Committee on Aging and the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues.

Congresswoman Saiki sits on eight subcommittees. They are: **Banking Committee** — Financial Institutions; Housing and Community Development; Economic Stabilization; International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy. **Merchant Marine Committee** — Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment; and Oceanography. **Committee on Aging** — Housing and Consumer Interests; and Human Services.

In February 1989, Congresswoman Saiki was designated to represent the U.S. House of Representatives' Republicans and join President George Bush's official U.S. delegaton to the funeral of the Emperor of Japan in Tokyo.

Because of her legislative efforts and personal interest, Congresswoman Saiki was chosen in mid-1988 to lead a seven-member Presidential Delegation to the Kingdom of Tonga to commemorate 100 years of U.S.-Tongan relations and the 70th Birthday of His Majesty, King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV. While in Tonga, Saiki signed, on behalf of the United States, a Memorandum of Understanding with Tonga that continues friendly relations with that Pacific ally.

Congresswoman Saiki came to Washington with extensive public service experience. She served in the Hawaii State Legislature for 14 years. The Congresswoman was a State Representative from 1968 to 1974, and then served in the State

Senate from 1974 to 1982. During her State Senate service, Congresswoman Saiki chaired the Committee on Higher Education. The Congresswoman began her political career in 1968 as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. She also served from 1983 to 1985 as Chairman of the Republican Party of Hawaii. She served as Secretary to the Republican National Convention in New Orleans in 1988.

Congresswoman Saiki has a broad background in business. She was a 16-year member of the Board of Directors of AMFAC, Inc., a major Hawaii company, and served for many years as a director of Hawaiian Airlines.

The Congresswoman was born in Hilo, Hawaii, on May 28, 1930. She was graduated from Hilo High School and received her undergraduate degree from the University of Hawaii at Manoa in 1952. In 1970, Congresswoman Saiki was named a Fellow at the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University.

Congresswoman Saiki began her professional career as a junior and senior high school teacher. She taught for 12 years, and organized Hawaii's first labor union for teachers.

Her broad professional and political experience has resulted in Congresswoman Saiki being appointed to three Presidential Panels: The National Board for the Funding and Improvement of Post-Secondary Education; the President's Advisory Council on the Status of Women; and the President's National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year. She was also a member of the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, and served as Chair from 1978 to 1980.

Congresswoman Saiki has been a member of numerous community boards, commissions and foundations, including the American National Red Cross, the Hawaii Special Olympics for Retarded Children, and the University of Hawaii Foundation.

She and her husband, Stanley M. Saiki, MD (retired), maintain homes in Honolulu and Alexandria, Virginia. They have five children: Stanley Jr., MD; Sandra Williams, MD; Margaret DVM; Stuart; and Laura.

Pat SAIKI

For U.S. SENATE

PERSONAL

- Birthplace: Hilo, Hawaii; May 28, 1930
- Graduate of Hilo High School, University of Hawaii, B.S.
- Married to Stanley M. Saiki, M.D. (retired)
- Mother of five children: Stanley Jr., MD; Sandra Williams, MD; Margaret, DVM, Stuart; and Laura.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- Former Director, AMFAC, Inc.
- Former Director, Hawaiian Airlines
- School Teacher of American History (12 years: Kaimuki Intermediate, Kalani High School, Punahou School)

LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE

U.S. Representative, 1st Congressional District, Hawaii

Elected 1986, Re-Elected 1988

Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs

- Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Development
- Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy
- Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization
- Subcommittee on Financial Institutions

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

- Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment
- Subcommittee on Oceanography

Select Committee on Aging

- Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests
- Subcommittee on Human Services



U.S. Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus

Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues

State Senator, 1974-82

- Assistant Republican Leader, 1981-82
- Chairman, Committee on Higher Education, 1980-82
- State Representative, 1968-74
- Assistant Republican Floor Leader, 1970

Delegate, State Constitutional Convention, 1968

POLITICAL EXPERIENCE

- Secretary, Republican National Convention, 1988
- Chairman, Republican Party of Hawaii, 1983-85
- Member, Republican National Committee, 1984
- Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1984 (Alternate Delegate, 1968)
- Republican Nominee for Lt. Governor, State of Hawaii, 1982
- Fellow, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, 1970

- State Vice Chairman of Republican Party, 1966-68
- State Secretary of Republican Party, 1964-66

NATIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE

- Official Delegate to Emperor of Japan's Funeral, 1989
- Led Presidential Delegation to Tonga, 1988
- National Board for the Funding and Improvement of Post-Secondary Education, 1982-84
- Commissioner of Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, 1973-81; Chairman, 1978-80
- President's Advisory Council on the Status of Women, 1969-77
- President's National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, 1976

HAWAII COMMUNITY SERVICE

- Director, Hawaii Visitor's Bureau, 1983-85
- Trustee, Hawaii Pacific College
- Trustee, University of Hawaii Foundation
- Commissioner, Education Commission of the States
- Member, Research Committee, St. Francis Hospital
- Director, Straub Medical Research and Education Foundation
- Member, Search Committee for Dean of Education, University of Hawaii
- Member, Hawaii Medical Association Auxiliary
- Board of Governors, Boys and Girls Club of Hawaii
- Advisory Council, American National Red Cross
- Civil Air Patrol Senior Advisory Council
- Director, Variety Club School
- Former Chairman, Hawaii Special Olympics for Retarded Children

CONGRESSWOMAN PATRICIA SAIKI

ANNOUNCEMENT ADDRESS

10:00 a.m. - Thursday
May 31, 1990

Mooheau Park Pavilion
Hilo, Hawaii

Ladies and gentlemen, my friends ...

I come to Hilo today to share with you and the people of the great state of Hawaii my announcement that I am a candidate for the United States Senate.

I have come home to Hilo, for this is where it all began, and this is where it will all begin. Hilo is where my immigrant grandparents came to work in the sugar fields, and where my parents and I were born.

Hilo is where I, like many of you, learned life's lessons about respect, honor, loyalty, hard work, and love of country.

And, just as Hilo was the place where I began my life, so it is the place where I begin my candidacy for the U.S. Senate.

From my birth, I grew to love and cherish all that Hawaii was. From the Senate, I will strive to promote and champion all that Hawaii can yet be.

-more-

I believe deeply in Hawaii.

I believe deeply in our potential and in our future. And, I'm here today, because I believe that Hawaii's future, embodied in you, in your children and your grandchildren, is what this election is all about.

This election is a vote on our future.

