

FIFTH DAY

Tuesday, January 21, 1986

The Senate of the Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1986, convened at 10:00 o'clock a.m., with the President in the Chair.

The Divine Blessing was invoked by Mrs. Kathleen Wenke, Representative of the First Church of Christ Scientist, after which the Roll was called showing all Senators present with the exception of Senators Cobb and Henderson who were excused.

The President announced that he had read and approved the Journal of the Fourth Day.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR

The following messages from the Governor (Gov. Msg. Nos. 72 to 74) were read by the Clerk and were disposed of as follows:

Gov. Msg. No. 72, transmitting reports prepared by the Department of Health in response to the following:

Chap. 327C - Determination of Death;

Sec. 74, Act 300, SLH 1985 - Evaluation of the effectiveness of the State Health Planning and Development Agency;

Sec. 79, Act 300, SLH 1985 - Requesting a report on personnel changes;

Sec. 55, H.B. No. 1 (1985) - Evaluate the effectiveness of the health promotion and education office (HTH 908); and

Sec. 78, Act 300, SLH 1985 - Requesting the County/State Hospital Division to prepare a report on contractual agreements,

was referred to the Committee on Health.

Gov. Msg. No. 73, transmitting the "Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Hawaii, 1985," Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, pursuant to Sec. 431-45, HRS, was referred to the Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce.

Gov. Msg. No. 74, transmitting a report on the delegation of CIP projects for the calendar period ending December 31, 1985, pursuant to Sec. 9, Act 283, SLH 1983; Sec. 103, Act 301, SLH 1983; Sec. 11, Act 287, SLH 1984; and Sec. 264, Act 300, SLH 1985, prepared by the Department of Accounting and General Services, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

Dept. Com. No. 31 from the Office of the

Legislative Auditor, transmitting Report 86-7, "Financial Audit of the Boating Program," was read by the Clerk and was referred to the Committee on Tourism and Recreation.

INTRODUCTION OF SENATE BILLS

On motion by Senator Mizuguchi, seconded by Senator Soares and carried, the following bills passed First Reading by title, were referred to print and were placed on the calendar for further consideration on Wednesday, January 22, 1986:

Senate Bills

No. 1550-86 "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO LIABILITY OF OFFICERS OR DIRECTORS OF NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS."

Introduced by: Senators A. Kobayashi, Matsuura, McMurdo, Holt, Hagino, Soares, Chang and George.

No. 1551-86 "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO INSURANCE."

Introduced by: Senators Henderson, A. Kobayashi, George and Soares.

No. 1552-86 "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO NONECONOMIC LOSSES."

Introduced by: Senators Henderson, A. Kobayashi, George and Soares.

No. 1553-86 "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO TORTS."

Introduced by: Senators Henderson, A. Kobayashi, George and Soares.

No. 1554-86 "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO ATTORNEY'S FEES."

Introduced by: Senators Henderson, A. Kobayashi, George and Soares.

No. 1555-86 "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO TORTS."

Introduced by: Senators Henderson, A. Kobayashi, George and Soares.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

Senator Young, for the Committee on Legislative Management, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 2-86) informing the Senate that Senate Bill Nos. 1493-86 to 1518-86 have been printed and have been distributed to the members of the Senate.

On motion by Senator Young, seconded by Senator George and carried, the report of

the Committee was adopted.

Senator Young, for the Committee on Legislative Management, presented a report (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 3-86) informing the Senate that Senate Bill Nos. 1519-86 to 1549-86 have been printed and have been distributed to the members of the Senate.

On motion by Senator Young, seconded by Senator George and carried, the report of the Committee was adopted.

