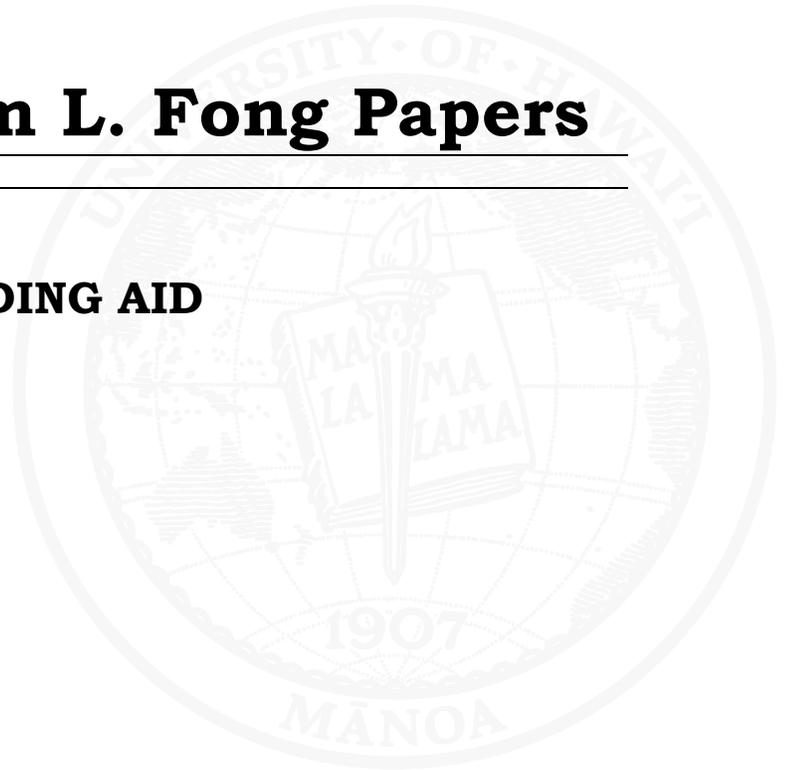


Senator Hiram L. Fong Papers

FINDING AID



**Hawai'i Congressional Papers Collection
University of Hawai'i Library
Special Collections**

Acknowledgements

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—Dorothy M. Hazelrigg
Honolulu, Hawai'i
August 26, 2003

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BIOGRAPHY

Hiram Leong Fong, (1906/7-), served as one of the first United States senators from the new state of Hawai‘i during the period 1959 to 1977. Previously a successful lawyer and businessman in Honolulu, Fong had also played an active role in territorial Hawai‘i politics and the Republican Party. He was first elected to the Territory of Hawai‘i’s House of Representatives in 1938, and over the course of the next 15 years, Fong became a Republican Floor Leader and then Speaker of the House. In addition, he was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1952 and 1956. At the same time, he helped to establish the Finance Factors family of investment and realty companies, which became highly successful.

Fong’s business acumen and achievements were the result of hard work and an ambition to make good on humble beginnings. The son of poor Chinese immigrants, he began doing odd jobs to help support his family at the age of 4. He continued to work while attending elementary and secondary school in the Kalihi neighborhood of Honolulu, then took a job at the U.S. Navy installation at Pearl Harbor to save money for college. He worked his way through the University of Hawai‘i, where he was active in extracurricular activities such as debating, and Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1935. Fong then returned to Hawai‘i to establish a law practice. Upon his entry into politics, his anecdotes of his modest beginnings and his efforts at self-improvement positioned him as the “local boy makes good” who would go on to even greater achievements. Throughout his political career, the press would continue to emphasize the “American dream” aspect of Fong’s accomplishments.

Fong was an early advocate of statehood for Hawai‘i, as a member of Statehood Committees in 1938 and 1947. He also testified at Washington hearings on statehood in 1950 and 1954. When Hawai‘i finally achieved statehood in 1959, Fong’s aspirations for the new state—as well as for his own career—would seem to make him a natural candidate for one of the first U.S. Senate seats from Hawai‘i. However, Fong was not assured of success. During the 1950s, the Democratic Party had come to dominate in Hawai‘i, an ascendancy that would last for the remainder of Fong’s political career.