In this exciting moment of history, with the whole world moving toward peace and freedom, I see Hawaii moving into the front ranks of leadership in the 90's and the 21st Century.

My friends, we are living in the Century of the Pacific.

The Pacific is where the future is being invented everyday.

And, my vision of our future is not just a Pacific jumping-off point between the Mainland, the Pacific and Asia ... but a Pacific Rim launching pad for opportunity and prosperity in Hawaii itself.

Just as the Hawaii of yesterday rose from beneath the sea to take its place in the Pacific, I see the Hawaii of tomorrow rising from the Pacific to take its place as a leader in the world.

I see Hawaii as the place where seniors can enjoy the twilight of their lives, and where dynamic achievers can fulfill the dawning of their dreams.

That vision of our future has been shaped by the path of my own life ...

I've been a mother, a teacher and a public servant ...

I've served Hawaii in the state legislature for 14 years, and I've served for two terms in the United States Congress ...

As I've grown, and my ideas have developed, I've been proud to contribute to Hawaii's growth and development.

I was there as a strong supporter of our University, and I have helped create our many community colleges, including our Hilo campus ...

I was there to create our Statewide Emergency Medical Services Act, so that no matter where you live in our state, whether it be Honokaa, Kihei, Poipu, Kaunakakai or Waimanalo, if you need medical help, you'll get it in the shortest period of time ...

And, I was there to write the Equal Rights Amendment to our state Constitution, so that doors would be opened to women and minorities wishing to participate in our system.

But, now, we must set our sights on the future.

The leadership that I offer will concentrate on ideas and action in three critical areas -- the economy, education and the environment.

I want to help Hawaii build an economy of dynamism ...

-- a dynamic economy that makes us the vital hub of Pacific commerce, finance, technology and trade ...

-- a dynamic economy that can help to assure a life of dignity for our elderly who have given so much, while continuing to provide help to the homeless, the disadvantaged and the disabled.

I want to help our nation's educational system strive for superior standards and achievement ...

We want our children to grow up in a drug-free society -- a society where their minds are TURNED OFF to drugs and TURNED ON to the knowledge they'll need to compete and win in the international marketplace.

And, I want to help unite the people of Hawaii in a commitment to preserve our environment ...

Every year, millions come to rest in our beauty. But that beauty cannot survive if we are not vigilant in our efforts to maintain it.

Hawaii, this breathtaking paradise so generously given by God, must now be vigorously protected by man.

An extraordinary state like Hawaii must not settle for ordinary representation in Washington.

Hawaii needs a Senator who understands our unique strengths and special needs ...

Hawaii needs a Senator who can make the people on Pennsylvania Avenue and Constitution Avenue understand the people on Kamehameha Avenue.

As your Senator, I will vote to protect the interest and to advance the aspirations of the people of Hawaii.

My opponent is a cordial gentleman. But this is a Senate race, and the stakes are far greater than personality. I offer an independent vote FOR Hawaii, and something more, a respected voice that can and will be heard in the Oval office!

At a time when Hawaii is burdened by a high cost of living, we need a strong, independent voice that does not cave in to tax increases, but that says, "Hold the line!"

At a time when too much spending is keeping our nation in debt, we need a strong, independent voice that does not endorse the most expensive budget, but that says, "Let us live up to our own traditions by living within our means."

And, at a time when the sinister shadow of drugs threatens our children, we need a strong, independent voice that does not condone lenience, but that says to criminals and drug kingpins: "When you inflict the ultimate penalty on this society, we will inflict sure, swift and certain punishment on you."

My friends ...

I am reaching out to every person in this state.

I believe that there is magic inside every human heart ... and I want to see Hawaii live up to its highest potential.

With the right leadership, Hawaii's future can be as bright as its many rainbows, as unlimited as its broad ocean horizons, and as strong and sure as its surging tides.

That is the leadership I will strive to bring -- to you, to your families and to our future.

I respectfully ask for your help.

Election Results

1988 general	Doug Barnard, Jr. (D).....	118,156	(64%)	(\$193,123)
	Mark Myers (R).....	66,521	(36%)	(\$6,760)
1988 primary	Doug Barnard, Jr. (D).....	59,863	(100%)	
1986 general	Doug Barnard, Jr. (D).....	79,548	(67%)	(\$210,274)
	Jim Hill (R).....	38,714	(33%)	(\$117,315)

HAWAII

When Pearl Harbor was attacked almost 50 years ago, the universal reaction in the United States was the same as if the mainland had been bombed: we were under attack, and Hawaii, a territory 2,400 miles from California, most of its citizens of Asian or Polynesian origin, was an integral part of the United States. Fifty years before, when the last Hawaiian monarch, Queen Liliuokalani, was ousted from power and the Islands were annexed by the United States, that development could hardly have been predicted. In fact, of all the tropical islands acquired by western powers in the late 19th century, Hawaii is the only one which has become part of the acquiring nation.

One reason is that Hawaii's ties with the United States date back to the 1820s, when New England missionary families landed in the islands to proselytize. These New Englanders also engaged in trade—they came to do good and stayed to do well—and the Big Five companies and the charities they set up remain important in Hawaiian life. Another reason is that Hawaii quickly became a key American military outpost. In possession of the Philippines and Guam, with a sentimental interest always in China and an anxiety about Japan, early 20th century America felt Hawaii was the key to maintaining our presence in the Pacific; on that day of infamy in December 1941 almost all of the U.S. Pacific Fleet was gathered in Pearl Harbor. Today Hawaii is home to more than 100,000 military personnel and dependents.

The most important reason: Hawaiians wanted to be Americans. Half a million Americans lived in Hawaii on Pearl Harbor day, half the number of today; whites were just one-third of the total, then and now. The others' grandparents were Japanese, native Hawaiian, Portuguese, mainland whites, Chinese, Filipinos—most brought here as contract labor to work the rich and surprisingly extensive volcanic-soil farmlands. But their identity as Americans, their loyalties in war, and their tolerance of diversity—a sometimes weak tradition on the Mainland—were never in doubt.

