

KA HULIAU

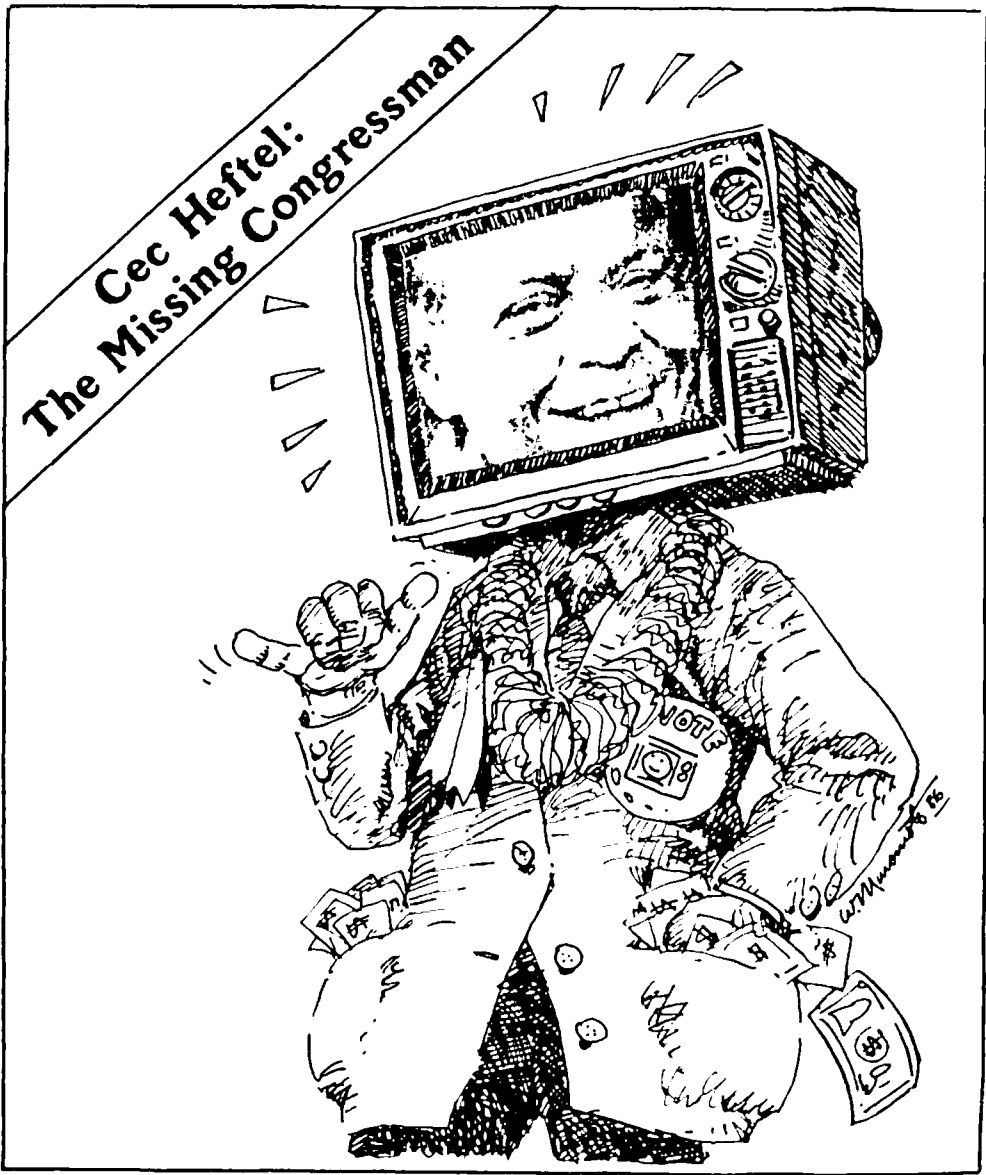
"the turning point"

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SPECIAL FREE ISSUE

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Sept/Oct 1986



Who is Cec Heftel?

By Clinton Maeshiro,
Roy Takumi and
Dan Kiyomura

Cecil Heftel wants to be the next governor of Hawaii.

His multi-million dollar media campaign has swayed enough voters to give him a lead in the public opinion polls. The Honolulu Advertiser has endorsed him.

But who is Cec Heftel? If he's "coming home" (the tag line in early television advertisements), where has he been?

The untold story of this campaign is in the record. It's a story that deserves to be told.