ORDER OF THE DAY

REFERRAL OF SENATE BILLS

The President made the following committee assignments of bills introduced on Monday, January 20, 1986:

Senate Bills Referred to:

- No. 1519-86 Committee on Judiciary
- No. 1520-86 Committee on Government Operations
- No. 1521-86 Committee on Health, then to the Committee on Ways and Means
- No. 1522-86 Committee on Health, then to the Committee on Judiciary
- No. 1523-86 Committee on Judiciary
- No. 1524-86 Committee on Labor and Employment
- No. 1525-86 Committee on Judiciary
- No. 1526-86 Committee on Economic Development, then to the Committee on Ways and Means
- No. 1527-86 Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce
- No. 1528-86 Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce
- No. 1529-86 Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce
- No. 1530-86 Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce
- No. 1531-86 Committee on Judiciary
- No. 1532-86 Committee on Transportation, then to the Committee on Ways and Means
- No. 1533-86 Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce
- No. 1534-86 Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce
- No. 1535-86 Committee on Consumer

Protection and Commerce

- No. 1536-86 Committee on Judiciary
- No. 1537-86 Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce
- No. 1538-86 Committee on Judiciary
- No. 1539-86 Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce, then to the Committee on Judiciary
- No. 1540-86 Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce
- No. 1541-86 Committee on Labor and Employment, then to the Committee on Ways and Means
- No. 1542-86 Committee on Labor and Employment, then to the Committee on Ways and Means
- No. 1543-86 Committee on Labor and Employment, then to the Committee on Ways and Means
- No. 1544-86 Committee on Government Operations, then to the Committee on Ways and Means
- No. 1545-86 Committee on Health, then to the Committee on Judiciary
- No. 1546-86 Committee on Health, then to the Committee on Judiciary
- No. 1547-86 Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce
- No. 1548-86 Committee on Health, then to the Committee on Judiciary
- No. 1549-86 Committee on Health, then to the Committee on Judiciary

At 10:08 o'clock a.m., on motion by Senator Mizuguchi, seconded by Senator Soares and carried, 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, to receive the Governor's State-of-the-State address.

JOINT SESSION

The Joint Session of the Senate and the House of Representatives was called to order at 10:33 o'clock a.m., by the Honorable Henry H. Peters, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

At this time, the Speaker introduced Mrs. Carolyn Peters, his wife, then welcomed and introduced the following distinguished guests to the members of the Thirteenth Legislature:

The First Lady of Hawaii, Mrs. Jean Ariyoshi, who was presented with an ilima-pikake lei by Senator Mamoru Yamasaki on behalf of the members of the Thirteenth Legislature. Mrs. Ariyoshi was accompanied by their sons, Todd and Donn, and their daughter, Mrs. Lynn Takemoto, and the Governor's brother and sisters;

The Honorable John Waihee, Lieutenant Governor of Hawaii; the Honorable Herman Lum, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii; the Honorable James Wakatsuki, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii; the Honorable Walter M. Heen, Associate Judge of the Intermediate Court of Appeals;

The Honorable William Fisher, Dean of the Consular Corps; the Honorable Tetsuya Endo, Consulate General of Japan; the Honorable Raul Rade, Consulate General of the Philippines; the Honorable San Jin Choi, Consulate General of Korea; and other members of the Consular Corps in Hawaii;

The Honorable Tony Kunimura, Mayor of the County of Kauai, and the Honorable Steven Yamashiro, Chairman of the Hawaii County Council; and

The cabinet members of the respective departments of the state.

The Speaker then appointed a Committee composed of Senators Kawasaki, Kuroda and Soares, and Representatives Ige, Kawakami and Okamura to escort the Honorable George R. Ariyoshi, Governor of the State of Hawaii, to the rostrum.

Governor Ariyoshi was then presented with ilima leis by Senators Fernandes Salling, George, A. Kobayashi, McMurdo, Solomon and Young, and Representatives Hashimoto, Hirono, Ikeda, Isbell, Kamali'i, Marumoto and Tungpalan.

The Speaker presented the Honorable George R. Ariyoshi to the members of the Joint Session and guests.