Further, Fong had doubts about the electability of a candidate of Asian descent, although he saw value in his simply making an attempt at the powerful position of senator. Recalling his motivations in his first Senate race, Fong later said, “I thought I’d just try for it. I wanted to see if someone of Chinese ancestry would have a chance and to ease the way for future generations of Asians who might want to try for it” (“The Days of Republicans and Roses,” *MidWeek*, Dec. 4, 2002).

Fong had always been proud of his Chinese heritage, from his rearing in a traditional Chinese family and his days studying Chinese at Mun Lun School. He was proud of the ethnic diversity of the partners of his law firm, Fong, Miho, Choy, and Robinson. He had long been a member of Chinese-American groups and was interested in the activities of the Fong clan association. Despite the relatively small size of the Chinese-American community in Hawai‘i, he was acutely aware of the importance of ethnic voting blocs in the state. When he won election to the U.S. Senate in 1959, he was, unsurprisingly, highly honored to be the first person of Asian ancestry to serve in that body. This distinction remained a point of pride throughout Fong’s career in the Senate, where he carved out a niche for himself as a spokesman for Chinese-Americans and as the “Man of the Pacific.”

During his tenure as senator, Fong took great interest in Sino-American relations and in the conflict between China and Taiwan. He also seemed to be viewed as one of the Senate’s resident experts on Pacific affairs, including American territories in the Pacific, and he traveled extensively in the region at various points in his career. He was proud of a personal relationship with Taiwan’s President Chiang Kai-Shek that dated from the mid-1950s and which endured until President Chiang’s death in 1975. At that time, Fong was chosen as a member of the delegation to the funeral in Taiwan. His eulogy, as well as other articles Fong authored on the Asian role in world affairs, were widely reprinted in Chinese newspapers and publications. Fong was admired in China for his personal success and his status as a United States senator who openly identified with his Chinese roots and the Chinese people. Throughout his career and even after his retirement, he was the recipient of numerous awards and honors from both Asian governments and Asian-American groups. Among these were the Gwanghwan Medal, a diplomatic recognition

by the Republic of Korea; the Order of the Brilliant Star with Grand Cordon by the Republic of China; and the United States-Asian Institute Achievement Award (see Personal–Biography–80th Birthday Program; Legislative–Foreign Relations–China/Taiwan; Office–Trip Files).

Fong’s other abiding interest during his time in the Senate was in the status of Hawai‘i. He was anxious to gain for Hawai‘i its fair share of funding and recognition from the federal government, and “a wider role for Hawai‘i in national and international affairs.” Throughout his career, Fong was always ready to help local and state governments in navigating the federal bureaucracy. In addition, he supported both public and private groups in finding federal grant funding for a wide variety of projects, particularly those relating to public works projects such as dams and harbors (from “Highlights of U.S. Senator Hiram L. Fong’s Sixteen Years in Senate,” an office press release in the Public Relations series; Grants & Projects series; Committees–Public Works).

Fong was also a strong advocate for Hawaiian agriculture and trade. One of his most active concerns in the Senate was to maintain open lines of transportation and freight shipment for Hawai‘i. He worked to draw attention to Hawai‘i’s unique geographical isolation, and to protect it from problems caused by maritime and airline strikes and rising freight costs (see Legislative–Commerce–Freight Shipping; Legislative–Labor–Strikes–Shipping Strikes Affecting Hawai‘i; Legislative–Transportation).

In a 2002 profile, Fong cited among his greatest senatorial achievements the funding of the federal highways on Oahu and the development of the East-West Center at the University of Hawai‘i. The mission of the East-West Center to provide a center of learning and cooperation between the Eastern and Western worlds represents Fong’s greatest interests as senator.

