

## FOURTH DAY

Monday, January 23, 1984

The Senate of the Twelfth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1984, convened at 10:10 o'clock a.m., with the President in the Chair.

The Divine Blessing was invoked by Mrs. Carol Caspary of Wahiawa Christian Science Society, after which the Roll was called showing all Senators present with the exception of Senators Hagino and Kawasaki who were excused.

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

At 10:17 a.m., the Senate stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair to meet in Joint Session with the House of Representatives in accordance with House Concurrent Resolution No. 1.

## JOINT SESSION

The Joint Session of the Senate and the House of Representatives was called to order at 10:42 a.m., by the Honorable Henry H. Peters, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

At this time, the Speaker introduced to the members of the Joint Session the First Lady of Hawaii, Mrs. Jean Ariyoshi, and her family, and Chief Justice Herman Lum. The Speaker also welcomed the various department heads and Chairman of the City Council, Patsy Mink.

The Speaker then introduced the Dean of the Consular Corps in Hawaii, Consul General Sunao Miyabara; Consul General of Australia, William N. Fisher; and Consul General of Japan, Kaizo Nakamura.

The Speaker appointed a Committee composed of Senators Cobb, Henderson, Kuroda and Young, and Representatives Blair, Marumoto, Rohlfing, Segawa and Stanley to escort the Honorable George R. Ariyoshi, Governor of the State of Hawaii, to the rostrum.

The Governor addressed the Joint Session as follows:

"Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Legislature, Members of the Consular Corps, Distinguished Guests and Friends:

"Your new legislative session convenes in a momentous year. The world is deeply troubled by conflict and rumors of conflict. Nuclear war and its effects are discussed openly and widely feared. Millions continue to be afflicted by hunger and social distress. The year 1984 sees George Orwell's prophetic book, "1984," near the top of best-seller lists. That chilling novel tells how totalitarianism can enslave peoples. And all the while, anxiety over the world's economy continues in spite of the hope that one of our greatest recessions is passing.

"In the midst of all this gloom, Hawaii shines forth as a place of beauty, peace and progress. In this year 1984, we celebrate with profound joy and gratitude our Silver Jubilee of Statehood. The youngest State of the United States will soon be 25 years old. As the world around us worries, we count our blessings, while ever conscious of our responsibility to be a bright, positive, American influence in the vast Pacific region.

"My first thought, then, in this auspicious Silver Jubilee year, is to thank Divine Providence for our blessings; to recall with appreciation the work of all who went before us to give us this greatest of civic privileges; and to take stock with you on our progress, our problems, our programs and our opportunities.

"I have appeared at this rostrum many times. Never before have I been so proud of Hawaii's people and of our political, cultural and social systems. Ours is a constructive community. Our proudest accomplishment is democracy at work among all our people. We are our great Nation's light in the Pacific -- a model for ethnic harmony; for prudent use of resources; and for reaching out, as our State Constitution says, '...with an understanding and compassionate heart toward all the peoples of the earth.'

"It is with these thoughts in mind that I come before you, as a partner with you in the work of managing Hawaii's precious resources for the welfare of all our people. If Hawaii is to continue prosperous and sound, we must work in harmony, pooling our wisdom and talents.

"I will present to you this morning what I believe are some of the most important matters facing us today. I will take up our fiscal situation, our educational system, our economic development, and the concept of our Pacific Outreach. I will touch on our fresh water situation, and on important social issues. There is much to be done as we move into this Silver Jubilee year, but I am sure you join with me in working with confidence and hope.

"In looking at our current State revenue picture, we find that Hawaii is in sound financial condition. Last year, I spoke of a projected deficit as of June 1985...a deficit that was a possibility if prudent steps were not taken. But you did take prudent steps in the Legislature's last session to address this problem. And our Administration complemented that effort by instituting timely restrictions on spending. Our combined foresight and action are why we are in better shape today than we might have been.