The Governor thanked the members of the Joint Session for the leis and remarked:

"I feel very privileged in this state, as I go from place to place, to have an opportunity to receive so many leis. Everytime I receive a lei, I feel like that young person ... a person who has experienced for the first time a very thrilling experience. Giving of a lei in Hawaii and the thought that comes with it is one of the things that makes our state a very different state, a very special state, different from any other place in the world. I want you to know that I truly am very, very grateful.

"My hope is that Hawaii will always be a place where we will retain the very special things that take place in our community.

"This morning I thank you very much for the lovely garlands of flowers but especially the thought that came with it.

"Mahalo!"

Governor Ariyoshi then addressed the Joint Session as follows:

"Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Chief Justice Lum, members of the Legislature, members of the Consular Corps, distinguished guests, and my fellow citizens:

"In the summer of 1787 — a hundred and ninety-nine years ago — a remarkable document was created in the City of Philadelphia — the Constitution of the United States. Thinking it up and writing it down was perhaps the most creative political act in history. And just over twenty-five years ago, our own state came into being with a similar document.

"Our State Constitution's Preamble says: 'We, the people of Hawaii ... reserve the right to control our destiny, to nurture the integrity of our people and culture, and to preserve the quality of life that we desire.'

"And in Article Five, the Constitution says: '... The Governor shall, at the beginning of each session ... give to the legislature information concerning the affairs of the state, and recommend to its consideration such measures as the governor shall deem expedient.'

"For nearly half the life of our state, I have obeyed this mandate each January. This morning I appear before you to recommend — for the last time — what I deem not only expedient, but also what I think is the right thing for us to do.

"The details of what our administration is proposing this year are in the written message that will be delivered to each of you. I shall touch upon them in my remarks, but will do so in less detail than in earlier years.

"I want to invite you now to step back with me and take a look at the broader picture.

"Let us look back beyond the past year, beyond my time as Governor, even beyond the past century. For we are the inheritors not only of what was achieved in 1985; we are the inheritors of the entire past. Abraham Lincoln said that we cannot escape history. It is from the past that we can get a sense of our future potential — as a state, an Island economy, an Island society.

"I take this approach in my final state-of-the-state address because I am convinced that all of us — even in the midst of solving the everyday problems of life, even in the midst of surviving and raising a family — all of us must keep in mind each day the special nature of this place we call home — this place which history has prepared for us.

"If you drive down Kapiolani Boulevard during the evening rush hour, you might easily think that you are on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles ... for something remarkable has taken place here in the past forty years. The intricate machinery of a complex consumer society has been put together here in our small Islands. We live on the tips of great volcanic mountains that rise up from the floor of the vast Pacific. And we realize more and more that there's not much room here!

"The straight-line distance between Kaena Point and Makapuu Point is only 44 miles. And the longest dimension of what we call the Big Island is only 93 miles. There is no place else in the world quite like these fragile Islands. Today they support a resident population of over a million people and welcome five million visitors a year. To make this place work, to make it habitable for future generations as well as for ourselves, we cannot afford to forget that our Island-state has limits. On a vast continent, mistakes can be made in the use of land and water. In our Islands, the same mistakes can be fatal. Living together here in the middle of the sea, we need a richer sense of community than is found elsewhere.

"The ancient Hawaiian society — a society that had existed for a thousand years before Captain Cook came ashore at the mouth of the Waimea River on Kauai — had such a sense of community. That Polynesian society emphasized *ohana*, a connectedness, a sharing of resources. Things were not perfect, of course. The common people were controlled by strict laws. The *kapu* system governed a great portion of everyone's life. And capital punishment was often used in support of that system. But the Hawaiian people were self-sufficient. They provided their own food supply. They were culturally rich and socially stable. Their world was in balance.

"Two hundred and eight years ago, when Captain Cook swung open the door to the Sandwich Islands — as he called them — everything changed. He and those who followed him brought a new and strange world to Hawaii, and these Islands would never be the same again. Along with a new religion, they brought the energetic mercantile traditions of Europe and America. And we are still living today with the effects of Cook's arrival.