On the whole, Fong seemed to have a deep sense of responsibility toward the fulfillment of his duties. In a 1964 interview, he attested to the hard work demanded by the Senate, and stated that any senator “must spend his free time building up his background of information. He must be knowledgeable about many things” (*Honolulu*

Star-Bulletin/Advertiser profile, “From Shine Boy to Senator: The Busy Life of Hiram Fong,” Jan. 23, 1964). In addition, Fong’s attention to detail was apparent in his office management system, where he asked his staffers to maintain file cards for every constituent who contacted the office, whether for copies of publications, casework help, or on an issue; for every piece of legislation active in the Senate; and for every book available for reference in the Senate office. Fong’s handwriting is apparent throughout the incoming mail, showing that he read most of his own correspondence and directed the appropriate responses and filing. His work as a senator seems to have been highly involved and hands-on.

He also placed a great deal of emphasis on his work for his Senate committees, and tried to make his assignments meaningful ones: “The Civil Service Committee,” he noted in 1964, “is very important to the 27,000 Federal Civil Service employees in Hawai‘i ... The Judiciary Committee handles about 40 percent of all the bills and resolutions in the Senate.” The Judiciary Committee also had jurisdiction over some of the issues that Fong felt most strongly about, such as immigration (particularly Asian immigration quotas) and the plight of refugees worldwide.

Fong was re-elected to the Senate twice, in 1964 and 1970. Due to his Republican affiliation, both races were close ones. However, he drew upon an elaborately planned get-out-the-vote system, which relied on the networks of personal relationships in Hawai‘i to garner support for his efforts. Fong was gratified by his election results in 1964, when he led Republican presidential candidate Barry Goldwater’s poor showing by 31.8 percentage points. His press release at the time noted that “no other victorious Senatorial candidate has run so far ahead of his Party’s national ticket in all the years since 1913, when statewide election of senators first began.” Fong proudly pointed to the fact that he had won against “formidable odds” without ever distancing himself from the national ticket (“An Historic Ticket Split,” Fong Press Release, Feb. 4, 1965). He was also pleased to play a national role at the Republican conventions of 1964 and 1968, where he was nominated as a favorite-son candidate on the early presidential ballots. As the State of Hawai‘i’s leading Republican, Fong seemed to feel a responsibility to help his party by working in gubernatorial and state legislature campaigns and by using his

own contacts for the benefit of other candidates.

During much of his Senate career, Fong also had a powerful ally in national party affairs, due to his close affiliation with Richard M. Nixon. Fong's friendship with Nixon originated in Fong's first days in Washington, and he took charge of part of Nixon's 1960 presidential campaign. Their relationship continued even after the Republican defeat in 1960; the collection contains a number of personal letters between the two throughout the 1960s and 1970s. When Nixon later achieved the presidency, Fong seemed to become somewhat more aligned with Nixon's positions—a marked departure from his earlier, more liberal voting record. Fong's strong support of Nixon could be seen across the board in most areas of policy, and remained unwavering even at the height of the Watergate scandal, when constituent mail ran heavily in favor of impeachment (see Party Politics–Nixon/Lodge Campaign; Office–Correspondence–VIP; Committees–Judiciary–Watergate).

In 1976, Fong decided not to run for re-election and to retire to Hawai'i. He made plans to continue his work at Finance Factors, which had remained in the background for most of his Senate career, and to work on his farm in Kahaluu, which he envisioned as a tourist destination and a site for a library housing his Senate papers. His property eventually opened to the public as Senator Fong's Plantation and Gardens. His anticipated library facility did not materialize, nor did the autobiography he contemplated writing for many years, but Fong's ambition to memorialize his life and career demonstrates his pride in his achievements and his unique role as the first Asian-American United States senator, and as one of Hawai'i's statehood senators.

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

The Senator Hiram L. Fong Papers were received by the University of Hawai‘i Library in August 1998. Approximately 660 record center boxes were delivered to the repository at that time. Photographs and audiovisual materials had been separated out and subsequently rehoused by preservation department library staff. The bulk of the collection was processed from February through August 2003.