"But our ability to remain on a sound financial path depends on our willingness to recognize that we simply cannot provide all the programs and services our people may desire, however meritorious. There are limits to the financial resources we can realistically and justifiably seek from our people in taxes. Just as individuals and families must live with income limitations, so too must our State live within its resources.

"With this as a preface, let me turn to an important financial problem that must be resolved. There are many thousands of State and County government workers in Hawaii. You and I individually know many hundreds of these fine employees. We work with them daily. We recognize their positive attitudes, and the innumerable contributions they make to the lives of all in Hawaii. These are the talented people who make the machinery of our State government work.

"We have been trying but have not yet been able to achieve contracts with their union representatives. Our differences are not centered around whether the public employees deserve or need an increase, but rather around our ability to fund any increase.

"There are honest differences over the number of dollars or other resources available to government. We must continue our efforts to

determine what is, in fact, available.

"Within the resources available to us, we will be flexible and accommodate our public employees. But let me state emphatically that I will not support any tax increase to fund any agreement. There should be no misunderstanding of my resolve on this point.

"Recently, some have advocated that arbitration be used as a means of resolving these contract negotiation disputes. It is a proposal I do not endorse. While arbitration can have a place in settling disputes that arise under a labor contract, disputes over the contracts themselves are a different matter.

"These controversies involve huge sums of public funds. They have long-term impacts on the financial condition of the government. Arbitration removes decision-making authority from the hands of those elected by the public to represent them and make such decisions. It means the placing of that authority in the hands of one or two individuals who, beyond making one decision on how government money should be spent, has no responsibility or accountability to citizens of our State.

"As the elected Governor of Hawaii, I do have that responsibility, and I cannot shirk it. The decisions to be made clearly are major public decisions, and must remain the duty of those elected to make those decisions.

"More than any other area of government activity, our public educational system has had a tremendous impact on the shaping of Hawaii. Education has been the great door to opportunity, the path to equality, to a deeper understanding of our common humanity and its dignity, and to social harmony.

"Understandably, therefore, - education has been the government activity receiving most of our resources. Our 1983 bill for education was over \$600 million. The next highest cost was our bill for social services, which stands at \$350 million.

"At one time it was relatively easy to address the needs of our public school system. We simply added dollars to the budget of the Department of Education. But it's no longer possible to do that. The dollars -- coming from our citizens either directly or through Federal

funding -- are not as plentiful as they once were.

"Consider these figures:

"In 1963, Hawaii spent \$59 million to educate 157,000 students.

"In 1983 -- just 20 years later -- Hawaii spent \$420 million to educate 160,000 students.

"That's an increase of \$361 million for an increase of only 3,000 students. Even allowing for inflation, this can only be described as a remarkable increase in money spent per student.

"Yet some months ago, when I proposed a trimming of the school budget, one quick response was to do it by shortening the school year. That didn't seem an appropriate solution to me. It would seem that classroom time would be one of the last things cut, not one of the first.

"The close classroom link between a student and a good teacher is the very heart of successful education. I often recall the kindnesses -- and strictness -- of one of my intermediate school teachers, Mrs. Hamada. She took extra time with me, and helped me clear up a speech impediment. It changed my whole life.

"If we want to keep opportunities for a rich and rewarding classroom experience, let us step back and carefully take a long, hard look at what we are really doing in education. Let us ask ourselves if we are doing our job well.

"Let us systematically reassess our entire educational efforts. Let us identify every function -- everything we do, in every school, every district office, and in the central office of the Department of Education. Let us then determine whether each function is necessary. The question is simple: 'Does this function contribute to the quality education of our children?'

"For functions about which the answer is not clearly 'yes,' let us determine whether such functions are really necessary. If not, let us reallocate the resources elsewhere.

"Perhaps it is time also to provide a chance for the educators closest to the classroom -- teachers and school administrators -- to have more involvement in the decisions that relate to teaching. When they are challenged to be more imaginative and

effective, I know that they will rise to the challenge. But, if everything is prepared and frozen for them at the top, there is no room for imagination or flexibility down the line.