"During the middle of the 19th century, the people of our Islands experienced innovation and confusion, success and failure, and political turmoil. And they faced a basic question:

"How can we survive as part of the modern world?"

"Today, we in Hawaii are still facing the same question.

"The early solution was to survive on the basis of successive single economies. At first it was sandalwood, and when that ran out, it was whaling, then ranching, then sugar.

"By the turn of the century Hawaii's new political, economic, and social structure was well established. It was in the year 1901 that James Dole borrowed the money to plant his first pineapple field out near Wahiawa.

"The structure was pretty simple. After annexation, the plantation economy was based on sugar, and later pineapple. Politics and social status were dominated by the 'Big Five' and their families. Old Hawaiian traditions had faded into the background, and the tiny seaport of Honolulu was the center of business and trade.

"This was another time of apparent social stability and economic consolidation. But the benefits came at a high price.

"The vast majority of Islanders had little political freedom — and little opportunity for economic or social mobility. A handful of people in power made the decisions and reaped the rewards. And that's the way it was for fifty years.

"At the end of World War II came the next big change. I was privileged to help in a modest way in contributing to that change. Had it not come, I would not be standing here today.

"When Jack Burns urged me to run for the Territorial Legislature back in 1954, it was with the conviction that we could change things for Hawaii's people. With our party gaining in strength, there was a chance not merely to change the political players in the game, but also to bring new opportunities to more people; to build a more decent and equitable society. Indeed, if we took office and did not change these things, we would be guilty of exactly what we were complaining about.

"So there it was: a chance to make democracy a reality; a chance for people to realize their best potential in getting a job and getting ahead; a chance for almost everybody to contribute to the well-being of

our Islands. We knew that it would not be easy. There are many reasons why people do not get ahead in life at the same rate — why some are more successful than others. But if we could make everyone feel at home — if we could make the government fair — then we knew we would be on the right track. And for more than 30 years, that's the track we've been on.

"No one person, no one administration, and no one political party can take all the credit for the constructive evolution of these years. Once it got started, it gained its own momentum, and the legislative accomplishments between 1954 and the mid-1970's were remarkable.

"In addition to establishing the efficient structure of the state government itself, the Legislature passed bills for tax reform; for critically important land-use reform; for greatly increased support for education at all levels; and for increased home rule for the counties. It also passed better laws to benefit our working people.

"Ralph Waldo Emerson once wrote that 'the height of the pinnacle is determined by the breadth of the base.' These were the years when, working together, we broadened the base of Hawaiian life.

"As I came into office as your governor, my fundamental aim was to continue this opening-up process. In my inaugural address in 1974, I put it this way:

"Whatever the challenge, we will at least try. I would rather try and err honestly than be faulted for failing to meet a challenge. To all those who would join in our endeavors, I want you to dare, to be imaginative, to be creative.' But I also said this in the same address: 'In this administration, we will speak of our efforts and our successes. But we will also speak of our disappointments and setbacks.'

"As in all endeavors, there have been disappointments and setbacks. Some stand out more clearly than others in my mind:

"We are today nowhere near as active a place for international trade as we have wanted to become.

"The fact that H-3 has not yet been built is a disappointment to this administration — and to thousands of commuters, as well.

"We have worked for years to establish a general aviation airport on Oahu, but it still eludes us.

"We have built new correctional facilities in each county in the effort to foster rehabilitation. However, with an

inmate population that has grown from 300 to more than 1,800 in the last 12 years, we are hard-pressed just to find room for all these offenders.

"Yet over the years there have been many achievements along with the setbacks. Before I touch on them, however, let me say that nobody knows better than I that the achievements have been made by working with the Legislature, not against it.

"As I look out across this chamber, I see my political friends and colleagues of a lifetime. As the issues have come and gone, you have been with me in some and against me on others — but we have remained colleagues. There are 76 of you. You represent your own areas — and each area has its own needs. Yet you work in the end as a whole. Only through the consent of a majority in each House can a bill become law. It is in the Legislature that the tensions between the needs of the individual and the needs of the whole community are addressed and resolved.