How Did Cec Heftel Come to Hawaii?

Cecil Heftel entered Hawaii's political scene with his race against U.S. Senator Hiram Fong in 1970. At that

time, Heftel, who was born in Illinois, had been in the Islands for less than 10 years. In the Islands, he was known only as a successful businessman and entrepreneur in the media industry.

But Heftel's fortune was not entirely self-made. Before his arrival in Hawaii, Heftel had married Edris Joyce Glassman. She was the daughter of Abe

The untold story of this campaign is in the record. It's a story that deserves to be told.

Glassman, the owner of various newspaper, radio, television, and real estate interests in Utah.

Abe Glassman had set up major accounts for Heftel's accounting business, including radio station KLO, and Heftel had been allowed to take over KLO after he discussed the station's loss of profits with his father-in-

law. Before long, he had acquired another radio station, KIMN in Denver, from his brother-in-law, and KGEM in Boise, Idaho. In 1964, Heftel purchased KGMB radio and TV in Honolulu and KHBC radio and TV in Hilo.

Heftel's entrance into politics was based on his ownership of KGMB-TV. Sidney Rosen, Heftel's biographer, concludes that a major factor in Heftel's political career was his "marriage into a prominent publishing and broadcasting family that provided him with access to the broadcasting industry and initiated his media awareness." Through his editorials as KGMB station owner, Heftel gained the kind of public visibility which made him a viable candidate in a statewide race.

Heftel: The Maybe Democrat?
Before the 1970 election, U.S.

Senator Daniel Inouye asked Heftel to
Continued on page 4

A Trail of Absences

The Congressman Nobody Saw

By Clinton Maeshiro

When Dan Boylan went to the nation's capital, he never expected that he would be back in Hawaii after two months as press secretary for Congressman Cecil Heftel. But that's all he could accept--nine weeks of work for the State's phantom Congressman put too much of a strain on Boylan's idealism.

"He's a smart man...but I didn't find a guy concentrating very much on his job," Boylan said in a Ka Huliiau interview. "Nor did I find a Congressman who appeared to have much of a value system."

What was Cecil Heftel really doing in Washington, D.C.?

Voting Participation

Since 1983, Heftel's absences for votes on the House floor consistently ranked him among the five worst Congressmen in voting participation. The

Since 1983, Heftel's absences for votes on the House floor consistently ranked him among the five worst Congressmen in voting participation.

Congressional Quarterly records the following performance:

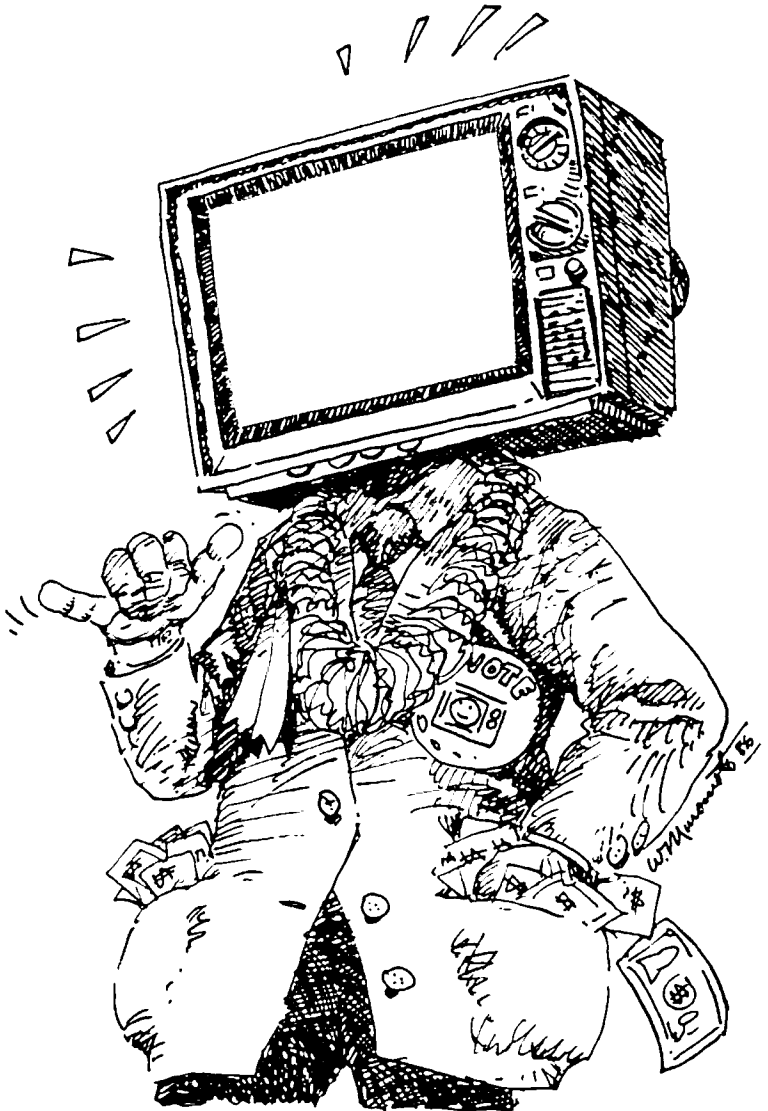
1983--absent for 66 percent of the votes (worst among 434 members of the U.S. House);