"Let me reiterate that Hawaii's public school system is basically sound. The structure of this Statewide centralized school system insures that equal educational opportunities will go to all our children. But we need to encourage a flexibility and a spirit that will allow teachers and children to build upon that foundation in their own way. Let us say to them:

"It is your school. Make the most of it and make it the best!"

"I am entirely confident that they will do just that.

"Abraham Lincoln once said that our children will sit where we now sit, and will decide the things we are deciding -- and it will happen faster than you think. He was right. We must properly prepare them for the future that will soon be their own.

"While the details are different, the questions I ask today about our University of Hawaii have the same intent. Our citizens quite appropriately invested nearly \$200 million in the University this past year. Is the University so structured and operated that our society is getting the greatest benefits from that expenditure? I don't mean to oversimplify what is clearly a complex problem, but I do mean to ask that question.

"Our University has done much for us over the years. It has been a powerful tool for the progress of Hawaii. The University of Hawaii has added quality to our community; it has contributed to and reflected the spirit of our community. It has also served as a center of research, responding to the needs of our Pacific region and the world. Perhaps it can even be seen as Hawaii's main contribution to making our world a better place. And those University achievements have been in many fields...in astronomy...in the liberal arts and humanities...in medical and health fields...in marine and ocean sciences...in geophysics...in engineering...in Asian/Pacific studies...in language and linguistics...and, perhaps most spectacularly, in alternate energy research. Yes, the University of Hawaii has been a unique barometer

of the progressive spirit of our islands.

"For many years, the University could look forward to continuing growth in size and resources. For many years, the University aimed to excel in all areas of scholarship. But today, those who are at the heart of the University's planning and teaching should decide in which specific areas we most need to excel. Let us use a familiar but useful rule -- the establishment of priorities -- to help in determining how our limited resources can be best used.

"Related to this idea of giving specific priorities to the University's academic programs is the effort of the University to reexamine its administrative structure, to see if more effective and efficient ways of doing things can be developed. I support that effort. On the broader administrative issue of how the University will relate to the other agencies of our State government, I pledge to work with the University to make those relationships simpler, faster, and more responsive. And we need accountability in this process as well as action.

"All this reassessment and tightening up will not be easy. But I believe that in the long run, they are the right things to do.

"Let me turn now to the business environment of Hawaii and our economic future.

"The philosophy under which this Administration operates can be stated simply -- even though the matters it deals with are complex.

"First: we know it is the private sector alone that creates the money that sustains the government of Hawaii.

"Second: we believe that governmental planning should not be a negative regulatory function, but should be a positive, constructive one by which worthy goals can actually be achieved.

"Third: we believe that our planning and economic development must continue to be linked and move ahead together. Why? Because our resources are limited and we cannot afford to waste them. Because our society is complex, and guesswork about the future cannot be tolerated. Because in this small and fragile place, we cannot risk economic or environmental disasters. And finally,

because if we plan well, we shall not have to respond endlessly to crises. We shall get things done today -- and at the same time leave open the constructive options that will take us on to tomorrow.

"If our State planning is to be credible, it must produce results. And we have had some good results to date. Let me list just a few:

"...Over the past decade, more than 80,000 new jobs have been created in Hawaii. We can look at those new jobs as having helped Hawaii maintain one of the lowest rates of unemployment in the Nation during the recent recession -- even though our population growth has been greater than the national average.

"...Our tourism industry has remained relatively strong during this difficult recessionary period.

"...To help small businesses, we have assisted in funding the Small Business Center, and have started a program to combat unfair and deceptive trade practices. We have made almost 200 loans, totalling more than \$20 million, to small, labor-intensive Hawaii businesses.

"...Almost a thousand acres in agricultural parks have been developed since 1975. And this progress will continue if this Legislature will agree to appropriate \$5.3 million this year for our continuing agricultural parks improvement program.

"...Acreage in the developing industry of aquaculture doubled in the years between 1976 and 1980, in part due to the investment of almost \$3 million by the State. Just this past Friday, I took part in a ground breaking for a high technology aquaculture project, the largest intensive culture shrimp plant in the world.

"...We have had great success in our efforts to promote our 'Made-In-Hawaii' products -- our garments, processed foods, and manufactured goods.

"...We have been at work revitalizing our commercial fishing -- not only with berthing and harbor and support facilities, but also with almost \$5 million in State loans for fishing boats, large and small.

"...To simplify the permit process, a new permit information center has been established. To assist

filmmakers and television producers, we now have a streamlined permit system.

"And perhaps no urban renewal will be more visible than the Aloha Tower Complex when this re-development work gets under way. The developer has been chosen, detailed negotiations are under way, and if they work out, ground will be broken before the end of 1984.

"There are many other activities currently in various development stages which will also contribute, as they come to fruition, to a stronger economy and a stronger Hawaii.

"Eight days from now, a conference will be held in Honolulu to bring together an international group of experts in computers, telecommunications, transportation, and energy to discuss the concept of videotex applications to transportation and energy conservation.

"I will be sending to you a proposal to allow our Hawaii Community Development Authority to issue improvement district bonds to help that agency proceed in the redevelopment of the Kakaako area. This area is vital to the development of a more beautiful and useful central Honolulu.

"There has been a great deal of interest in the work of the Tax Review Commission. It has been my impression that our tax structure, basically geared to the realities of the 1950's, must be reviewed in the realities of the 1980's. The review, when it is presented to you next year, will provide valuable guidance. I am hopeful that we will not make major changes in our tax laws before that review is completed.

"Our highly-successful Foreign-Trade Zone -- one of the finest facilities of its kind -- has finished its move to spacious new quarters at Honolulu's Pier 2. With its warehousing and manufacturing capacities expanded, it will continue to make a real contribution to our economy and Pacific Outreach.

"The total amount spent by all our State government agencies in the past two years on activities linked to economic development was \$76 million. That is proof of our strong commitment, yours and mine, to the success of business in Hawaii. And it will continue. Though our State is small and limited in resources, and at a great distance from overseas markets, we have accepted the

challenge of continuing to make Hawaii's economy substantial and successful.

"The 1983 Legislature took a significant step when it appropriated \$100,000 to establish a High Technology Development Corporation.

"This new organization will help high technology firms to find sites for industrial parks in our islands. It will help with financing, issuing bonds to raise development money. It will support the establishment and growth of high tech industries here.

"But let me make clear that while we are indeed interested in micro-electronics and silicon chips, our use of the phrase 'high tech' carries a broader meaning. Perhaps the phrase 'Pacific High Tech' will come into use, for we want to develop technology that is suited to these islands and these times and this Pacific Ocean. Thus, subject areas such as OTEC, biotechnology, ocean mining, ocean robotics and research, agriculture and aquaculture research and development, renewable energy, and telecommunications -- all these and more will fall under the banner of Pacific High Tech.

"Our Legislature in 1983 also made an appropriation that helped set up the Pacific International Center for High Technology Research, currently affiliated with our University of Hawaii. The Center will bring together Pacific nations' expertise, not only in research, but in designing the programs of the Center itself.

"To be of real assistance to this new and important organization, I have submitted a request in our Administration's supplemental budget to provide additional funding for the University's organized research program, with a significant portion to be used by the Center for its programs.

"To help our University support some of its other research activities, I will also be sending a proposal to you shortly which would allow the University of Hawaii to retain 30 percent of the overhead funds generated by its research activities and deposit them in the University of Hawaii Research and Training Revolving Fund. In dollar terms, this change will mean a doubling of the current fund level of \$1 million to \$2 million in a year.

"This increased level will result in

long-term tangible and intangible benefits to the State. It will augment the acquisition and maintenance of research and training equipment. It will improve both academic programs and technology. And it will provide seed money for an expanded flow of research funds in the future. It is an important and potentially fruitful investment, and I hope you will look upon it favorably.

"The new high technology organizations that we attract to Hawaii will be pivotal to an important movement now under way -- one which is going to continue for a long time into the future. I refer to our 'Pacific Outreach'.

"We are an American State at the midpoint of the broad, world trade area called the Pacific Basin. We are the only American State moving so quickly towards energy self-sufficiency, using renewable resources. We are the only American State in which tourism is the number one source of income. We are the only American State with so international an ethnic and cultural mix. We are unique in many ways.

"As we add our vision of the future to our history, our location, and our economic strength, we can see Hawaii continuing on the way to becoming a leader in the Pacific. We have much to offer -- in education, information, research and technical facilities, investment opportunities, and in our compassionate and respectful understanding of the varied peoples of this vast region. We are ourselves a Pacific people. We understand the Pacific way. And the Pacific is, without a doubt, the ocean of the future.

"I spoke last year in my State-of-the-State Address of our search for 'The Best Hawaii.' Today we can broaden that concept in a practical, ongoing way. Let us keep searching -- together -- business and labor and government and private citizens -- for ways to make it 'The Best Pacific.' Let our accomplishments in Hawaii further brighten the light of the dawning of this Pacific era.

"Whether we are dealing on an ocean-wide level or on a local level, our State government must plan, and program, and budget. So I ask you to consider once again the matter of our 12 State Functional Plans as among our best tools in our vital and continuing planning process.

"I strongly urge you to adopt the 12 Plans in this Silver Jubilee year. Our State Plan Policy Council has been reviewing them and has had significant input from the community -- from hundreds of individuals and organizations, in both the public and private sectors. Let me reiterate that these refined functional plans are guidelines, not mandates, to help us toward our preferred future. We can have confidence in them. They will allow us to change with the changes we cannot control, and to plan the changes that we can control.

"Turning now to something that is not in the future, but is of immediate concern today, let me review our fresh water problems. I want our people to know what we are doing about them.

"Last month, I instructed our Department of Land and Natural Resources to drill new wells about two miles above the existing Mililani wells here on Oahu. If these new sinkings are successful, they will produce about four and a half million gallons of drinking water per day for the residents of Mililani Town.

"We are working, with an equally high priority, to find ways to purge water supplies in wells already contaminated. The purging of closed wells must be a part of the overall approach to this problem. In the meantime, we will not ask anybody in our State to drink unsafe water. At the same time, we will try to determine more precisely what the level of danger really is whenever we deal with suspect water supplies.

"While we talk about some contaminated water in certain areas, let us remember that nearly all the water that comes out of Hawaii's faucets and drinking fountains is still the cleanest, the purest, and the best-tasting in the world. If there are any who question that, I urge them to ask about the water in a number of other places around the globe.

"I am asking this Legislature for funds to look into the potential value of developing a desalinization plant. With our population now at a million, it may well be that purifying salt water or brackish water for agriculture and other appropriate purposes is the best policy for the future. There may come a time when the great aquifers that have served us so well for so many years will no longer be enough.

"In this as in other matters, we continue to look ahead and to stay ahead of the needs that develop. Certainly nothing is more vital to Hawaii's future than abundant supplies of pure water.

"Let me turn now to what are sometimes called 'social issues.'

"We are maintaining our welfare support programs, but we are working these days with very limited resources, and with Federal programs which have had significant cutbacks. We have had to tighten our review procedures so that our neighbors who most need help do indeed get that help.

"Of the roughly \$350 million we spend each year for social services, \$197 million, or more than half, goes for medical help. Even so, it is not enough. But when faced with the stern reality of less money available for these services, there is simply nothing we can do but work out cost-containment programs and deal with problems of over-utilization.

"There are some situations in public service when your heart cries out to you to do one thing, but your head tells you that you can't, and it is just not possible to follow your heart when your hands have nothing to give. This is reality.

"In another area, we have proposed that our mandatory retirement laws -- in both the public and private sectors -- be abolished. This would permit those who want to continue working in their older years to do so, and thus retain a larger measure of activity and a greater number of options.

"I am pleased to report that this past year has been a good one for our HULA MAE housing program. The State sold \$141 million worth of tax-exempt, single-family-residence HULA MAE revenue bonds in 1983.

"These bond sales made possible a mortgage interest rate to eligible borrowers of as low as ten-and-one-half percent, at a fixed rate for 30 years. Up to 1,200 first-time home buyers may still benefit from these bonds, which would bring the total number of families buying homes through the HULA MAE program to over 3,800.

"I will be sending you a proposal to authorize the sale of another \$400 million of HULA MAE bonds to continue this valuable and practical

program -- provided Congress acts again this year to allow the sales of these mortgage bonds.

"No relationship in our community is more important to the general well-being than our relationship with our citizens of Hawaiian ancestry, whose forebears in ancient days discovered these Islands and developed a remarkable society long before European explorers found them here.

"This is a complex relationship. It includes dealing with the hard facts of daily life that we all must face. And it includes reverence for the symbols of tradition and continuity that are important to any society challenged by time's changes.

"We have seen progress in this area in the detailed review of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, and in modifications that should mean greater fairness and flexibility. I will be sending down to you for your consideration a Resolution regarding permitting multi-family dwellings on Hawaiian Home Lands residential lots. Another proposal will provide for a leasing program under which native Hawaiian homesteaders will have the option of using their leasehold interest as collateral to obtain conventional financing, in order to go ahead and build their homes and develop their farms. I hope you will be able to act on these proposals as quickly as good judgment permits. They are good for all of us.

"Consider the progress made in recent years:

"...We see that since 1975, more than 1,500 homes have been built for Hawaiian homesteaders. This is as many as in the entire history of the Hawaii Homestead program prior to 1975.

"...We see that the Native Hawaiian Development Office has been created and placed in the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

"...We see that important historical sites -- Iolani Palace, Kamao Point, Hulihee Palace, Lapakahi -- sites sacred in Hawaiian history -- have had significant preservation work done on them. It is fitting and proper that we all keep alive the memory and the meaning of such sites.

"But constructive and useful as these achievements may be, there is a larger issue at stake here. It is the

matter of not just how we perceive each other, but how we treat each other. Adlai Stevenson once said that how we treat each other is just as important as what we get done.

"Historically, the Hawaiian people have faced enormous misfortunes. In setting about to rectify old injustices, we can and should rely on government for some things, but we must also rely on our own people for others. For no government can reach inside a human heart to force that heart to change.

"And while we seek to rectify old injustices, we must remember also that we have today to deal with, along with the sad echoes of the past. As memories of injustice have remained for a century after the fact, we must find new ways of fairness for all.

"Let me say to you as we consider these delicate matters that I myself am no stranger to the emotions involved. When I was a student at McKinley High School, air and naval forces of the then-Empire of Japan struck a dramatic and destructive blow at Pearl Harbor. In Hawaii, Americans of Japanese ancestry were roughly and unjustly thrust aside by the power structure during those terrible events of World War II.

"Our family was ordered by the military to move out of our house in Chinatown near the waterfront, into Manoa Valley. We were not considered reliable enough to be in a waterfront area. I felt then a keen sense of injustice. And I have not forgotten those days. In retrospect, the experience was something of a gift -- it made me conscious of the need to be very careful whenever important decisions had to be made about human well-being, and in areas of ethnic and social justice.

"With this personal background, I supported the 1978 change in our State Constitution that established the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, or OHA. In recent months there has been considerable controversy about our Administration's attitude toward OHA.

"I have never questioned whether OHA should have a place in State government. Of course it should! And millions of dollars have been provided because we agree, that OHA should be so placed.

But the problem has been to work out OHA's relationship, in a legal and practical way, with various other

agencies of the State government. Because of its unique nature, the role of OHA has been more difficult to define than the roles of other, more conventional departments -- the Department of Health, for example.