"When that great Democratic President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was campaigning for his first re-election exactly fifty years ago, he went home to vote in Hyde Park — a little town on the Hudson River in New York. On the night before the election, he spoke to his neighbors from the front porch of his house, and he said this:

"We Americans have had to put up with a good many things in the course of our history. But the only rule we have ever put up with is the rule of the majority. And that is the only rule we will ever put up with. If we spell the word with a small 'd,' we are all democrats.'

"Here then are some of the accomplishments that, working together, we have achieved in the past few years in Hawaii:

"ALTERNATE ENERGY. We have today a worldwide reputation as a leading center of research, development and use of renewable energy resources. Our pioneering work will be proven even more important whenever our oil supply is cut off for any reason — or when the oil finally dwindles away entirely.

"DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE. Its growth has been incredible. In ten years, the value of Hawaii's diversified ag products has tripled to more than two hundred million dollars a year. The state's leadership in developing agricultural parks, in supporting research, financing, marketing, and export promotions, has contributed significantly to this growth.

"AQUACULTURE. Although we have

had some setbacks, aquaculture has come in one decade from being just a dream to being one of our state's fastest-growing and most profitable industries. Today, we have 47 aquafarms, and 18 more are on the drawing boards.

"HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS. By the end of 1986 we will have made more awards of Hawaiian home lands in the past 12 years than were made in all of the prior administrations, beginning with Wallace Rider Farrington's Administration back in the 1920's. And the numbers just given to me this morning indicate that by the end of this year we will have exceeded more than one-half times the awards that have been made during the prior administrations. The thousand lots distributed in 1985 alone exceeds by far the distribution for any earlier year — and an additional fifteen hundred lots will be offered during this fiscal year.

"FRESH WATER SUPPLIES. Like our land, our supplies of fresh water are limited. We have given the highest priority to our search for new water sources, and we have had considerable success. In the future, it is clear that we shall have to turn to the sea and our coastal waters for our drinking water. We are preparing for that. We have done something equally important by conserving the water resources we do have. Some years ago there was a risk of over-pumping the Pearl Harbor aquifer as a short-term solution to increased demand. Your government would not allow the most valuable aquifer on Oahu to be endangered in such a way.

"IMPROVEMENTS IN EDUCATION. This administration has been committed irrevocably to quality in education. Sixty-two percent of the discretionary money of our State General Fund goes to the Department of Education and the University of Hawaii. We are also committed to the goal that every classroom session — at every level of learning — will attain the highest possible standards. The amount we spend on education is certainly important. But how we spend it — and what improvements in quality we get — are issues of equal importance. We want to make sure that every dollar we spend firmly supports the learning process itself.

"SUPPORT FOR TOURISM. In 1975, we set up the State Tourism Office, thus beginning a decade of unqualified support — both direct and indirect — for our leading industry. We have helped the Hawaii Visitors Bureau expand its capabilities. We have helped increase the number of foreign visitors to Hawaii — and they add impressively to the total number of tourists. In the past year, we welcomed close to five million visitors.

"FACILITIES. We have been constantly improving the physical facilities of the state — the infrastructure that makes life easier for everybody.

"There is a new campus for Kauai Community College.

"The Fort Ruger campus of Kapiolani Community College has also been built.

"We renovated and consolidated the colleges in Hilo and made major improvements throughout the University system.

"H-2 is complete today.

"There are new hospitals in Hilo and Kona, and others elsewhere have been extensively improved.

"We established a brand new harbor at Barbers Point, and made major improvements to commercial and recreational harbors across the state.

"We have built gymnasiums and new classrooms and libraries, and improved our airports. Our Honolulu International Airport is one of the finest in the world.

"NEW STATE PARKS. Since 1974, we had added 8,000 acres to our parks, spending almost one hundred million dollars to secure these priceless lands for our present and future generations.