1984--absent for 42 percent of the votes (fourth worst in the U.S. House); and

1985--absent for 25 percent of the votes (fifth worst among Congressmen.)

Heftel has argued that his poor voting attendance is partially explained by his serious traffic accident in 1983 and post-accident rehabilitation. But Sidney Rosen, Heftel's biographer, states, "By August 1984 Con-

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The Congressman Nobody Saw

Continued from page 1

gressman Heftel was able to put aside his last artificial device, his corrective shoes, and appear physically normal in public." (Rosen, p. 309)

In 1985, a year when Heftel claimed he was ready to work, he still ranked in the bottom five. Before he resigned his seat in 1986, Heftel missed 31 percent of the House votes--enough to rank him 12th from the bottom among 434 House members.

And for the two years before his accident in 1983, Heftel had the worst voting participation record among Hawaii's delegation. In fact, his

cent participation on "substantive" votes only still ranked him below the average for all Congressmen on all votes, including procedural votes!

Heftel's Boxscore:
160 At Bats, 0 Hits

When Cecil Heftel ran against U.S. Senator Hiram Fong in 1970, he charged that the incumbent was a "me too" senator, almost never leading, but riding on the coat tails of his colleagues, and that he had only authored five bills. (Rosen, p. 148) Apparently, Heftel learned a trick or two from Fong.

During his 10 years in Congress, Heftel introduced 160 bills and resolutions. Only one measure was passed by the House. Not a single one of Heftel's pieces of legislation was ever enacted into law.

When questioned about his lack of success in getting anything through Congress, Heftel replied: "The question of bills passed is of no consequence except to satisfy one's ego." (Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Sept. 2, 1986)

Heftel also argued that he had managed to get his own ideas inserted into other bills and resolutions.

However, one of Heftel's former administrative assistants said that the former Congressmen's explanation about his ideas being incorporated in other pieces of legislation was "way off base." Bob Dye, another administrative assistant, said that Heftel actually "seemed to have no committed legislative program."

The New York Times on Heftel's Committee Attendance


In 1985, the New York Times reported on the members of the House Ways & Means Committee. The article said, "Cecil Heftel of Hawaii...a highly successful broadcasting executive before entering politics, rarely participated this year in committee tax hearings." (New York Times, Sept. 15, 1985)

Heftel's reply was that his attendance at Ways and Means Committee hearings was unnecessary because it was mainly "for show and of minimum importance." (Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Sept. 2, 1986) The remarks that public hearings are only "for show and of minimum importance" seemed to contradict Heftel's claims that he favors open government.

Perhaps Heftel should have attended

more informational hearings. Boylan said, "Frankly, he did not appear to be very knowledgeable substantively about Hawaii or anything else."

What was Heftel doing, if he wasn't attending committee meetings, voting on the floor, or working to get his legislation passed?



FORUM ONE

EDUCATION

Monday, August 18, 1986, 7:00 p.m.
Neal Blaisdell Center
Meeting Rooms

Bob Sevey, Moderator

Some of the Issues:

- Class Size
- Computers
- Vocational Training
- Teachers Salaries
- Local School Districts

The first 200 people who arrive will be able to receive their programs free of charge. All other programs will have a nominal charge to cover the cost of the materials and the cost of the program. For more information call 533-0502.