The aloha spirit remains a real part of life in Hawaii. Like other Pacific islands, it developed a pidgin, called *da kine*, based on English, with Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, and Filipino influences; so strong was its tolerance that it inspired segregationist southern Democrats to block Hawaii's admission to the Union for years, which moved many Hawaiians to vote Republican. Yet despite intermarriage, each group's traditions remain distinctive. The Japanese, the largest single migrant group after whites (who are sometimes called *haoles*), are by most measures the most successful, doing well in the professions and in organizations such as unions, government, and the Democratic Party, though they produce fewer entrepreneurs than the Chinese community. Whites still tend to have the highest incomes, many having come to Hawaii after they have been successful on the Mainland. Filipinos are more likely to be manual laborers. Native Hawaiians, from a culture that lived easily and well off a bounteous physical environment, also tend toward the lower end of the income scale. Outnumbered as early as the turn of the century, their share of the population is now rising because of high birth rates, and in 1986

ion over all the bank regulatory agencies, he was
gs and loans even before the bankruptcy of the
ious. Under Chairman Henry Gonzalez he may
ain, who tended to keep issues to himself; but
nd so unlikely ever to be chairman himself.
conservative, the most market-oriented member
s he liberal on cultural or foreign issues. He has
thout serious opposition.

1980-86; Pop. 1980: 550,268, up 32.1% 1970-80.
1, 62% married couples; 34.1% housing units rented;
39,200. Voting age pop. (1980): 388,067; 23% Black.

..... 123,328 (65%)
..... 66,579 (35%)

b. Mar. 20, 1922, Augusta; home, Augusta; Augusta
l., B.A. 1942, LL.B. 1948; Baptist; married (Naomi).
y, WWII; Banker, GA Railroad Bank and Trust,
1-76; Fed. Reserve Bank of Atlanta, 1949-50; Exec.
ov. of GA, 1963-66.

RHOB, 202-225-4101. Also Stephens Fed. Bldg.,
ens 30601, 404-546-2194; and 407 Telfair St., Au-
04-724-0739.

Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (9th of 31 D).
s: Domestic Monetary Policy; Economic Stabiliza-
Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance;
ight and Investigations; Consumer Affairs and Coin-
ment Operations (8th of 24 D). Subcommittee: Com-
ner, and Monetary Affairs (Chairman).

CV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
50	64	48	100	67	46
—	61	—	—	79	42

1987 LIB — 1987 CONS

37%	—	63%
37%	—	63%
37%	—	62%

Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	AGN
h Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
ales	—	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
abort \$	FOR	12) Nuclear Testing	AGN

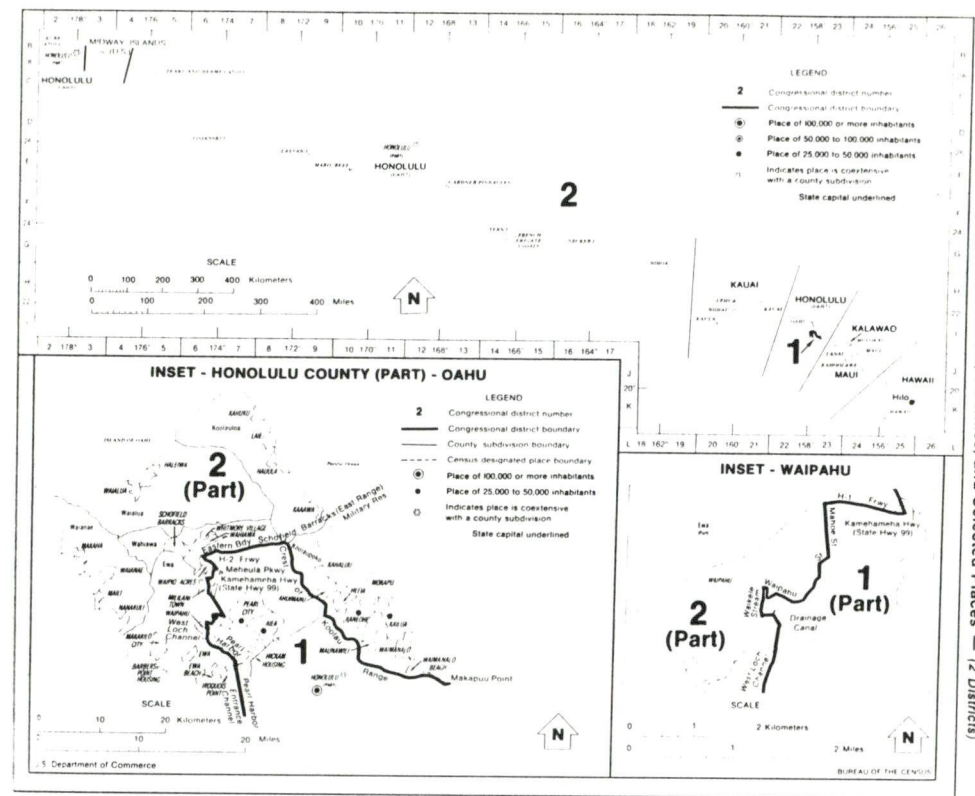
the state elected its first native governor, John Waihee.

Hawaii's native and royal past have given it some unusual traditions, including large landholdings; homeowners typically hold their land on long-term (100 years or so) leases, though a state law, upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1984, allows some to buy it outright. Much land is still held by estates, most notably the Bishop Estate (Mrs. Bishop was the last surviving member of the Hawaiian royal family) which owns about 10% of the state's land. Its five trustees, appointed by the state Supreme Court for life at \$250,000 a year, are supposed to spend all the Estate's huge income on educating native Hawaiians; control of the Bishop Estate was finally cinched, after many years of waiting, by Governor George Ariyoshi's allies in the 1980s. Meanwhile, land development generally is closely controlled by the state—wisely to protect the environment, say some; foolishly to choke off economic growth with red tape, say others.

Hawaii has a standard of living today that matches the Mainland states. But there are reasons to worry about its economy. Even after three decades of explosive growth, Hawaii still has only 1.1 million people, not a big enough market for a self-sustaining economy, and none of its major industries is on solid footing. Tourism is Hawaii's biggest business, with 6 million visitors in 1988—with increasing numbers, almost one-third of the total, from Japan and East Asia. But if the hotels are increasingly expensive—like the new fantasy villages—too many of the jobs are low-wage and menial. And the tourism business is cyclical, slumping in the early 1980s due to recession and booming in the late 1980s thanks to the weak dollar and strong yen. Tourism has helped to produce a real estate boom, as Japanese buy up property, sometimes knocking on doors and offering a million dollars for a house; but this puts housing prices out of reach of the ordinary Hawaiian. Meanwhile, the military has been important since the Navy built fortifications and a huge drydock at Pearl Harbor in 1919, but the big military buildup of the 1980s is over. Sugar was once the mainstay of the Hawaiian economy, but slumped when quotas on sugar imports were removed between 1974 and 1981. Sugar employed 56,000 Hawaiians in the 1920s and less than 5,000 in 1988; and the industry would collapse if taxpayers get tired of paying 20 cents a pound for sugar which trades for a dime on the world market. The docks, for years big employers, have been mostly containerized. The International Longshoremen's and Warehouseman's Union (ILWU) has long represented the sugar and dock workers and negotiated high wages for them, but its membership is down and its political clout vastly reduced.

One plausible future for Hawaii is as a center of Pacific trade, a meeting place between Occident and Orient: it has American political stability and is sensitive to East Asian ways, and it has a highly skilled labor force and first-rate transportation facilities. It is a place where you can get Korean kal bi ribs on the same menu as hamburgers, where sushi and ramen noodles, Filipino lumpia, Portuguese bread, and poi are staples. But Hawaii may not have the right habits of mind. It is used to being a producer of raw agricultural commodities and a site for tourism and military facilities, while its well-developed political machine has concentrated on propping up wages and modulating economic growth. But in the late 1980s wages are sagging and new sources of growth are needed. Governor John Waihee, elected in 1986, called the politicians who ran Hawaii since statehood "the first wave," and said, "Now it is time to take the gift they have given us and catch the second wave. Let us turn to the future." Yet Waihee is in effect the heir of the longest-entrenched and one of the toughest political machines in the United States.

Hawaii's Democratic machine had its beginning in the territorial politics of the 1950s, when returning World War II veterans like Daniel Inouye, Spark Matsunaga, and George Ariyoshi joined forces with former Mainlanders like Oren Long and John Burns, allied themselves with the then powerful ILWU, and cemented the allegiance of Japanese American voters. For a few years after statehood, in 1959, Hawaii tended to vote Republican. Burns was elected governor in 1962 and retired because of illness in 1974; Ariyoshi won in 1974, 1978, and 1982, and retired when he was ineligible for a fourth term. In time, Inouye split with Ariyoshi, and the ILWU's



power waned; the machine became centered on the governor's office and the patronage it controlled, from every state judgeship to the trustees of the Bishop Estate. But Waihee was Ariyoshi's man in 1986, and won after a rough campaign; there are echoes here of a Pacific Rim political style—cool, competent, tough, un sentimental.

Governor. For much of the 1970s and 1980s, Hawaii's politicians clamored to limit development. Now the Islands' two leading executives, Governor John Waihee and Honolulu Mayor Frank Fasi, are trying in different ways to encourage it. Waihee made a splash by trying, unsuccessfully, to get the America's Cup race run in Hawaii rather than San Diego. He supports the H-3 freeway (Hawaii has interstates though you can't get to another state on them) and has promoted a Big Island spaceport as a launching area for private spacecraft. At the same time, in the tradition of Hawaii politics, he is willing to use government to control business. He signed bills for special benefits for displaced workers and to raise the minimum wage, despite claims they would discourage business. And he told the directors of Amfac—one of Hawaii's Big Five companies—that he'd use the powers of the Land Commission to keep them from selling off their farmland for development if they sold to outsiders who would spin off units; they didn't.

Waihee's major failure was the inability of Honolulu council member Marilyn Bornhorst, for whom he campaigned personally, to beat Fasi in 1988. A Democrat when he was first elected in 1968, a tough challenger against Ariyoshi in 1974 and 1978, accused of bribery and defeated in a primary in 1980 and then winning his office back as a Republican in 1984, Fasi has dominated

Honolulu politics for two decades. He has tended to favor developers and wants to deflect the east of Pearl Harbor. Bornhorst accused Fasi of using "rumors" to win, but his \$2 million ad budget had a lot to do with it.

If that was a rough election, so was Waihee's victory in 1986. In the primary, he overtook Congressman Cecil Heftel with some tough negative ads and after an anonymous tipster released what purported to be a report of suggestions to state narcotic investigators by an unidentified witness that Heftel was a homosexual and had AIDS. Waihee won 46%-36%. For 1990 Waihee has a more active record than Ariyoshi, but he also has active political enemies and he is not guaranteed an easy reelection.

Senators. Both of Hawaii's senators lost leadership positions in December 1988: Daniel Inouye lost the majority leader race and stepped down as secretary of the Democratic Conference, (though Inouye serves as chairman of the Democratic Steering Committee which makes all Democratic committee assignments), and Spark Matsunaga lost his deputy whip position to Alan Dixon. But Inouye is now the number two Democrat on Appropriations behind Robert Byrd and Matsunaga number two on Finance behind Lloyd Bentsen, and both in their different ways can exert influence on issues that they care about.

Daniel Inouye is now Hawaii's senior elected official, the only person who has held major statewide office throughout the three decades since statehood. He is above all else loyal—loyal to his principles and determined to do his duty. Inouye is one of those Japanese Americans who served in the all-Nisei 100th Battalion and 442d Regimental Combat Team, the most decorated and one of the most celebrated American military units in our history. The fighting skill and courage of these Nisei, along with their mainland counterparts who volunteered out of the Japanese American internment camps, produced acceptance of Japanese Americans as part of the nation's mainstream. In politics after the war Inouye became a loyal follower of John Burns. Inouye was elected to the legislature in 1954 and to Congress in a special election when Hawaii became a state in 1959. He quickly became the most popular politician in Hawaii, and he was elected easily to the Senate in 1962.

In Congress Inouye was loyal to the leadership and to Democratic Presidents; his steadfast support of Lyndon Johnson's Vietnam policy got him named keynoter at the 1968 Democratic Convention. His steadfastness also helped him get other special assignments. He served on the Watergate committee in 1973-74 with low-keyed dignity and clear skepticism about the stories of Nixon aides. He was the first chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee in 1976-77. For all his concern about propriety, he was unwilling to jump on the bandwagon and condemn a colleague: he was the chief defender in 1981-82 of Senator Harrison Williams, charged with bribery in the Abscam scandal. Since then, his loyalties have taken him in somewhat different directions. For years he championed traditional Democratic policies of generous spending at home and a strong defense abroad. Yet, beginning in 1983, he has opposed Reagan Administration policy in Central America, including military aid to El Salvador and help for the Nicaraguan contras; he opposed stationing the Marines in Lebanon and sending American forces to Grenada. And as chairman of the Iran-contra committee in 1987-88 he was sharply critical of Oliver North and others in the Reagan Administration for violating the law but covertly carrying on what he considered a provocative foreign policy.

Inouye is not one of those legislators who churns out bills with his name on them; he tends conscientiously to his committee business, and quietly takes up pet causes on which he can make a difference. His key committee is Appropriations, on which he ranks just behind Robert Byrd and chairs the Defense Subcommittee. He has handled other subcommittees before, notably the one with the headache of shepherding through the foreign aid appropriation while avoiding controversial amendments. Inouye is known as a friend of Israel (a Methodist, he says he once considered converting to Judaism), but not necessarily an enemy of Arab states; his penchant for detail got him in trouble in 1987 when it was revealed he had inserted in an appropriations bill

small sum to construct schools in France for North African Jewish refugees. Inouye admitted an error of judgment and said—strong criticism coming from him—"I fear that I have embarrassed my colleagues." Other assignments have evoked strong loyalties in him. He chaired the Commerce maritime subcommittee and is a strong supporter of federal maritime subsidies and restrictions.

In 1987-88 he chaired a special Indian Affairs committee and showed immense sympathy for Native Americans—very much including Native Hawaiians. He pushed hard to get the American Indian museum collection, now at three separate sites in New York City, transferred to a new building on the Smithsonian's Mall, and clashed with Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who wanted to keep it in New York. He worked to settle the Puyallup tribal claims issue in Washington and to get an Indian fishing rights activist released from jail.

For 10 years Inouye held a leadership position below Robert Byrd, and in 1986 there was talk that he had backed away from opposing Byrd in return for Byrd's promise to leave the majority leadership in two years. Whether that's true or not, Inouye refrained from rounding up votes till April 1988, and got started later than George Mitchell and Bennett Johnston. The apparent failure of the Iran-contra scandal to become a Democratic issue may have hurt him with colleagues who hoped he could help make it another Watergate, and his tendency to work in bipartisan harmony when possible—as he did with Warren Rudman on Iran-contra—may have disturbed some Democrats. Others were grateful for the help Mitchell gave them as campaign committee chairman in 1986, or thought he would be a better spokesman on television. For whatever reasons—leadership elections are by secret ballot, and not even senators know who votes for whom or why—Inouye had only 14 votes, the same as Johnston, while Mitchell had 27, at which point everyone agreed to dispense with a second ballot.

Inouye has many consolation prizes. He chairs the Steering Committee that makes committee assignments—a less important matter in the Senate than the House, since senators serve on more committees than House members do. He is the fourth most senior senator now, after Byrd, Republican Strom Thurmond, and ailing Democrat Quentin Burdick. His popularity in Hawaii remains exceedingly high. It is only partly transferable, however: he strongly supported John Waihee in 1986, but Inouye campaigned strenuously for Marilyn Bornhorst and Mary Bitterman who lost to Republicans Frank Fasi and Patricia Saiki in 1988, even though Michael Oshiro was carrying the state.

Senator Spark Matsunaga, also a 442d veteran, is a persistent man who has made his imprint on public policy by championing his own special ideas and getting them passed into law. He has a gentle Nisei manner and writes haiku when inspiration strikes. His leading issues are peace and space. After 22 years of lobbying he got Congress to set up a U.S. Peace Institute in 1984. He has pushed a joint U.S.-Soviet exploration of Mars and sponsored a proposal for an International Space Year in 1992. He has worked to make Hawaii a center for space exploration. Matsunaga has also looked closely after Hawaii's economic interests, such as sugar, pineapple, and macadamia nuts; he generally supports free trade, but naturally backs sugar price supports.

Matsunaga, first elected to the House in 1962 and the Senate in 1976, is now the second ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee. He has not been a major force on the committee's big bills; despite his trade subcommittee chairmanship, it was Chairman Lloyd Bentsen, not Matsunaga, who managed the trade bill in 1987 and 1988, and he was not a leader in tax reform in 1986. But Matsunaga was the key leader who almost single-handedly got through the law to provide redress for the West Coast Japanese Americans interned during World War II. The law provides \$1.25 billion in compensation, with \$20,000 going to each internment survivor, and makes a formal apology for what was clearly an unjustified violation of constitutional rights and of simple decency. This was not an easy bill—it was unpopular with some vociferous World War II veterans and it was costly—and it could have been easily defeated. Matsunaga's success required genuine legislative skill and great persistence. Accord-

ingly, Matsunaga has become an authentic hero among appreciative mainland Japanese-Americans who strongly feel that after 46 years of waiting justice and vindication have arrived with an indispensable and dogged role played by the senator from Hawaii.

Matsunaga's only problem in the 1988 election was that some had doubts about his health: he had a heart attack in 1984, and a stomach ulcer in 1987, and he lost 15 pounds in 1988 from a case of Shanghai flu; he skipped the 1988 Democratic National Convention and had to be helped out of his Senate chair because of a wrenched back. His Republican opponent, 70-year-old Molokai rancher Maria Hustace, made some tasteless jokes, but the 72-year-old Matsunaga returned from Washington and was able to allay any doubts. He was helped perhaps by his assiduous courting of voters, whom he rightly asserts should feel fully American and proudly Hawaiian. He won with an overwhelming 77%.

Congressmen. Hawaii has two congressional districts: the 1st includes Honolulu within its old city limits (city elections now cover all of Oahu) and extends westward to Pearl Harbor; the 2d includes the rest of Oahu and the Neighbor Islands.

Of Honolulu, the tourist usually only sees the airport and adjacent Hickam Air Force Base, the Arizona monument in the harbor, and Waikiki, with its 40-story hotels rising within a few feet of one another, its restaurants and souvenir shops. But few voters live in any of these places. The neighborhoods around Honolulu's downtown and the university campus are lower income, ethnically diverse, and usually Democratic. To the west, around the harbor, there are many military families; these modest neighborhoods may vote for Democrats but are sometimes attracted to Republicans. To the east, past Waikiki, around Diamond Head and out to the Kahala and Koko Head beach areas, is higher income territory; these places delivered the state's largest Reagan majorities in 1980 and 1984, and make the 1st the slightly more Republican of Hawaii's two districts.

Congresswoman Patricia Saiki of the 1st District is the only Republican ever elected to the House from Hawaii. She won the seat in a uproaring contest in 1986, when incumbent Cecil Heftel ran for governor. Bitterness erupted in the special primary election between Democratic candidates Neil Abercrombie, a pony-tail-wearing legislator who was hurt by flimsy charges that he used marijuana, and Mufi Hannemann, a Mormon native of Samoa and onetime White House Fellow. Abercrombie won the special election and served a few weeks in the House, while Hannemann eventually won the Democratic nomination for the full term but lost to Republican Saiki in the general. Saiki, a former teacher and teachers' union leader, an experienced legislator and of Asian descent, was well positioned to take advantage of this discord and won 60%-37%. In her first term she made a popular record against the textile bill and for catastrophic health insurance, and she argued that Hawaii needs at least one Republican to speak for it. She was also an early supporter of Bob Dole for President. Democrat Mary Bitterman, supported strongly by Daniel Inouye, argued that Saiki's record on senior citizens issues was conservative and that she was too pro-military. Saiki won 55%-43%, running well ahead of George Bush.