"GOVERNMENT FINANCE. Due to our firm fiscal policy, this administration has never presided over a state deficit. Federal budget policies of the 1980's meant very difficult times for every state in the nation. Most states had to increase taxes or make massive expenditure cuts including layoffs, or both. In Hawaii, we have not increased general fund taxes. We were even able to give rebates to our taxpayers. There have been no significant layoffs of civil service workers. We have always stayed within the spending ceiling set by our state Constitution. I share your pride in these accomplishments.

"JOBS AND THE ECONOMY. When I became Governor in 1974, Hawaii's unemployment rate was well above the national average. Since then, it has generally been below that average. Even in the 1980's, when our nation suffered its worst recession since the Great Depression, Hawaii's unemployment rate was several percentage points below that of the country as a whole. And this has occurred in a state with a population growth rate significantly higher than those of other states.

"Complementing our economic growth, our training programs have produced a quality labor force. Hawaii's workers have

taken full advantage of the opportunities available — and have contributed in this way to our low rate of unemployment.

"NEW INDUSTRIES. New industries in Hawaii rarely become major ones overnight. Sugar took many years, and tourism took time to reach its present success. But for both of these someone began the work. In the past twelve years, we have either begun work on new industries, or nurtured along some seedlings. Diversified agriculture, biotechnology, aquaculture, film production, and energy resources development have all sprouted and are growing nicely. Even astronomy is now a growth industry in Hawaii, which has become a world leader in this field.

"This process of seeding an economic forest should not be undertaken sporadically. It needs to be an ongoing process. In the future, we should continue to foster the development of our ocean resources and of high technology appropriate to Hawaii.

"In looking at what we have done, and at the new things we can do in the future, it becomes clear that our citizens have more options than ever before. And where once there may have been, as my predecessor put it, 'a subtle sense of inferiority' in our people, we have tried to overcome that, so that all might have the confidence to succeed. The job is not complete, but we are on the right track.

"There is a unifying thread that runs through this list of achievements. The word is 'improvement.' Our Hawaii State Plan encourages each person to strive to improve the conditions of his or her own life. We have wanted to help people help themselves. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who ran the wartime Pacific Fleet from his headquarters at Makalapa, once said: 'If you need a helping hand, you can always find one right there at the end of your arm.'

"There are, of course, those who say that we might have accomplished more. I agree. But no one is prouder of what we have accomplished than I am. And no one is clearer about what yet needs to be done.

"Our administration will bring many issues before you. Let me list just four of them now:

"First, right down to our last day in office, industrial diversification and economic growth will be at the top of our list — just as it will be for you this session. Each of us will be taking action and making decisions on this issue.

"We will be counseled by some that our decisions must be to do whatever is necessary to meet today's problems. But let

me emphasize that we cannot afford to look simply at the short term. We must always be aware of what impact today's decisions will have on tomorrow's Hawaii.

"Economic development does not have to mean that we abandon all restraint. Indeed, in a small Island-state such as ours, economic development means we cannot abandon restraint. If we are to control our own destinies, if we are to leave a richer legacy for future generations, we must exercise responsible control and use common sense and the wisdom we have gained through our own experiences, to regulate wisely land use, water, waste, and our limited resources. Our desire to control our own destinies is realized through what I would call 'collective self-discipline.' If we don't achieve it, these valuable resources will be squandered — and the heritage we leave will be a sad one.

"For example, I was disappointed that the Federal Government wanted to sell Fort DeRussy to help pay for its operational expenses. What would be gained in the federal treasury is nothing compared to what would be lost in Hawaii. And for the same reason, I am concerned about the City and County of Honolulu's apparent interest in selling some of its lands for a single year's budget needs.

"Let us make decisions that will give us the best use of the resources we have — for today and for the future.

"My second issue: In past years, we have become quite adept at marketing Hawaii as a place to visit. Now we must turn these selling skills to making Hawaii more adept at marketing our expanding list of products and services. In addition to agricultural products, we should increase the export of our high-level professional skills, and sophisticated manufactured items. There is much more that we can do.