"This work -- to find, define and refine OHA's role -- should take place through rational discussions, and in some instances, through legislation. These processes allow for the consideration and accommodation of the needs of both the community at large and individuals and organizations within it.

"I want OHA to be a vital support for the Hawaiian people. But even as it is helping to rectify an unhappy past, I would not want to see this vital influence turned toward diminishing the quality of the future we all should contribute to.

"The simple fact we must all remember in this relatively isolated place is that the State of Hawaii is bigger than any of us. Our total community here in the middle of the North Pacific Ocean is bigger than any of its components -- bigger than any individual, any church, any ethnic or labor group, any organization, et al. We have made our social advances because we have understood this underlying truth. We have seen it to be true, and because it is true, we have accepted it. And the final result has been a beautiful melding called, often overdramatically, the Aloha Spirit.

"My friends, the Aloha Spirit is real. And whether we are passing laws in our Legislature or simply passing each other on the street, if we lose the Aloha Spirit, we lose it at our own peril.

"Let me illustrate...

"In Honolulu recently, the noted writer James Michener spoke of the reason he chose the Honolulu Academy of Arts to house his outstanding collection of Japanese prints. He spoke of his initial intention to make the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York the repository of his collection. But, he told a newspaper reporter, while attempting to visit the museum, an aggressive New York policeman argued with Michener about parking his car. The arguing continued. Eventually he left without finishing his task of leaving his art at the Metropolitan.

"Later, on a visit to Honolulu, Michener decided to visit the Honolulu



Academy of Arts. He asked directions of a Honolulu policeman. And Michener said:

"(The policeman) was so kind that he walked three blocks out of his way to point the Academy out to me. I thought the difference between these two attitudes was so great that I can say honestly that these prints are in Hawaii because of the difference in attitudes of two policemen.'

"How many of us here today know of similar stories. The Aloha Spirit is real.

"Let me conclude with a quotation from an autobiographical sketch by that same James Michener. Michener was in Honolulu very recently and his wife, Mari, is here with us today. Michener's family had moved from New York to Doylestown, Pennsylvania, when he was 10 years old. And in remembering those years, he later wrote this:

'When I was a little boy in that small Pennsylvania town, a remarkable road ran past my door.

'To the East, it went a quarter of a mile and stopped dead.

'But to the West, it appeared to be limitless. In my mind's eye, I could see it going all the way to the Pacific and from there on across the ocean to Asia -- and eventually to the world.

'Even as a child, I understood its two directions and its two meanings -- limited and unlimited. And I thought how sad it would be for a human being to devote his life to the exploration of the eastern portion, which could be exhausted in an afternoon -- and how commendable to turn westward, and thus enter upon

a road and a complexity of roads that would lead to the very ends of the earth. I chose the western road.'

"My friends, we in Hawaii live on that unlimited western road. For all of us, there is something blessed about being here in the Aloha State.

"In this our Statehood Silver Jubilee year -- and in all our years ahead -- let us make the most of it, with all our heart and mind and strength and talents.

"Mahalo and Aloha."

Senate President Wong then rose and stated:

"Thank you very much, Governor, for being here with us and for sharing with us some of your thoughts. We have to admit that we have some very serious issues confronting us this legislative session. We look forward to working with your Administration in addressing these issues. I am sure that you and I, along with everyone in this building, share the fervent hope that this year, the Silver Anniversary of the State, will be a year of renewed commitment and progress for the benefit of all the people of Hawaii.

"If there be no objection, I hereby declare this Joint Session of the Twelfth Legislature adjourned."

At 11:33 a.m., the President declared the Joint Session with the House of Representatives adjourned.

#### ADJOURNMENT

At 11:35 o'clock a.m., on motion by Senator Cobb, seconded by Senator Soares and carried, the Senate adjourned until 11:30 o'clock a.m., Tuesday, January 24, 1984.