The 2d District includes not only the Neighbor Islands but most of the acreage of Oahu, from the middle-class area around Pearl Harbor, with many military families, and the farmlands further out the island, between the two jagged chains of mountains that lift it out of the sea. Over the mountains to the west is the Leeward Coast, calm, sultry, and lightly populated; over the mountains to the northeast is the Windward Coast, windy as its name implies, with many prosperous and Republican subdivisions. The Neighbor Islands have distinct personalities: Hawaii, the Big Island, is large enough to boast huge cattle ranches, the active volcano of Kilauea, and Mauna Kea, the highest mountain in the world if you count from its base far under the ocean to the peak, rising in a slow, endless slant from Hilo or the Kona (western) Coast. On the north shore, with heavy rainfall and tropical foliage, are the old port of Hilo and Hawaii's macadamia nut industry; this is a blue-collar Democratic area. On the Kona Coast, where there is little rainfall and the landscape is dominated by lava flows, there are retirement condomini-

ums and a higher-income, more Republican population. Maui in the 1980s has been the fastest-growing island, with dozens of luxury condominiums and rapidly rising real estate prices. Molokai, west of Oahu, is the least-developed and most agricultural of the main islands; parts of it have the nation's highest rainfall, while others seldom get wet. Its large farm work force makes it the most Democratic of the islands.

The congressman here, since he won a 1976 primary, is Democrat Daniel Akaka. A one-time Japanese aide, Akaka serves quietly on Appropriations and its Agriculture Subcommittee—bodies with practical concerns that are especially important to Hawaii. His voting record on economic and cultural issues is generally liberal, but less so on foreign policy and defense. He sponsored a 1988 law regulating duty-free stores and an amendment allowing the government to buy electricity only from state-franchised utilities.

Presidential politics. Hawaii is one of the most Democratic of states, one of the six carried by Jimmy Carter in 1980 and one of the ten carried by Michael Dukakis in 1988. But in 1984 it did vote for President Reagan. Two sometimes countervailing forces seem to combine to produce these results: a strong Democratic partisan preference, plus an inclination to support incumbents. These two factors explain Hawaii's vote in every presidential election, its close elections when Republicans were in power (1960, 1976, 1984, and even 1988 since Dukakis did not carry the state overwhelmingly), its landslide margins for incumbents of different parties (1964, 1972), and its far higher than average percentages for Democrats when they were in power (1968, 1980). Hawaii is Democratic because it favors big government on economic issues and tolerance of diversity on cultural issues. It is pro-incumbent because it takes its patriotism very seriously, in part because the patriotism of so many of its citizens was once unjustly questioned, and in part because, out here in these heavily fortified islands in the Pacific, foreign threats seem more menacing. In the only state whose population center has come under direct foreign attack since the War of 1812, America can seem dangerously vulnerable.

Hawaii had presidential caucuses in 1988, which verged on farce; fewer than 30,000 people will part in a state of 1.1 million. The Democrats' choice was Jesse Jackson; the Republican party establishment found its membership ranks swelled by Pat Robertson supporters, canceled a scheduled straw poll for a week, and then let Robertson win.

The People: Est. Pop. 1988: 1,093,000; Pop. 1980: 964,691, up 13.3% 1980-88 and 25.3% 1970-80; 1.4% of U.S. total, 39th largest, 18% with 1-3 yrs. col., 20% with 4+ yrs. col.; 9.9% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 3% Portuguese, English, 2% German, 1% Irish, Italian. Households (1980): 77% family, 12% with children, 63% married couples; 48.3% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$273; median house value: \$119,400. Voting age pop. (1980): 689,108; 60% Asian origin, 6% Spanish origin, 2% Black. Registered voters (1988): 443,742; no party registration.

1988 Share of Federal Tax Burden: \$3,755,000,000; 0.42% of U.S. total, 41st largest.

1988 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total		Non-Defense		Defense	
Total Expend	\$4,957m	(0.56%)	\$2,392m	(0.36%)	\$2,616m	(1.14%)
St. Lcl Grants	477m	(0.42%)	477m	(0.42%)	0m	(0.06%)
Salary/Wages	2,078m	(1.55%)	219m	(0.33%)	1,859m	(0.33%)
Payments to Indiv	1,715m	(0.42%)	1,553m	(0.40%)	162m	(0.87%)
Purchasement	591m	(0.31%)	51m	(0.11%)	591m	(0.31%)
Research/Other	96m	(0.26%)	92m	(0.25%)	3m	(0.25%)

Political lineup: Governor, John D. Waihee III (D); Lt. Gov., Benjamin Cayetano (D); Atty. Gen., Warren Price (D); Comptroller, Russell Nagata (D). State Senate, 25 (22 D and 3 R); State House of Representatives, 51 (45 D and 6 R). Senators, Daniel K. Inouye (D) and Spark M. Matsunaga (D). Representatives, 2 (1 D and 1 R).

1988 Presidential Vote

Dukakis (D)	192,364 (54%)
Bush (R)	158,625 (45%)

1984 Presidential Vote

Reagan (R)	185,050 (55%)
Mondale (D)	147,154 (44%)

GOVERNOR

Gov. John D. Waihee III (D)



Elected 1986, term expires Dec. 1990; b. May 19, 1946, Honokaa, home, Honolulu; Andrews U., B.A. 1968; U. of HI, J.D. 1976. Christian; married (Lynne).

Career: Community Ed. Coord., Benton Harbor, MI, 1968-71. Program Planner, Honolulu Model Cities, 1971-73; Program Mgr. Honolulu Human Resources Office, 1973-74; Practicing atty. 1975-82; HI House of Reps. 1980-82; Lt. Gov. of HI, 1982-86.

Office: State Capitol, Executive Chambers, Honolulu 96813. 808-548-5420.

Election Results

1986 gen.	John D. Waihee (D)	173,655 (52%)
	D.G. Anderson (R)	160,460 (48%)
1986 prim.	John D. Waihee (D)	105,579 (46%)
	Cecil (Cec) Hefstel (D)	83,939 (36%)
	Patsy T. Mink (D)	37,998 (16%)
1982 gen.	George R. Ariyoshi (D)	141,043 (45%)
	D.G. Anderson (R)	81,507 (26%)
	Frank F. Fasi (I)	89,303 (29%)

SENATORS

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D)



Elected 1962, seat up 1992; b. Sept. 7, 1924, Honolulu; home, Honolulu; U. of HI, B.A. 1950, Geo. Wash. U., J.D. 1952; United Methodist; married (Margaret).

Career: Army, WWII; Honolulu Asst. Prosecuting Atty., 1953-54; HI Territorial House of Reps., 1954-59; HI Territorial Senate, 1958-60; U.S. House of Reps., 1959-62.

Offices: 722 HSOB 20510, 202-224-3934. Also Prince Kuhu Fed. Bldg., 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Rm. 7325, Honolulu 96850. 808-541-2542.

Committees: Appropriations (2d of 16 D). Subcommittees: Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies; Defense (Chairman); Foreign Operations; Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies; Military Construction, Commerce, Science, and Transportation (2d of 11 D). Subcommittees: Aviation; Communications (Chairman); Merchant Marine

Surface Transportation; National Ocean Policy Study. Rules and Administration (4th of 9 D). Select Committee on Indian Affairs (Chairman of 5 D).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	85	85	89	92	50	4	9	10	38	11
1987	95	—	89	83	—	0	—	—	29	18

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS			
Economic	86%	—	0%	74%	—	0%
Social	79%	—	17%	84%	—	13%
Foreign	70%	—	25%	68%	—	31%

Key Votes

1) Cut Aged Housing \$	FOR	5) Bork Nomination	AGN	9) SDI Funding	AGN
2) Override Hwy Veto	FOR	6) Ban Plastic Guns	AGN	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
3) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	AGN	7) Deny Abortions	AGN	11) Aid To Contras	AGN
4) Min Wage Increase	FOR	8) Japanese Reparations	FOR	12) Reagan Defense \$	AGN

Election Results

1986 general	Daniel K. Inouye (D)	241,887 (74%)	(\$1,039,418)
	Frank Hutchinson (R)	86,910 (26%)	(\$31,843)
1986 primary	Daniel K. Inouye (D)	191,676 (100%)	
1980 general	Daniel K. Inouye (D)	224,485 (78%)	(\$480,113)
	Cooper Brown (R)	53,068 (18%)	(\$14,382)

Sen. Spark M. Matsunaga (D)



Elected 1976, seat up 1994; b. Oct. 8, 1916, Kukuiula, Kauai; home, Kailua; U. of HI, Ed.B. 1941, Harvard U., J.D. 1951; Episcopalian; married (Helene).

Career: Pub. sch. teacher, 1940-41; Army, WWII; Vet. Counselor, U.S. Dept. of Interior, 1945-47; War Assets Admin., 1947-48; Asst. Pub. Prosecutor, City and Cnty. of Honolulu, 1952-54; Practicing atty., 1954-63; HI Territorial House of Reps., 1954-59, Major. Ldr., 1959; U.S. House of Reps., 1962-76.

Offices: 109 HSOB 20510, 202-224-6361. Also 3104 Prince Kuhio Bldg., Honolulu 96813, 808-541-2534; and 101 Aupuni St., Ste. 214, Hilo 96720, 808-935-1114.

Committees: Finance (2nd of 11 D). Subcommittees: Energy and Agricultural Taxation; International Trade; Taxation and Debt Management (Chairman). Labor and Human Resources (4th of 9 D). Subcommittees: Aging (Chairman); Education, Arts, and Hu-

manities: Labor. Veterans' Affairs (2d of 6 D). Joint Committee on Taxation.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	90	88	85	92	80	0	9	0	36	13
1987	90	—	84	75	—	0	—	—	35	21

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	72%	— 27%	74%	— 0%
Social	86%	— 0%	96%	— 0%
Foreign	86%	— 0%	81%	— 0%

Key Votes

1) Cut Aged Housing \$	FOR	5) Bork Nomination	AGN	9) SDI Funding	AGN
2) Override Hwy Veto	FOR	6) Ban Plastic Guns	AGN	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
3) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	AGN	7) Deny Abortions	AGN	11) Aid To Contras	AGN
4) Min Wage Increase	FOR	8) Japanese Reparations	FOR	12) Reagan Defense \$	AGN

Election Results

1988 general	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	247,941	(77%)	(\$494,580)
	Maria M. Hustace (R)	66,987	(21%)	(\$33,325)
1988 primary	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	180,853	(87%)	
	Bob Zimmerman (D)	27,360	(13%)	
1982 general	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	245,386	(80%)	(\$655,713)
	Clarence J. Brown (R)	52,071	(17%)	
	E. Bernier-Nachtwey (I)	8,953	(3%)	

FIRST DISTRICT

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 501,200, up 3.9% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 482,321, up 16.0% 1970-80. Households (1980): 72% family, 39% with children, 59% married couples; 52.1% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$277; median house value: \$139,800. Voting age pop. (1980): 362,478; 64% Asian origin, 5% Spanish origin, 1% Black.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Dukakis (D)	95,347	(54%)
	Bush (R)	79,323	(45%)

Rep. Patricia Saiki (R)



Elected 1986; b. May 28, 1930, Hilo; home, Honolulu; U. of HI. B.S. 1952; Episcopalian; married (Stanley).

Career: School teacher, 1952-64; HI House of Reps., 1968-74; HI Senate, 1974-82; Chmn., HI Repub. Party, 1983-85.

Offices: 1609 LHOB 20515, 202-225-2726. Also 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Rm. 4104, Honolulu 96850, 808-541-2570.