"My third issue: Down to our last day in office, we shall continue to urge participation and leadership in the affairs of the dynamic Pacific Basin.

"If you take a globe of the earth and hold it in your hands so that you are looking down directly on Pitcairn Island, you will notice something surprising as you look around the edge of that globe. Except for a sliver of Mexico, you cannot see any continental land at all! All you can see is the vast Pacific — dotted with tiny islands. Viewed from this perspective, the Pacific seems to cover half the earth!

"Well, this is our ocean! Not in a legal sense, but it is our ocean in the sense that it presents enormous opportunities to Hawaii.

"Over the past few years, the people of Hawaii have become more and more

aware of what is happening in the Pacific. There are significant developments in trade, science, and technology. Because of historic and cultural ties to many parts of this vast region, we have a unique mixture of Asian, Polynesian, and Western traditions. Yet to play our larger and rightful role in the region, we must now go beyond being simply a multi-cultural society. We need to become even more international. We need to make a greater effort to speak the languages of the Pacific region, and to supply the goods and services needed by the people of this immense territory.

"Even though specific opportunities may not be immediately clear, our administration will urge expanded Pacific interchange, through organizations like the Pacific Islands Conference, the East-West Center, the Pacific Basin Development Council, and our own non-profit corporation formed last year, PICHTR -- the Pacific International Center for High Technology Research. The future of these organizations is bright, and we must offer them continuous support. Hawaii has a head start over other parts of our country in perceiving the potentials of the 'New Pacific.' We must retain that lead.

"My fourth issue: Down to our last day in office, we shall continue to stay in touch with the human side of things -- particularly as we work to give our young people the best start in life.

"Our responsibility begins with their education. I have indicated that we spend great sums of money on education. How we allocate that money will continue to be critical. Ours is a good system today. More students are learning more than ever. Yet we can do even better. The link between the student and teacher remains pivotal. We must provide new forms of support for the classroom teachers who desire to do an ever better job of teaching. We must also be certain that our schools can open practical doors of opportunity to the working world as well as to the world of higher education

"Our University of Hawaii is a source of learning and a beacon of hope for our young citizens. Even as it trains students for a specific vocation, it also invites that person to consider the broader spectrum of human experience. At the university, our young people are challenged by history's noblest men and women who have contributed in wonderful ways to our civilization. Our university invites our youth to explore the depths of the human mind and heart, as well as the mysteries of our vast oceans and the infinity of outer space. They must be well prepared to lead Hawaii in this New Pacific Age.

"But it is not only in formal education that we have this responsibility to our young people. It also extends to the media, to the business world, and indeed to the very way that we conduct our own lives each day.

"If we are responsible, our young people will come to appreciate the past -- to appreciate, for example, the immigrant experience that began centuries ago with the original voyages of unknown Polynesian pioneers. Hokule'a's Voyages of Rediscovery, having proved the navigational skills of the distant past, have been an outstanding example of the non-formal education process.

"If we are responsible, our young people will come to understand a citizen's right to constructively criticize his or her community -- and also the obligation to pitch in with time and talent and energy on a specific community effort.

"If we are responsible, and if we are enthusiastic about our future, then our children will be, too.

"Abraham Lincoln said this about children:

"A child is a person who is going to carry on what you have started. You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they are carried out depends on the children. You will assume control of your cities, states, and nations. They will move in and take over your churches, schools, universities, and corporations. The fate of humanity is in their hands.'

"I realize that this is a formal legislative occasion, but I trust that as I near the end of this address, you will grant me the time to make a few personal reflections about this job that I have held for so long -- and about the process of which it is a part.

"Over the years, hundreds -- thousands -- of people have come to me complaining about our political process.

"They say that...

-- it involves too much argument...

-- it moves too slowly...

-- it interferes too much in their lives...

-- it doesn't do enough...

-- it tries to do too much!

"These perceptions are not altogether inaccurate, but I think they may arise because many people do not understand the basic nature of the kind of government we

are living under.