Specializing in News Coverage: Special Call: Elin McCully McCall

—Sponsored by Citizens for Heftel for Governor, 400 Pali, Honolulu, HI 96814

Although Heftel spent thousands of dollars on electronic "town meetings" for his campaign, he considered Congressional public hearings too unimportant to attend.

performance has steadily slipped since his first term in office.

The Federal Budget A Non-"Substantive" Issue?

Heftel also defends his record by explaining that he voted only on "substantive issues," while choosing to miss what he considered unimportant "procedural votes." He has never explained why 430 other Congressmen bothered to appear for these "unimportant" votes.

And Heftel's "substantive" issues didn't include House votes on the Federal Budget, the Farm Bill (which included a provision supporting the domestic sugar industry), Federal aid for college students, and Gun Control--all of which he missed in 1985 and 1986 alone. Furthermore, Heftel's 85 per-

Refreshments, Pupus and Entertainment

Cec Heftel

FUNDRAISER FOR GOVERNOR

Tuesday, July 29, 1986

5:00-8:00 p.m. — Aloha Tower \$100

58835

Make checks payable to Citizens for Heftel for Governor, 400 Pali St., Honolulu, HI 96814. Phone 533-0502. Please get 1000 number on your check.

Heftel called his \$100-a-plate event at Aloha Tower a "fund-raiser" but he distributed more than 1,000 free tickets to Democratic Party Convention delegates alone in an attempt to build attendance and buy their loyalties.

"The man never came to the office," Boylan said. "The month that I was up there he only came into the office once. And that was to have a campaign film filmed. And when I was back here working out of the Congressional office he came in perhaps once a week in the late afternoon. He would spend a great

KA HULIAU

Hawaii's Grassroots Journal

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Heftel's opponents have more accomplishments but fewer dollars. Left: Patsy Mink was an early opponent of American involvement in Vietnam and an outspoken advocate of civil liberties as a member of the U.S. House. Right: John Waihee was the majority leader of the 1978 Constitutional Convention which mandated the establishment of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, autonomy for the University of Hawaii, protection of prime agricultural lands, preservation of traditional gathering rights of Native Hawaiians, etc.

deal of time in the Pacific Club card-room playing bridge and he would call you from over there."

Dye said that Heftel "spent most of his time in the Rayburn Room or the House Lunch Room" when he was in Congress. Although Heftel said he missed some meetings and votes to undergo rehabilitation therapy in California, Dye said that "D.C. is not exactly a backwards hick country town (without decent medical care)." He said that Heftel was an outpatient who wasn't confined to the hospital. At about the same time that Heftel was recuperating in Long Beach, he negotiated a major station purchase in Los Angeles.

Where's the Beef?

After the New York Times article appeared, Honolulu magazine media columnist, Tom Jordan, observed: "There is

no way a state legislator could miss more than a few committee meetings, let alone roll-call votes of the House or Senate and escape press criticism."

But in this sleepy media town of Honolulu, Washington, D.C. may seem a

Former press secretary Boylan: "The man never came to the office...he would spend a great deal of time in the Pacific Club Card Room playing bridge and he would call you from over there."

little too far away to make the effort of looking up the record. Or maybe it's a result of Heftel's support from other media figures like Thurston Twigg-Smith, the Honolulu Advertiser publisher who contributed thousands of dollars to Heftel's campaign war chest before his newspaper made its "objec-

tive" endorsement of Heftel's candidacy for governor.

Heftel's careful cultivation of the media has resulted in a virtual blackout of information on Heftel's Congressional record, the views of his performance by other members of the Congressional delegation, and the fact that so many of his former staff members and campaign supporters in previous elections--Boylan, Dye, former aide Bill Souza, former campaign media chair Don Horio, and others--have decided not to support his bid for governor.

Doug Carlson, Heftel's former press secretary, once said that Heftel paid him his "ultimate compliment" when he told him, "You've gone from being a good newsman to being a good hustler." (Rosen, p. 177) Maybe that's a good way to sum up this year's gubernatorial campaign.



Perspective/Greg Elliott

1886-1986, a century of struggle

It was 100 years ago this year that the battle for the eight-hour work day was fought and won. It was a cause that galvanized the entire American trade union movement. It was a struggle that precipitated the only national strike in U.S. history.