Almost all of the material dates from the time of Fong’s Senate term, 1959-1977. There is a small amount of material dating from Fong’s school days and early career, and a small amount relating to his post-Senate career. The physical condition of the collection was generally good. Only one box relating to the energy crisis of the early 1970s was extremely moldy, with pages stuck together. Most of the collection was in fairly good shape with some deterioration from acidic folders and paper. Paper clips and staples throughout the collection were rusty; paper clips were largely removed. Scrapbooks were generally brittle and breaking along the bindings. As processing and staff time were extremely limited, only the most basic remedial preservation work took place.

The papers have been organized into series, subseries, and in some cases, sub-subseries (see Series List). When arrangement and description of the papers began, they were loosely divided into series apparently devised by the Fong office staff at the time Sen. Fong retired (some of these early inventories—the “Green Binders”—may still contain useful information although the papers were reorganized during processing).

Over time, the meaning of those original series designations, and the distinctions between them, had been somewhat lost. The three largest series, WB/WC, H, and POCS—presumably standing for “Washington,” “Hawai‘i” and “Post Office and Civil Service” Committee—were found to be somewhat disorganized and with a great deal of overlap: all three series included legislative material, press material, speeches, and committee work. Records in any given box did not necessarily come from the same or succeeding years, and records of very different types were often housed together with little or no information on folder labels to explain the filing system.

Because of the lack of any overriding system of organization, this series division

was not preserved. Instead, the decision was made to establish a Legislative series, a Committees series, and an Office series, which together contain the material originally found in WB/WC and H. Another series, Public Relations, is virtually the same as the original “RBSS” (Radio Broadcasts, Speeches and Statements) series, with the addition of extraneous press material found in other boxes.

Duplicates were discarded, as were inserts of Fong’s speeches as printed in the *Congressional Record* (they are readily available elsewhere, most conveniently in Hamilton Library’s Government Documents department). Other discards included requests for recommendation to military academies containing sensitive personal information and moldy reel-to-reel film and audiotape.

All of the papers are open for research with the exception of the confidential Casework series—sensitive files on immigration, civil service and armed services (veterans and draft issues)—and the subseries “Family & Household” within the Personal series, comprising mostly family correspondence. These are restricted except by permission of the Hawai‘i Congressional Papers Archivist.

For other research and biographical materials related to Hiram L. Fong, please consult the University of Hawai‘i Library’s online catalog for oral histories, videorecordings, articles and books, as well as other congressmembers’ papers in the Hawai‘i Congressional Papers Collection.

SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

Legislative – 163 boxes, c. 1959-1977.

The series consists of correspondence, research, bills, reports, and miscellaneous materials pertaining to legislative issues, with the exception of those handled by Fong's committees. At the beginning of processing the collection, much of this material was unlabeled and disorganized. The Fong office staff used several differing filing systems to organize their legislative work at different times over the years. The system that seemed most prevalent was to file material by the name of the Cabinet department with jurisdiction over the subject matter. This system became the framework used for the final arrangement of the Legislative series. In the context of the Legislative series, "General" refers to unsorted material; "Miscellaneous" refers to files that have been sorted and given descriptive labels, but do not necessarily belong to a particular subseries or sub-subseries.

Of particular importance in the Legislative series is the Hawai'i subseries, which contains material having to do with Hawai'i's admission as a state, its state government, and its relationship to the federal government. Some of this material covers the closely connected issues of Land Use and Hawaiian Native Claims, as Native Hawaiian groups lobbied for renewed control over ancestral lands. Related material about the large military presence in the state is located in Armed Services-Hawai'i Installations. The Labor subseries also features material particularly relevant to Hawai'i in its coverage of shipping strikes. Information on the East-West Center at the University of Hawai'i is located at Hawai'i-State Government-University of Hawai'i.

Information on China and Taiwan in the Foreign Relations subseries reflects Fong's strong interest in the subject and includes a folder of material pertaining to Chiang Kai-Shek. Related material is also located in Office-Trip Files and Office-Correspondence-VIP.

Committees – 112 boxes, c. 1959-1977.

Fong's first committee assignments in the Senate were on the Public Works and the Interior committees. Fong and the other new senator from Hawai'i, Oren Long, were placed on these committees upon their arrival to the Senate in September 1959. Fong quickly moved from the Interior Committee to the more powerful and prestigious Judiciary Committee in 1961. In January 1960, Fong was added to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, an assignment he would retain for the rest of his Senate career. He eventually traded in his Public Works membership for a seat on the Appropriations Committee during the 90th Congress (1967-1968).

The Committees series is organized by the name of the committee. The bulk of the material is related to Fong's work on the POCS (Post Office and Civil Service) Committee and on the Judiciary Committee. The series includes bills, correspondence, research, publications, and other miscellaneous material, similar to that in Legislative.

The Aging subseries relates to the Special Subcommittee on Aging, which was not a standing committee with legislative authority, but a temporary group meant to investigate or study various issues and report on its findings.

The Appropriations subseries includes material dating from before Fong joined

the committee. It is arranged chronologically by the fiscal year for which appropriations were being made. The bulk of the material is from the years 1975 to 1977.

The Judiciary Committee subseries is arranged largely by the names of subcommittees. The Constitutional Amendments subcommittee and Constitutional Rights subcommittee were combined to make one sub-subseries. Of particular note is Fong's proposal to amend the U.S. Constitution to make foreign-born citizens eligible for the presidency. The Immigration and Refugees sub-subseries also reflect Fong's particular interest in these subjects; additional relevant material is found in the Casework series.

Information on the Watergate scandal of 1973-1974 is also found in Judiciary. Fong's close relationship with Nixon, as well as his membership on the Judiciary Committee, meant that constituent correspondence on Watergate was heavy. Despite the strong feeling of most correspondents that Nixon should be impeached, Fong maintained his support for Nixon and took the position that Nixon's actions did not rise to the level of impeachment. Additional material relating to Judiciary Committee work can be found in Office-Staff Files-Don Chang.

The Post Office and Civil Service subseries contains material relating to the committee and its work as a whole—Office, Public Relations, Correspondence, Comprehensive Legislation—as well as relating to the main subject areas within the Committee's jurisdiction—Census, Post Office, and Civil Service. Fong's position on this committee was important to the many civil servants and military personnel located in Hawai'i, although much of his work on this committee appears fairly routine. A small amount of civil service casework appears in the Casework series.

The Senator's work on the Public Works Committee largely overlaps with the Grants & Projects series. Matters that were definitely part of the committee's work appear in the Committees series; all other material, including most Hawai'i public works projects, can be found in Grants & Projects-Public Works.

Grants & Projects – 14 boxes, c. 1959-1977.

This series includes applications, supporting materials, and reports involving federal grants to both private and public groups in Hawai'i. Most folders have been labeled with the name of the granting agency and the name of the grantee or project. The series also includes a large number of public works projects, such as harbors or erosion and flood control projects, as well as public housing projects.

Casework – 29 boxes, c. 1959-1977, *restricted*.

This series, restricted for use except by permission of the Hawai'i Congressional Papers Archivist, includes cases handled by the Fong office relating to matters of armed services, the draft, and veterans' benefits; immigration, including the bulk of private relief bills routed through the Judiciary Committee; and civil service employment.

Party Politics – 15 boxes, c. 1959-1977.

Comprises national Republican Party handbooks and publications, and material on national conventions, platforms, and campaigns, including Nixon's presidential campaigns of 1960, 1968, and 1972. Fong was especially involved in the 1960 campaign, where he led the "WIN with Nixon-Lodge" effort, drawing directly on his own campaign

philosophy of personal contacts and networking.

The other focus of the series is on local and state politics in Hawai‘i, including gubernatorial and legislative races, as well as local party organizations.

Office – 83 boxes, c. 1955-1981.

The largest subseries of Office, Office Management, includes a variety of material consisting of index card files, correspondence, receipts, calendars, and datebooks. This subseries reflects the filing systems and operational organization of Fong’s Senate office. The various sets of card files reflect the highly detailed recordkeeping that Fong expected from his staff. Interoffice Correspondence includes memoranda and correspondence, but the bulk of the subseries consists of telecopier messages (a predecessor of the facsimile), which were exchanged on a daily basis between Fong’s Washington and state offices from the early 1970s on. These messages show the daily activities of both offices, the Senator’s travels between Hawai‘i and Washington, and the general division of labor among staff members.

The Correspondence subseries includes Non-Issue mail, comprised of congratulatory and condolence letters to constituents, as well as constituent mail on a variety of non-legislative matters. Also found here is VIP Correspondence. This includes Fong’s communications with U.S. presidents, vice presidents, Congressional colleagues, diplomats, high-ranking government officials, foreign dignitaries such as Chiang Kai-Shek, and other well-known public figures such as Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Duke Kahanamoku. The Recommendations sub-subseries includes the small amount of material found relating to Fong’s patronage positions. The *Almanac of American Politics* (1976, p. 207) noted that Fong was “known for his assiduous fights for his choices for various patronage posts.”

Voting Records contains mostly bound copies of voting information sheets published by the Senate, but also includes staff-compiled lists of Fong’s own sponsored and cosponsored measures.

Trip Files include brochures, books, clippings, correspondence, itineraries, and scrapbooks relating to some of Fong’s international travels during his Senate career.

Information on Military Academies demonstrates the procedure by which Senate offices nominated candidates to the service academies, such as West Point and the U.S. Naval Academy. The material mostly consists of brochures, applications, and correspondence with the academies; lists of Fong’s nominees are also present. All personal material about applicants, including medical records, grade reports, and test scores, has been redacted.

The Scrapbooks subseries is made up of scrapbooks that were generally compiled by the office staff. The scrapbooks include clippings relating to Fong and a smaller amount of correspondence and other material. Additional clippings can be found in the Public Relations series.

Staff Files include only those explicitly labeled as such. They incorporate Alyce Thompson’s work at the Senate Republican Policy Committee, 1955-1959. Mrs. Thompson eventually became Fong’s Administrative Assistant in the Senate office (see *Congressional Staff Directory* listings for per-Congress changes).

Public Relations – 50 boxes, c. 1959-1977.

Public Relations contains speeches, statements, radio/television scripts, and press releases, as well as newspaper clippings, maintained by the office on Fong, other members of the Hawai‘i congressional delegation, and local Hawai‘i politicians. The Speeches, Statements, and Press Releases subseries is arranged in rough chronological order, an arrangement used by Fong’s office staff. Duplicates were discarded.

Personal – 28 boxes, c. 1959-1990s.

The series contains a variety of material relating to Fong’s family, business career, and Senate campaigns.

A subseries of particular interest is the Campaigns subseries, which documents Fong’s Senate races in 1959, 1964, and 1970. Fong developed his own specialized “Fong Program,” a campaign method based on the idea that every Hawai‘i voter should be personally asked for his vote. The intensive work and organization required by this grassroots networking system is evident in the scores of “worker cards” and lengthy lists of contact persons. Information on Fong’s campaign methods and philosophy can also be found in the Party Politics series, particularly in the material relating to Fong’s involvement in the 1960 Nixon-Lodge campaign.

The Biography subseries includes biographical sketches produced by Fong’s office staff for distribution, drafts of a book-length Fong biography, storyboard sketches for a proposed biographical movie, and a lengthy oral history interview conducted with Fong after his retirement.

The Family and Household subseries consists mostly of family correspondence and records, and is restricted from access except by permission of the Hawai‘i Congressional Papers Archivist.

Additional material relating to Fong’s pre-Congressional personal life and campaigns can be found in the Memorabilia series.

Memorabilia – 21 boxes, c. 1931-1977.

This series comprises artifacts both belonging to Senator Fong and those given to him during the course of his Senate career, and mementos from his campaigns and pre-Congressional life.

The Campaigns subseries contains non-documentary campaign memorabilia such as flyers, posters, buttons, bunting, and several large placards used in campaign rallies; books inscribed by various presidents (many boxes of office reference books were donated to the UH Library during acquisition and initial appraisal of the papers); and miscellaneous plaques given at honorary events and as awards, notably the Horatio Alger award bestowed upon Fong in 1970. Of interest are the handwritten Harvard Law School notebooks (Fong graduated in 1935), and Fong’s 1931 UH college yearbook, *Ka Palapala*, in the Pre-Congressional subseries.

Finally, personalized desk sets, office name plates, pens, ashtrays, license plates, and other miscellany may be found in the Senator’s Desk subseries.

Audiovisual – 44 boxes, c. 1910-1977.

Designated by format rather than topic, this series contains photographic materials, audiotape and reel-to-reel film broadcasts (in a wide variety of sizes and in generally poor condition), as well as political cartoons and maps.

The Photographs subseries is arranged chronologically by “loose” photos and those removed from albums (bulk 1960-1976), as well as by format: “oversized” (various dates) and “slides” (only one box). The photographs were culled from other parts of the collection prior to formal processing, so little of the original order has been preserved. Of biographical interest are the early photos of Fong’s birth family, his children, law school graduation and pre-Congressional business affairs (see also Personal-Biography).

The Political Cartoons subseries comprises ten original newspaper cartoons given to Senator Fong from various artists highlighting numerous political issues and campaigns. The Political Maps subseries contains several large diagrams of State of Hawai‘i U.S. Congressional and local legislative districts dated 1960, 1961, 1963, and 1969 (see also Memorabilia-Campaign-Placards).

SERIES, SUBSERIES and SUB-SUBSERIES LISTING

In order to give meaningful structure and organization to the papers, ten major series (in boldface CAPS) were devised for the collection. Indented are the subseries breakdowns, and in some cases, the sub-subseries if sorted to that level. (The Legislative Series was arranged to a finer degree as it is assumed to be of greatest interest to researchers.) The subseries and sub-subseries in parenthesis denote “unofficial” designations, i.e., those not written on the individual folder titles (they may be incorporated at some later point of continued processing). The See-Also notes are in *italic* typeface. For box contents, please see Inventory following this list.

LEGISLATIVE

- Abortion [*see also Committees-Judiciary-Constitutional Amendments*]
- Agriculture [*see also Environment-EPA-Agricultural Regulations*]
 - (Animals and Animal Products)
 - Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - (Food Supply and Grain)
 - (Hawai‘i Crops)
- Armed Services [*see also Casework*]
 - Air Force
 - Army Corps of Engineers: see Grants & Projects
 - Coast Guard
 - Defense
 - Draft
 - (Foreign Involvement) [*see also Foreign Relations-Vietnam/Cambodia*]
 - Hawai‘i Installations [*see also Hawai‘i-Land Use*]
 - (Manpower)
 - Military Construction
 - Pay
 - Veterans
- Banking
- Bicentennial
- Budget [*see also Committees-Appropriations*]
- Commerce
 - Communications
 - Consumer Affairs
 - Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
 - Foreign Trade [*see also Foreign Relations*]
 - Freight Shipping [*see also Labor-Strikes*]
 - Oceans [*see also Interior-Fish and Wildlife*]
 - Small Business
- Economy
 - Cost of Living Council
 - Inflation

Energy

(Alternative Energy) [*see also Environment*]

Conservation

Energy Crisis

(Gasoline)

(Mining)

Natural Gas

(Nuclear Energy)

Oil

Petroleum

(Policy and Councils)

(Research and Development)

Environment [*see also Interior*]

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Pollution

Finance

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

(Retirement Plans) [*see also Labor-Pensions*]

(Taxation)

Foreign Relations

(Africa)

(Americas)

(Asia Pacific)

China/Taiwan

(Cold War)

Foreign Aid

(International Cooperation)

Middle East

State Department

United Nations

Vietnam/Cambodia

[*see also Armed Services-Draft and Armed Services-Foreign Inv.*]

Government Operations

Campaign/Election Reform [*see also Committees-Judiciary-Const.*

Amendments and Rights-Presidential Election Reform]

Congress

District of Columbia

General Services Administration (GSA)

Intergovernmental Relations

Reorganization

Revenue Sharing

Hawai‘i

Hawaiian Native Claims

(Island of Hawai‘i)

- Land Use [*see also Armed Services-Hawai'i Installations*]
- State Government
- Statehood
- (Tourism) [*see also Commerce*]
- Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW)
 - Education
 - Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - Health
 - Social Security [*see also Committees-Aging*]
 - Welfare
- Housing
 - Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Interior [*see also Environment*]
 - Fish and Wildlife [*see also Commerce-Oceans*]
 - Indian Affairs
 - Land and Water Management
 - National Parks Service
 - Territories
- Labor
 - (Manpower)
 - Occupational Safety and Health
 - Pensions [*see also Finance-(Retirement Plans)*]
 - Strikes
 - Unemployment
 - Unions
 - Wages
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- National Foundation for the Arts
- National Science Foundation (NSF)
- Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO)
- Transportation
 - Aviation
 - Highways
 - Mass Transit
 - Public Roads
- General Correspondence

COMMITTEES

- Aging, Special Committee on [*see also Legislative-HEW-Social Security*]
- Appropriations
- Judiciary
 - General
 - Correspondence
 - Antitrust and Monopoly
 - Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations

Constitutional Amendment and Rights

General

Abortion *[see also Legislative-Abortion]*

Civil Rights

Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)

Presidential Election Reform

[see also Legislative-Gov. Operations-Campaign/Election Reform]

Criminal Law and Procedure

Gun Control

Immigration

Juvenile Delinquency

Nominations

Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights

Refugees

Watergate

Post Office & Civil Service

Census

Civil Service

General

Benefits

Compensation

Other Employee Issues

Retirement

Specific Job/Department Issues

Comprehensive Legislation

Correspondence

Office

General

File Cards

Publications

Public Relations (Press Releases)

Post Office

General

Appropriations and Commemorative Stamps

Hawai'i

Postal Reorganization and Rates

Voter Registration

Public Works *[see also Grants & Projects]*

GRANTS & PROJECTS *[see also Committees-Public Works]*

Public Works [not currently sorted by subseries]

CASEWORK

Armed Services

Civil Service

Immigration
Judiciary/Private Relief Bills

PARTY POLITICS

National Politics
 GOP Organizations
 Presidential Campaigns
Hawai‘i Politics
 Election Rules and Procedures
 GOP Organizations
 Local Candidates

OFFICE

Correspondence
 Invitations
 Non-Issue
 Recommendations [*see also Committees-Judiciary-Nominations*]
 VIP [*see also Office-Correspondence-Invitations; Office-Scrapbooks*]
Inter-Office Correspondence
 General
 Telecopier Messages
Military Academies
Office Management
 Daily Digest
 File Cards
 Guestbooks, Calendars and Datebooks
 Hall of Fame
 Office Staff
 Office Stationery Samples
 Sergeant-at-Arms
 Student/Youth Programs
Office Visitors
Reference
Scrapbooks [*see also Office-Trip Files; Public Relations-Clippings*]
Staff Files
 Chang, Don
 Dupont, Clyde
 Kinaka, Bill
 Thompson, Alyce
Trip Files
Voting Records

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Clippings [*see also Office-Scrapbooks*]
Correspondence
Speeches, Statements, Press Releases

PERSONAL

Biography
 General
 80th Birthday Programs
 Storyboards
Business and Military Matters
 Finance Factors and Military
 Plantation and Gardens
Campaigns
 1959
 1964
 1970
Certificates and Citations
Correspondence
Family and Household
Miscellaneous
 Chinese-American Associations
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