"Unlike the workings of the private sector of our society, which searches always for a clear, immediate, and hopefully profitable final result, the democratic process never quite arrives at the final result. The give and take of the political system creates a kind of uncertainty. To get the benefits of the freedom it confers, we must live with contributions and criticisms from a thousand sources. And we are always asking the important question:

"Shall we change things or shall we leave things as they are?"

"By contrast, from a dictator or tyrant we would always get a clear, quick answer — but we couldn't do anything about it if it wasn't the answer we wanted.

"As a public servant, how does one get anything done at all in the midst of so many conflicting ideas? Well, I'll tell you. Our next governor — whoever he or she may be — may follow a different path, of course, but this has been my way.

"When people come to me with a complaint or a proposal, I have been willing to listen carefully. I have always asked questions so their aim or their problem becomes clear to me. I have tried to consider the needs of all who might be affected by what they propose — to think of the whole, rather than just the part.

"I have tried to respect the opinions of others, even when they have collided directly with my own. As you know, I have tended to stand firm especially in unpopular decisions, when I have felt that such decisions would clearly benefit the state. In working toward any decision, I have always been more impressed by what I see as the value of an idea than by the number of people supporting it. And finally, I have always tried in this process to envision the future as well as remember the past.

"There is, however, a stabilizing factor in the midst of all this dynamic give and take. I have found that most people are good at heart. Most people want to do the right thing — when they can define what it is. And being citizens of Hawaii has helped them to define it, for here we have a political process unique in all the world.

"We have the powerful drive of free enterprise.

"We have the fairness of democracy.

"And we have the tempering, humane note of the Aloha spirit. No other state has this special spirit. And though it has been severely tested at times, it has never been distinguished. It is alive today, just as it

was back in 1854 when Kamehameha the Fourth ascended the throne of the Kingdom of Hawaii and said this:

"To be kind and generous to the foreigner, to trust and confide in him, is no new thing in the history of our race. I therefore say to the foreigner that he is welcome. But the duties that we owe to each other are reciprocal."

"Thus Hawaii began in generosity, and my feeling — after spending over half my life in public service in my native state — is that Hawaii will continue in generosity. For it is generosity that helps create a sense of community and of shared opportunity. We must continue to create this sense of shared opportunity — as newcomers arrive, as new ideas have their impact, and as the past recedes beyond memory.

"If indeed we can find a little time each day to actually do what it says in our Constitution — to control our destiny, to nurture the integrity of our people, to preserve the quality of life that we desire — then all will be well in the Aloha State.

"Blessed by Divine Providence and a bountiful nature, we shall have fashioned a decent and durable society — a society that can perhaps exert a modest influence in calming the awful winds of fury that blow each day across so many places in this world.

"We will be a useful example — the symbol and the reality of a community that is dynamic and humane — a place of peace and progress, a place of harmony and hope.

"Mahalo and Aloha."

At this time, Senate President Wong rose to remark:

"Governor Ariyoshi, I want to thank you, on behalf of the members of the Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, for appearing before us today and delivering the state-of-the-state.

"I think what you have offered us is a challenge for a most interesting session. It is hoped that over the course of the next weeks, we can work with you and your administration to achieve some of the goals that you have set for us.

"I do want to take this moment, Governor, to make these remarks: I think today is a very landmark day. This is the last time that you have given the state-of-the-state message to us and I am certain that this is a time of great emotion for you and our First Lady, as it is for all of us.

"I'm sure I express the feelings of all the Senators and Representatives present in this hall that we have the utmost respect and

Aloha for you.

"Governor, Godspeed and may the good Lord bless you and yours.

"If there be no further business by the members of this body, I hereby adjourn this Joint Session."

At 11:25 o'clock a.m., the President

declared the Joint Session adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT

At 11:30 o'clock a.m., on motion by Senator Mizuguchi, seconded by Senator Soares and carried, the Senate adjourned until 11:30 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, January 22, 1986.