The agitation for the eight-hour day began in 1884 at the national convention of The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions. The Federation passed a resolution calling for the eight-hour day and set May 1, 1886, as the date the eight-hour day would be implemented. Machinery was established by which the eight-hour day could be gained through negotiation with employers, and a form agreement was drawn up to be signed at conferences between the union and employers. But, if peaceful negotiations proved fruitless, the unions were to resort to the strike.

In Chicago on the Sunday before

May 1, 25,000 workers from 25 unions marched in a huge eight-hour day demonstration. In New York, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Washington, and many other cities, thousands of workers--skilled and unskilled, men and women, black and white, native and immigrant, organized and unorganized--were drawn into the struggle. Never before had a cause so gripped the hearts of American workers as did the call for the eight-hour day. Newspapers and other spokesmen for the employers wailed that the eight-hour day was "communism--lurid and rampant" and that it would encourage "loafing and gambling, rioting, debauchery, and drunkenness."

On May 1, 1886, workers in every industrial center downed their tools in demand for the eight-hour day. About 350,000 workers in over 11,000 establishments went out on strike across the nation. Altogether, it was esti-

mated that 185,000 of the 350,000 who struck for the eight-hour day gained their demand on May 1 or during the 10 days following. In trades where the working hours were 14 or 16, the work-day was reduced to 12. The struggle was not without sacrifice, however. On May 3 in Chicago, police opened fire on striking workers at the McCormick-Harvester plant, killing four and wounding many others. This led to the rally at Haymarket Square where an agent provocateur threw a bomb into a contingent of police officers, killing at least six and wounding 50.

Where has the trade union movement gone in the last 100 years? Certainly, there have been many great accomplishments. But what are the issues that will unite us once again? What will it take to galvanize the American workers into a united front against the vicious attacks and setbacks of the 1980s? Full employment? National Health Care? Adequate and affordable housing? Peace? Quality education for our children? The issues are there, its the fervor that's gone.

Take a moment and reflect on your visions for the next 100 years. Visualize the world you want for your children. Then observe a moment of silence for all of those who got us where we are. We must have the same courage and resolve that they did.

Heftel: The Untold Story

Continued from page 1

consider running against incumbent Republican Hiram Fong for Hawaii's other seat. While Heftel claims he was a lifelong Democrat, the idea of seeking Fong's seat was raised to him previously by Jim Ganley, longtime Republican Party area chairman in Aiea Haina and Heftel's political confidante. Inouye contacted Heftel without speaking to Governor John Burns because he was certain that Burns would think "I had lost my mind." (Rosen, p. 143)

Heftel lost the election but captured 48 percent of the vote against the veteran Republican senator. Heftel outspent Fong by \$80,000 to wage an aggressive media campaign in which he accused Fong of having done very little during his 11 years in the U.S. Senate.

Inouye contacted Heftel without speaking to Governor John Burns because he was certain that Burns would think "I had lost my mind."

Because the close race made Heftel a serious political player, the Burns supporters backed Heftel as a Democratic Party national delegate in 1972 to balance Hawaii's delegate slate. However, they still regarded him as someone not to be trusted. When the Hawaii delegation decided to cast their votes for anti-war delegate George McGovern, Heftel broke ranks and let his alternate cast the vote. Heftel's personal choice was Henry "Scoop" Jackson, a "hawk" on international issues.

When Fong decided to retire and Congressman Sparky Matsunaga chose to seek Fong's open U.S. Senate seat in 1976, Heftel ran for the U.S. House seat vacated by Matsunaga. In the most expensive winning campaign for any seat in the entire U.S. House of Representatives, Heftel defeated Republican Fred Rohlfing by spending more than \$9 per vote. One labor leader predicted, "Those people who got Heftel to run against Fong have created a monster they cannot control."

Although Heftel had promised to be a team player for the Democratic Party, his party loyalties gradually evaporated into the thin air of Washington, D.C. From 1978 to 1985, Heftel voted against the majority of Democratic members of the House more often than any other member of Hawaii's Congressional delegation. By 1980, he was publicly criticizing President Jimmy Carter's human rights policy for undermining U.S. strength and failing to support America's allies abroad.