Committees: *Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs* (15th of 20 R). Subcommittees: Housing and Community Development; Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Economic Stabilization; Internation Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy. *Merchant Marine* (13th of 17 R). Subcommittees: Oceanography; Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment *Select Committee on Aging* (23d of 26 R). Subcommittees: Housing and Consumer Interest; Human Services.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	50	50	48	82	56	39	60	100	50	22
1987	28	—	25	21	—	57	—	—	73	52

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	48%	— 52%	36%	— 63%
Social	64%	— 36%	37%	— 63%
Foreign	41%	— 58%	38%	— 62%

Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	FOR	5) Ban Drug Test	FOR	9) SDI Research	FOR
2) Gephardt Amdt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
3) Deficit Reduc	AGN	7) Handgun Sales	AGN	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	FOR	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	FOR	12) Nuclear Testing	AGN

Election Results

1988 general	Patricia Saiki (R)	96,848	(55%)	(\$686,165)
	Mary Bitterman (D)	76,394	(43%)	(\$638,351)
1988 primary	Patricia Saiki (R), unopposed			
1986 general	Patricia Saiki (R)	99,683	(60%)	(\$536,551)
	Mufi Hannemann (D)	63,061	(37%)	(\$500,716)

SECOND DISTRICT

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 561,200, up 16.3% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 482,370, up 36.2% 1970-80. Households (1980): 82% family, 53% with children, 68% married couples; 44.0% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$267; median house value: \$102,300. Voting age pop. (1980): 326,630; 55% Asian origin, 7% Spanish origin, 2% Black.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Dukakis (D)	97,017	(54%)
	Bush (R)	79,302	(44%)

Rep. Daniel K. Akaka (D)



Elected 1976; b. Sept. 11, 1924, Honolulu; home, Honolulu; U. of HI, B.A. 1953, M.A. 1966; Congregationalist; married (Mary Mildred).

Career: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, WWII; Pub. sch. teacher and principal, 1953-71; Dir., HI Ofc. of Econ. Opp., 1971-74; Spec. Asst. to the Gov. of HI in Human Resources, 1975-76; Dir., Progressive Neighborhoods Program, 1975-76.

Offices: 2301 RHOB 20515, 202-225-4906. Also P.O. Box 50144, Honolulu 96850, 808-541-1993.

Committees: *Appropriations* (23d of 35 D). Subcommittees: Treasury, Postal Service and General Government; Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies. *Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control* (6th of 15 D).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	85	90	86	82	56	0	5	20	23	7
1987	64	—	85	79	—	0	—	—	0	7

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	79%	17%	73%	0%
Social	86%	0%	78%	0%
Foreign	57%	43%	63%	37%

Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	AGN	5) Ban Drug Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	AGN
2) Gephardt Amdt	FOR	6) Drug Death Pen	AGN	10) Ban Chem Weaps	FOR
3) Deficit Reduc	FOR	7) Handgun Sales	AGN	11) Aid to Contras	AGN
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	AGN	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	AGN	12) Nuclear Testing	FOR

Election Results

1988 general	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	144,802	(89%)	(\$153,163)
	Lloyd J. Mallan (L)	18,006	(11%)	
1988 primary	Daniel K. Akaka (D), unopposed			
1986 general	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	123,830	(76%)	(\$110,490)
	Maria M. Hustace (R)	35,371	(21%)	(\$32,339)

IDAHO

Idaho celebrates its centennial in 1990, but even before its first 50 years the character of the state was pretty well set. For as Randy Stapilus, author of the definitive *Paradox Politics*, puts it, "Idaho, they say, is what was left after they made Montana, Washington, Utah, Oregon, Wyoming, and Nevada." It was the last state Europeans set eyes on—fur traders who wandered here from their yearly rendezvous—and the first farmers here were New England Yankees, led by ministers, wending west on the Oregon Trail, in the broad Snake River valley. The northern panhandle, an extension of the Columbia valley of Washington, was first settled by miners seeking gold and silver; loggers followed. Mormons then moved north from Utah to settle in the east. But what brought the most settlers were federal water reclamation projects, first authorized in 1894, which transformed the barren Snake River valley into some of the nation's best volcanic soil-enriched farmlands. Idaho's economy is still based largely on agriculture, especially potatoes, and the state today, with only one city over 100,000 and much of its population still on the farm, uses more water per capita than any other state.

But the connection between Boise, with its gleaming towers and corporate headquarters (Boise Cascade, Morrison-Knudsen), tree-shaded streets and Spanish-style railroad station standing out against arid mountains, and the rest of the state is often tenuous. This is the only state with three separate state fairs; it lies in two separate time zones; the panhandle is connected to the rest of the state by a single two-lane road with tortuous switchbacks which is often closed in the winter. As Stapilus tells it, the state's politics was manipulated for decades by two bosses whose regional political origins barred them from thinking about high office themselves, but who could patch together statewide alliances—Democrat Tom Boise from the panhandle and Republican Lloyd Adams from the Mormon east. Today the regional divisions are plain in the 1988 presidential returns. Overall Idaho is a heavily Republican state, and the Boise area and the Magic Valley east along the Snake to Pocatello voted 62%–36% for George Bush over Michael Dukakis. But the panhandle favored Bush by only 51%–47%, looking much like Washington State which went for Dukakis. The mostly Mormon counties in the east, in contrast,

voted 74%–25% for Bush, much like Utah.

Idaho's population has nearly doubled since physical attractions and country lifestyle attract family people interested in a less hurried but atmosphere where traditional values are given areas. There are few trendy singles here; a percentage of households occupied by married outsiders for years: Averell Harriman developed 1930s; Ernest Hemingway's last home was near who comes here to groove on the environment, because they thought Orange County was not

Over the years, Idaho has teetered and to settlers had a Republican heritage, but Idaho was part of Woodrow Wilson's and Franklin Roosevelt against the rich East. Harry Truman carried Kennedy (helped by sympathy from Mormons, who was able to win 46% of the vote here. Then it turned right. Idahoans began to think of themselves corporations needing a protective federal government need to get a bloated, bossy federal government out of presence here: it owns most of Idaho's land and to protect the environment—by vetoing a logging destroying coyotes—Washington arouses strong reactions and the "Sagebrush Rebellion" seemed to be thoughts. They knew that Idaho has benefited from silver purchases, water reclamation projects as Stapilus says, they "don't want federal controls and turned into miracle miles."

That is one reason this nationally Republican governors since 1970. Another is the tendency government and politics, to field some of the able most able men and women who are Republicans and stick with entrepreneurship and making more national distinction, notably William Borah, the senator Church, who served 24 years until his defeat in 19 Relations Committee; and it had a bipartisan dynamic lobbyist and Reagan family friend Nancy Reagan political partner of her late husband. Its leading political Senator James McClure, have made a national mark Church had.

Governor. Cecil Andrus won his third gubernatorial after a long interval. He was first elected in 1970. Democratic nominee died in a plane crash, and the governor molybdenum in the "White Clouds" mountains came governor and then lost it as Interior Secretary for Idaho. Idahoans voted in 1980. Andrus's successor, John winning in 1978 against a Mormon from the east who against a lieutenant governor who campaigned against work law. But in 1986 Andrus only narrowly defeated Andrus immediately began cooperating more closely