In recent years, Heftel has voted against the Reagan administration's position less often than any other Hawaii member of Congress. His attitude toward the Reagan administration has been that Democrats in Congress should serve merely as the "loyal opposition." (Rosen, p. 246)

In 1984, Heftel organized a group of 20 Republican and Democratic Congressmen who were willing to cross party lines in Congressional decision-making. Sidney Rosen, Heftel's biographer, said that Heftel's "weak allegiance to the Party suggests that given

the right conditions the Party might be viewed as a liability." He implied that Heftel would consider running as the candidate of another party under the right circumstances. (Rosen, p. 320)

HEFTEL'S "NEW" TOURISM ECONOMY

In this gubernatorial campaign, Heftel's fundamental program for the economy is to "diversify tourism," rather than diversifying the entire economy. Reed Flickinger, a West Hawaii Today reporter, wrote: "Missing from Heftel's platforms are two catchwords that have inspired past politicians to great visions of our future—high technology and diversified agriculture." (West Hawaii Today, Aug. 3, 1986)

On the potential of diversified agriculture, Heftel once said three years ago that Hawaii still has "no alternatives of any kind on the drawing board" to sugar or pineapple production. (Pacific Business News, Feb. 28, 1983) On the feasibility of high technology in Hawaii, Heftel has called it a "fantasyland" to think that it is likely that the islands will ever compete in such areas because of its geographical isolation and lack of a "critical mass" in educational institutions. (Honolulu Advertiser, Aug. 24, 1986)

Heftel's alternatives are the film industry and a health care resort industry in Hawaii. Heftel envisions "a substantial film industry within a decade" despite a recent study by the Department of Planning & Economic Development which said that there were no assurances that film industry development would occur even with greater State financial backing.

One labor leader predicted, "Those people who got Heftel to run against Fong have created a monster they cannot control."

Although Heftel claims that the industry has a "large" job creation potential, the most significant economic impact of films done in Hawaii, such as "Hawaii Five-O" and "Magnum P.I.," are that they serve as "free commercials" for the visitor industry when Hawaii's scenery is shown to Mainland and foreign viewers.

Heftel's health resort industry is pure-and-simple expansion of the visitor count. "The world already sees us as this vast bastion of vacationland," he said. "Combine that with the idea if you're looking for the Fountain of Youth, it's here in Hawaii." (Honolulu Advertiser, Aug. 24, 1986)

HEFTEL'S VIEW OF LABOR

In response to the frequently voiced criticism by some businessmen and the media that Hawaii has an "anti-business" climate, Heftel said, "I'm identified with business. I change the whole climate when I'm elected." He added, "I don't care about the unions, they want jobs too." (West Hawaii Today, Aug. 3, 1986)

Heftel has opposed the State workers' compensation fund which could have provided competition for the private

insurance companies and some relief on rates. The fund was a "dividing line" issue in the past Legislature between the labor unions and the Insurance Industry lobbyists because it took the heat off of attempts to gut the protection to injured workers offered by the current law.

Insiders reported that the Rutledge-led unions, Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees, Local 5, and Teamsters & Allied Workers, Local 996, made "a deal" with Heftel two months before they announced their endorsement. Aside from these unions and SHOPO, the police officers' union, no major labor

Heftel said that he's "not particularly impressed with much that goes on in the labor movement now, because labor no longer needs to be defended."

organization has endorsed Heftel for governor.

It's not surprising. Heftel's own attitude toward his employees has been that management should have undisputed control. For example, Morgan "Pogo Poge" White, former disc jockey for several Heftel stations, said, "Cec isn't the kind of man who will apologize." White recalled an incident in Denver when a popular disc jockey went into Heftel's office to ask for a raise. Heftel fired him on the spot. (Rosen, p. 110)

Dan Boylan, Heftel's former press secretary in Washington, D.C., said, "I also did not like the way he treated people. It seemed to me he had a tendency to demean people who worked for him."

After Cec Heftel bought KGMB-TV, his employees organized a union. "The union election was a great disappointment to Cec," Bob Sevey, former KGMB-TV news director, recalled. "Even the idea that his employees would hold an election angered him." (Rosen, p. 114)

In an interview for Rosen's dissertation, Heftel said that he's "not particularly impressed with much that goes on in the labor movement now, because labor no longer needs to be defended." (Rosen, p. 56) According to Rosen, Heftel once contended that labor's struggle for higher wages has eroded America's competitive economic position in the world.

HEFTEL SUPPORTS NOT-QUITE-EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

Although he supports the Equal Rights Amendment, the right to abortion and other issues which are popular in Hawaii's liberal political climate, Heftel falls short in his personal and political life of supporting full equality for women. As a member of the Mormon Church, for example, Heftel believes that it is important to have role differentiation in the Church and that women should not be allowed to be priests.

KGMB-TV news director Bob Sevey admitted that Heftel had a "hang-up about women" when he owned the television station. He said Heftel felt that men do different and more valuable work than women do, even when the work

appears to be the same, and they ought to be compensated more for their greater contributions. (Rosen, p. 115)

While Sevey claims Heftel's attitude has changed, Heftel said at an UHPA forum at the University of Hawaii on April 24 that he foresees only a "slow transition" to pay equity for women. Mink and Walhee, his major Democratic opponents, have called for correction of pay inequities among government workers wherever they exist. Heftel failed to even show up for a major candidate forum sponsored by Working Women of Hawaii.

Sevey: Heftel felt that men do different and more valuable work than women do, even when the work appears to be the same, and they ought to be compensated more for their greater contributions.

Biographer Rosen admitted, "The suggestion that Heftel tends towards sexism in the roles that women play within his political organization seems to have some validity. Through 1983, there has only been one woman among his eleven administrative assistants and district directors." (Rosen, p. 320)

HEFTEL: HAWAIIANS NEED HIGHER "ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE"

While Heftel made a show of co-sponsoring (not introducing) legislation for Native Hawaiian reparations when the issue hit the public limelight, he told people at a meeting conducted by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs in 1981 that Hawaiians would have difficulty in making their case. He said "the question that hangs in the air is, 'If your claims are so important, how could you have allowed statehood to come about without pressing the issue.'" (Rosen, p. 248)

It's not clear whether Heftel believes that Hawaiians are capable of conducting their own affairs. In his response to an OHA questionnaire this year, Heftel even indicated doubts that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs would continue its existence in the future. He also has said that development projects on Hawaiian lands should be turned over to "a higher economic intelligence that knows how to use the land." (Honolulu Advertiser, Aug. 16, 1986)

Heftel: "We tell them (the poor) cock and bull stories about how we're going to take care of them, but we can't afford to take care of them."

Heftel has not been a strong advocate of government support for Hawaiians and the poor. In 1979, Heftel made a clear explanation of his position on government assistance to disadvantaged groups. "We tell them (the poor) cock and bull stories about how we're going to take care of them, but we can't afford to take care of them," he said. (Rosen, p. 244) In 1985, Heftel voted against legislation to put jobless youth back to work on government-sponsored conservation projects in a revival of the successful Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps. As a Congressman, he also voted to cut CETA

by over 100,000 jobs.

HEFTEL'S STANDS ON OTHER ISSUES

EDUCATION. Heftel has no objections to a kind of tracking system in education where students are offered unequal educations based on family wealth and background. As a Congressman, Heftel voted in favor of tuition tax credits for private schools. A major plank in his education platform in the gubernatorial race is a proposal to establish as many as eight vocationally oriented high schools that would offer job-oriented training for skilled blue collar or service occupations because "We should educate for living, and living is working." (Honolulu Advertiser, Aug. 26, 1986)

Heftel offers no support for the student who needs more financial support to aspire for a higher education rather than attend such a vocational school. As a Congressman, he missed several votes in 1985 to reauthorize Federal spending for college student loans and other financial aid under the Higher Education Act.

CRIME. After his home in Kahala was burglarized, Heftel installed a \$10,000 security system and publicly called for stiffer criminal laws. Unlike Mink and Walhee, Heftel supports the death penalty.

TAXES. Although the Tax Commission concluded that Hawaii's tax structure had become relatively regressive due to Federal tax changes over time, Heftel has claimed that Hawaii's tax system

Heftel consistently favored funding for the B-1 Bomber, neutron bomb and Trident II missile in Congress.

tends to "exacerbate the problem because they cause the government to prevent, interrupt...aggressive business climate." (Pacific Business News, Feb. 28, 1983) Instead of calling for tax reform in the islands, he has supported options such as consideration of pari-mutuel betting, i.e. legalized gambling, to raise revenues for the counties. (Hawaii Tribune-Herald, Jan. 14, 1986)

Hawaii's low corporate income tax rates would seem to be safe under a Heftel administration. In 1985, Congressman Heftel voted against a resolution supporting a minimum corporate tax. The proposal would have forced the committee to raise \$25 billion annually from corporations to be used to cut individual income taxes or to reduce the federal budget deficit.

ENVIRONMENT. Despite his leap onto the anti-pesticide bandwagon in Hawaii, Heftel voted against key environmental legislation considered by Congress in 1985 which would have allowed victims to sue in Federal court those persons responsible for dumping toxic wastes. He also voted against a provision to raise some of the money for the Superfund—a \$1.6 billion clean-up effort—from taxes on polluters responsible for toxic waste dump sites.

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES. Heftel's Congressional voting record on international issues is hard to pin down as right or left because his position tends to shift with the perceived mood

of the country. But he consistently favored funding for the B-1 Bomber, neutron bomb and Trident II missile in Congress.

His stand on the production of chemical weapons is puzzling. On June 19, 1985, Heftel voted in favor of an amendment to the FY 86 Defense Authorization Bill to authorize \$124 million to produce chemical weapons. Later, in a letter to a constituent, he wrote that he "will continue to speak out on the dangers and shortcomings of chemical weapons."

On Star Wars research, Heftel voted against attempts to significantly reduce the level of funding. He opposed the Dellums proposal to reduce funding from \$2.5 billion to \$954 million and the Mavroules amendment to reduce it from \$2.5 billion to \$1.4 billion. Finally, Heftel went along with a relatively minor decrease to \$2.1 billion.

Heftel also voted against a proposal by the Congressional Black Caucus which

Heftel said that development projects on Hawaiian lands should be turned over to "a higher economic intelligence that knows how to use the land."

called for reducing the deficit to \$74 billion by 1988, cutting defense spending below 1985 levels and repealing some 1981 tax breaks.

On Central America, Heftel usually voted against military aid but supported "humanitarian" assistance to the Nicaraguan contras. (He opposed attempts to investigate allegations of misuse of U.S. funds by the contras before additional aid was extended.) Heftel also voted against an attempt to prohibit U.S. intelligence agencies from funding military operations in Nicaragua. He also favored sending U.S. combat troops into Nicaragua if the President felt it was necessary.

Although he has supported the nuclear freeze, Heftel still retains a Cold War view of the world in which the Soviet threat must be met by more aggressive U.S. action. That's why he cheered the bombing of Libya and the invasion of Grenada. Biographer Rosen notes his hostility to "the Russians, who he strongly believes are the real bad guys in the world." (Rosen, p. 254)

HEFTEL'S CONFLICT OF INTERESTS.

Heftel's television commercials and
Continued on back page

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Heftel: The untold story

Continued from page 5

campaign propaganda claims "he can't be bought." However, no word is said about the candidate who is trying to literally buy an election.

Heftel's successful campaign for the U.S. Congress in 1976 was the costliest for a seat in the House of Representatives. In the current primary election campaign, Heftel has already spent more than \$2 million, and will probably shatter records for a Hawaii election by using more than \$5 million in a bid for the State's highest office.

Heftel claims that he doesn't have any conflict-of-interests because his personal wealth allows him to get along without incurring political debts. As a multimillionaire with TV stations and other investments in Hawaii and across the nation, Heftel is his own "special interest."

In 1978, the Congressional Quarterly cited Heftel as possibly in conflict-of-interest for introducing 4 bills proposing additional requirements for pay and cable televisions which directly competed with his broadcast television stations. As for this gubernatorial campaign, his current economic holdings--several radio and television stations and a new tourism promotion and marketing company--seem closely related to both the film industry and the visitor industry, which he has empha-

sized in the economic development platform for Hawaii.

Heftel's massive campaign spending is no surprise. "He believes that in order to make money you have to spend a lot of money," Jeff Watanabe, Heftel's attorney, explained. (Rosen, p. 121)

But the massive campaign spending is not merely an investment in the interests of Heftel's economic holdings. Heftel has the desire to achieve something which few men have done. And his eye may also be on the future, with Chris Heftel and other children and family relatives playing key roles in the campaign. Biographer Sidney Rosen observed that Heftel has desired that his children to get involved in politics and "a glint appeared in his eyes when the possibility" of "a Heftel political dynasty" was discussed. (Rosen, p. 94.)

Is Heftel a genuine Democrat? Does he stand for jobs, education, and equal opportunity for all Hawaii's people? Did he carry out his own responsibilities as Hawaii's Congressman? The answers lie in the untold story of this campaign, revealed in the record but ignored by the news media.

For Hawaii's voters, it's not a very flattering story about Cecil Heftel, multimillionaire media owner and former Congressman. But it's a story which deserves to be told.

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED