3-14-63

Please disregard first copy of this letter which was sent March 13, 1963. Page 3 was incorrect. Enclosed copy corrected.

Senator Inouye's Office
March 13, 1963

Commission on Subversive Activities  
Department of the Attorney General  
State of Hawaii  
P.O. Box 3918  
Honolulu 12, Hawaii

Gentlemen:

I feel compelled to state the following. I must do so as a responsible citizen. I must do so as one deeply committed to the sense of justice characteristic of our country. I must do so if only to remind ourselves that there are differences of thought and the right to differ must always be protected.

I have read the Wednesday, March 6 story on the biennial report of the State Commission on Subversive Activities in both the Star-Bulletin and the Advertiser. It is quite possible that the formal report of the Commission may clarify certain points. However, I feel that no more than one percent of our population will ever get to read that report. Meanwhile, it has been made to appear that it is somehow evil to think certain thoughts and suggest alternative courses of policy action. The Commission itself has, so far, not seen fit to revise the general impression conveyed in the newspaper account to the public. The following, therefore, are my comments on that account.

I find myself in fundamental disagreement with the manner in which the Commission chooses to adjudge the communist tendencies of particular groups. It appears that the Commission uses the technique of guilt by association of thought. That is, it arrays selected portions from drafted ILWU resolutions, for example, alongside the so-called objectives of the U.S. Communist Party. Because of a general similarity of positions, the labor union is then charged with following the Red line. It is quite conceivable to me that these same identification of thoughts would ensue should the selection have been organizations other than the ILWU. The question then would be, are these organizations also subversive?

Let us take up these points of comparison one by one.

1. Universal Disarmament. The Commission states that the U.S. Communist Party is for universal disarmament. The Commission then quotes an ILWU resolution which states that: "We will do all in our power to bring about mutual world disarmament. Similarly, universal disarmament under a strengthened United Nations may be difficult but it can be done."
In other words, the U.S. Communists are for disarmament. The ILWU is for disarmament too. Therefore, the ILWU must be communist. So goes the Commission's form of elementary syllogism. But what the Commission leaves out of their peculiar form of reasoning is as important as what it chooses to put in. There are many other responsible organizations both religious and civic who have urged world disarmament. They argue from a strong moral and humanitarian position. To call such individuals communist backers, however, is quite another thing.

Speaking for myself, although I am opposed to unilateral disarmament, I am for universal disarmament. In this session of Congress, we will be voting for a record peacetime appropriation of approximately 98 billion dollars. 75 percent or 73 billion dollars will be earmarked for defense spending, mutual security funds, and the development of a space program. All of us must agree that this is an extremely heavy burden for us to bear.

There are many who question whether or not the United States can forever bear the burden. Then, too, we have reached a stage where the annihilation of mankind is not just a possibility but a probability. In view of these factors, the leaders of the world must get together to find this elusive solution to alleviate world tensions as a step towards permanent peace. My hope is that they succeed and that generations to follow will live in an atmosphere free from the threat of thermonuclear war. Perhaps it is a bit naive to discuss disarmament in these days of tension and anxiety, but we must remember always the reasons for our dedication to defense. Disarmament may not be a possibility today, or tomorrow, but we must continuously remember that we have got to work towards that goal. We have got to remember that the U.S. is deeply committed to that goal by word and by deeds and by the establishment of the U.S. Disarmament Agency.

Are these thoughts and actions then to be labeled communist? I think not.

2. Complete Abolition of Nuclear Weapons Testing. The Commission then compares relative positions on the complete abolition of nuclear weapons testing. It claims the labor union guilty of backing the communist line because it has resolved that: "We will do all in our power to bring about a ban on A and H bomb tests and productions." The Communists, too, have called for a ban on the thermonuclear tests and production. Therefore, according to the Commission report, the union is guilty of similarity of thought, which means similarity of political commitment. By this type of reasoning, anyone who has opposed continued A-bomb testing is automatically suspect. It does not matter whether he has opposed such tests on the part of both the United States and the Soviet
Union. The various religious denominations, including the National Council of Churches, the World Council of Churches, and the United American Hebrew Congregation automatically become suspect because they, too, have opposed continued nuclear testing.

Let me emphasize that I support the idea of an international accord on banning nuclear tests which has been one of the major foreign policy objectives of this country. So long as there are adequate safeguards so that no nuclear power can clandestinely carry out experiments, I feel that we should strive towards the banning of further nuclear bomb testing. But supporting such a position does not make me a communist, nor the United States a communist country.

3. Dismantling of all U.S. Overseas Bases. The Commission's quote of the ILWU resolution has been repeated many times over by other organizations. The labor union is not calling for unilateral dismantling but dismantling of all bases by all countries.

Speaking for myself, at this precise moment in history, I feel that it is rather foolish for the United States to take the initiative in dismantling of our bases. However, if and when we achieve universal disarmament, I am sure the next logical step would be to seek ways in which overseas bases not necessary to the ensuring of the national defense can be dismantled. But until such time, I feel that any initiative on our part is foolhardy. Nevertheless, I feel that the union was free to express its opinions in calling for alternative courses of action.

4. Dissolution of NATO, SEATO, and Other Free World Defense Alliances. I find the Commission's quotes from the ILWU not particularly enlightening. I do not know that there is something insidiously communistic about the statement: "The existence of aggressive military alliances and foreign military bases increases the war danger." Not only has the ILWU said this but, again, other groups have voiced similar views. Are they all communist? I do not think so.

I do disagree with the ILWU statement that these military alliances such as NATO are necessarily "aggressive." I think the ILWU had better state the reasons why these defensive alliances grew up in the first place. They developed as a result of the need to cope with rising Soviet threats to the peace all over the globe. But as soon as we can arrive at some solution to the problem of the Cold War, I, too, look towards dissolving some of these alliances.
5. An End to the Cold War. Another objective of the U.S. Communist Party, it seems, is an end to the Cold War. It apparently does not matter to the Commission that most Americans would like an end to the Cold War too. Nevertheless, the Commission goes on to say that because the ILWU had the effrontery to say that: "There can be no real solution to the many problems besetting the American and all other working people today until the Cold War is ended and the enormous burden of the arms expenditure is lifted from their backs," therefore, the labor union is guilty of backing the Red line. This, of course, borders on the ridiculous.

If man's longing for an end to the kind of international tension which has marked the world ever since 1947 is somehow subversive talk, then we should abolish the First Amendment to the Constitution's Bill of Rights, and we should then review the loyalty qualifications of Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy who have repeatedly called for a lessening of Cold War tensions. Finally, we should forget the Preamble to the Federal Constitution which calls for the insuring of the domestic tranquility and the promotion of the general welfare and securing of the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity.

6. Re-Establishment of Friendly Relations with Cuba. I agree with the President that the existence of Russian troops in Cuba and the use of Cuba as a base for communist infiltration and subversion in Western Hemisphere countries is a threat to continued peace. However, this does not mean that we should have no desire eventually to try to re-establish friendly relations. Nor does it mean that anyone who calls for eventual re-establishment of friendly relations with Cuba is a communist. It should be noted that although we are at odds with the Castro regime, the people of the United States have a great love for the freedom loving people of Cuba.

7. Recognition of Red China and its Admission to the United Nations. I know of many responsible academicians and other groups who have called for a realistic re-appraisal prior to a recognition of the Peoples Republic of China. There are many member countries of the Western Allies in the Cold War who have chosen the path of recognition of Red China. Are we to call Great Britain communist, for example? Definitely not. Are we to call Sweden, Norway, and Denmark communist? Certainly not.

I am myself presently opposed to the admission of Red China to the United Nations and its consequent diplomatic recognition. However, I hope that some day the peoples of Red China will seek to institute democratic procedures and government. And when that day comes, I am certain our nation will support its admission to the U.N. As long as the government of mainland China insists on carrying out its aggressive policy, I do not see how we can conscientiously recognize and thus place a stamp of approval upon its aggressive policies.
But I most certainly would hesitate in calling anyone who argues for recognition of Red China as necessarily a communist or a communist dupe. Sincere and loyal people and groups ask for recognition because they honestly believe that this is the best way to realistically treat the existence of one of the largest land and population concentrations in the world. It should be noted that our diplomats do confer with officials of Red China. International disarmament procedures would have to recognize China's existence.

8. Demilitarization of Berlin. Again, I happen to disagree with the ILWU but I think that this is a legitimate difference of points of view. I also think that the ILWU does not recognize the fact that the United States has offered negotiated troop withdrawals from the area on the part of all countries prior to discussions on how to lessen the Cold War tensions. I think that the ILWU is incorrect when it assumes that our troops are stationed in Europe because we want it that way and not because we are forced to do so as a result of past actions and present intransigence on the part of the Soviet Union.

But, however wrong they might be, I certainly would not conclude that the ILWU was communistically oriented.

I am certain that upon receipt of conclusive evidence to the effect that the Soviets have no intention of world conquest and subversion, negotiations on troop withdrawals and other related actions calculated to reduce Cold War tensions can be successfully concluded. In that eventuality I am sure that the demilitarization of Berlin willloom large on the agenda. But so long as the Soviets pursue their present policies and courses of action the United States is obligated to protect that city.

9. The Ending of Colonialism Everywhere. The Commission also sees a conspirancy in the call to end colonialism everywhere. The U.S. Communist Party advocates it. The ILWU supports it. Therefore, concludes the Commission, the ILWU is communist. It does not seem to matter to the Commission that the United States policy position has repeatedly been characterized by championing the cause of underdeveloped countries everywhere for more national sovereignty and independence. Our own actions in Southeast Asia and Africa in supporting the desires of these people for independence from their former colonial countries, our actions in the Philippines in granting that country full independence, give a measure of truth to the claim that we would like to see colonialism ended wherever possible.

Does this make us communist or communist sympathizers? Definitely not.
The most that can be said of the ILWU on this point is that they should be more careful in their factual statements. They are woefully off base when they say that the United States is committed to a policy which "finds us lined up with the colonial powers against the new nations." It neglects to take into account the four billion dollars annual budget for foreign aid to underdeveloped countries. It neglects to take into account our position in Indonesia right after World War II, our position in Indo-China, in the Suez Crisis, and most certainly in the Congo affair. In each one of these crises, we took a position with the emergent nation against the colonial mother country even at the risk of antagonizing our allies in the Cold War. It neglects to mention the colonialism of the Soviet Union itself in Poland, Hungary and Eastern Germany.

10. Abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Finally, the ILWU is accused of backing the U.S. Communist Party line "to the hilt" because like the latter, it has called for the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee as well as the Senate Internal Security Committee. First of all, let me assure you that I have never voted against appropriations for these committees. In spite of certain grave abuses of traditional American practices pertaining to individual rights which I, as a Senator, will continuously try to correct, I still feel that these committees must perform an essential job of legislative fact-finding. Nevertheless, I have never, and never will take the position that any Congressman or Senator voting against appropriations for these committees is pushing the communist line "to the hilt." I think this is absurd. I think you would have to call twenty Congressmen in the present 88th Congress, backers of the communist line. And this is equally absurd. There are honest differences of opinion here. There are many who feel that these committees have overstepped the proper bounds of Congressional investigatory bodies. But these include not only the U.S. Communist Party and the ILWU but numerous other responsible and loyal American organizations.

I also take issue with the manner in which the Commission has distorted the truth concerning so-called "Red Propagandists" on the University of Hawaii campus. The Commission has resorted to a tactic not unknown in the Communist world of withholding a portion of the truth so as to sensationalize that portion which is released.

For example, it is true that John Melville Kelly, Jr., David Thompson, and others have been asked to speak before student groups. But what the report does not mention is even more important and damaging to the integrity and sincere intentions of the Commission itself. Various student groups have sponsored speeches
and lectures by well-known "right wing" personalities. These student groups, like the Political Affairs Club, have made it an organization policy to represent the views not only of one political segment but of the entire spectrum of ideological commitments. On October 17, 1961, the Political Affairs Club presented Mr. Larry Cott of IMUA in a speech entitled "Communism on College Campuses." On November 16, 1961, Mr. Cott again spoke in a debate with the Reverend Delwyn Rayson on the film, "Operation Abolition." Rear Admiral Chester Ward spoke on "Victory in the Cold War," in a talk sponsored by the Political Affairs Club on December 19, 1961. Dr. Fred Schwartz, Executive Director of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade spoke on "Communist Appeal to the Intellectual," on February 20, 1962, again sponsored by the Political Affairs Club. Mr. William Buckley, the spokesman for conservatism in many quarters spoke on the "Aimlessness of American Education," in a speech sponsored by the ASUH and the campus Young Americans for Freedom on January 14, 1963. But nowhere does the Commission report list these speakers in its attempt to paint a scare-picture of "Red Propagandists" on the University campus. I think the methods of the Commission report calls for immediate scrutiny.

The Commission has also resorted to an interesting device in listing and emphasizing such speakers as Kelly and Thompson. Nowhere does the report mention that John Kelly, Jr., spoke on October 24, 1961, on a symposium which also listed Mr. Hardy Hutchinson, certainly not by any stretch of the imagination a "left-wing" speaker. David Thompson spoke on December 2, 1961, at a symposium which also listed Dr. James Shoemaker, economist of the Bank of Hawaii, definitely not a "left-wing" speaker.

Generally speaking, I am somewhat dismayed by certain underlying premises of the Commission report with regard to our students and our higher educational system in Hawaii.

The Commission report seems to have a very low appreciation of the ability of our students, as well as our professors, to sift through communist propaganda and to be able to weigh facts and evidence for themselves.

I am also disappointed to learn that the Commission apparently does not think it fit for students to expose themselves to thinking processes of the "left-wing."

One of the great evils in my collegiate days was to be caught reading a volume from Lenin's writings. But how else can one come to grapple intellectually with one's adversary except to read his thoughts carefully and critically?
If we are taught to be afraid to listen to people who harbor thoughts different from ours, won't our thoughts be held more in the nature of prejudices rather than convictions? If we are afraid that our thoughts cannot hold their own in the marketplace of ideas, then something must be wrong with our own ideas.

It is often said in medical science that the best way to fight off disease is to expose oneself to invading bacteria, thereby building up immunity through the development of antibodies.

If the argument of the Commission be correct, then we ought not to reprint speeches in our newspapers given by members of the Communist world. Khrushchev ought to be banned. Mao ought to be censored.

I would suppose that this letter may indicate to some that I am also guilty of following the Red line if we are to abide by the Commission's method of judgement. But I am certain there are many thousands of people who feel the same way as I do. Let me assure you that these are extremely loyal and patriotic Americans all.

Please do not interpret this letter as constituting a defense of either the ILWU or the University of Hawaii. I am sure that these organizations can adequately defend themselves. As stated before, I am writing as a citizen deeply committed to the sense of justice which has characterized our country.

Sincerely,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator
HAWAII'S TYPICAL IN-MIGRANT, 1958-1961

This November signifies the first "off-year" national elections for the state of Hawaii - in which voters will elect members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, as well as state officials. Hawaii sent members to the Congress in 1959, but they were selected in a "special" election.

Based on past performance in the Islands, a large voter turnout can be anticipated this year. Being aware of this fact, it is advisable to give considerable attention to the characteristics of the voting populace.

During recent years Hawaii has experienced increasing migration to and from here. These population movements have greatly modified the social, demographic and economic composition of the Islands. These changes have significance for the forthcoming elections.

With the influx of new residents from the mainland, a new type of voter is emerging as a political force in Hawaii. To know how to appeal to this new voter, it is necessary to discover what type of person he represents. This report concerns itself with such an attempt. It tries to isolate what is believed to be the characteristics of the typical mainlander who came to the Islands between 1958 and 1961 to establish residence and who is now a potential member of the 1962 electorate and therefore will be voting for the first time in Hawaii.
The information discussed here is drawn in large part from two reports (numbers 18 and 21) made by the Department of Planning and Research, State of Hawaii. Only the findings pertaining to the 1958-1961 period are utilized here. Information during other years may be found by referring directly to these reports.

* * *

A 1957 study by Maureen Stevens - Mobility of Labor Between Hawaii and the Mainland - indicated that the typical mainland person arriving in Honolulu to look for a job was a single woman from California -- age 27 with clerical work experience and a desire to live in the Hawaiian Islands.

It is interesting to note that the recent trend has been for women to predominate among the in-migrants, with 2/3 of Hawaii's influx of job seekers being women.

Population movement has been primarily between Hawaii and California with more than 1/2 of the in-migrants coming from the west coast - 44 percent arriving from California.

* * *

During the last decade more than 1/2 of employed civilian arrivals were professional, semi-professional, business, managerial or official workers. Included were large numbers of stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, telephone operators, general office workers, and receptionists. In the professional group were school teachers, managers and buyers, playground directors, radio operators and commercial artists. Large numbers of these arrivals were
classified as "white collar" and only 9 percent were in the service occupations -- predominately waitresses and some practical nurses and chambermaids.

* * *

Another survey of Oahu household heads in 1961 indicated the highest proportion of recent arrivals to be among persons employed in professional, technical and sales jobs.

Where do these people settle upon arrival? A 1961 report states that new residents usually find homes in Waikiki or near military bases -- about 30 percent of all households living in Waikiki moved to Hawaii during the preceding 12 months.

These in-migrants continue to be relatively young -- the median age of intended residents has ranged from 22.4 to 24.6 years during the past decade (1950-1961). The proportion of persons 60 years of age or older has never exceeded 2.6 percent.

* * *

A glance at Table 1 on page 5 will show that the net civilian migration to Hawaii between 1958 and 1961 was 17,094. This figure excludes military inductions and separations. Unfortunately, it does not tell us specifically how many of these people are of voting age. A number of them, of course, will be under the age of 21.

Table 2 presents the following composite picture of the typical 1958-1961 arrival: a 23.5 year old female from the western United States employed as a professional, business or official worker. Again the reader must be cautioned that this is a calculated average and does not account for the wide
variations which naturally occur.

Looking at Table 3 on page 6 - which gives information about household heads who lived in Hawaii in December 1959 but in a different state or country in December 1958 - we get the following picture: The typical civilian migrant household head lived with 3 other people in Honolulu. He had completed at least the 13th grade, worked in Honolulu, and had an income of $7,400. Again it is necessary to recognize that this is an average and does not indicate the wide range that does occur.

It is suggested that each of these Tables be more closely referred to when specific data for each of the years from 1958 to 1961 is desired.

* * *

Note: There are a number of research reports available which might yield pertinent information concerning the characteristics of the typical in-migrant during the 1958-61 period. There are:


Table 1.—NET CIVILIAN MIGRATION FOR HAWAII: 1958 to 1961
(Excludes military inductions and separations)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended June 30</th>
<th>Net civilian migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1958...</td>
<td>7,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959...</td>
<td>5,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960...</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961...</td>
<td>3,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total...</td>
<td>17,094</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: State of Hawaii, Dep't of Health, records.

Table 2.—INTENDED RESIDENTS ARRIVING IN HAWAII: 1958-1961
(Excludes persons arriving on eastbound or military carriers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>All Arrivals</th>
<th>Civilian arrivals</th>
<th>Persons per party</th>
<th>Median age (years)</th>
<th>Males per 100 females</th>
<th>From Cal., Oreg., Wash, (percent)</th>
<th>High status (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1958...</td>
<td>16,472</td>
<td>13,972</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>56.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959...</td>
<td>18,374</td>
<td>15,868</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960...</td>
<td>15,030</td>
<td>12,942</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961...</td>
<td>16,720</td>
<td>*13,745</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>59.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>66,596</td>
<td>56,527</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* includes 2,950 military dependents, 9,875 other civilians, and 920 not reported

(1) party heads employed as professional, semi-professional, business, managerial or official workers as percent of all employed civilian party heads

Source: State of Hawaii, Dep't of Planning and Research, Hawaii's In-migrants, Fourth Quarter 1961 (Research report 18, Feb 19, 1962), tables 1 and 4, and records.
Table 3.--Characteristics of Households and Dwelling Units, by Migration and Military Status of Household Head, for Oahu: December 1959

(Migrant households are those whose head lived in Hawaii in December 1959 but in a different state or country in December 1958)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>All households (1)</th>
<th>Non-migrant households</th>
<th>Migrant households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>Mil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of residence (percent)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moanalua-Navy housing</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waikiki</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remainder of Honolulu</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>64.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu, excl. Honolulu</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per household</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)percent completed 13th grade</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)percent working in Honolulu</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>65.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median family income</td>
<td>$6,055</td>
<td>$4,617</td>
<td>$6,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autos per household</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All households (1)</th>
<th>Non-migrant households</th>
<th>Migrant households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>Mil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent owner occupied</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>58.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent with 5 or more rooms</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>61.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median year built</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)Median monthly rent</td>
<td>$76</td>
<td>$86</td>
<td>$65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)Rent as pct. of income (median)</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent in 1-unit structures</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>71.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I AM GRATEFUL FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS YOU, THE DELEGATES TO THIS CONVENTION, AND, THROUGH YOU, THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII, TO WHOM WE ARE SO DEEPLY INDEBTED FOR THEIR FRIENDSHIP AND TRUST. FOR MANY YEARS, WE HAVE PLACED OUR CONFIDENCE IN THE VOTERS OF HAWAII, AND THEY HAVE GENEROUSLY RESPONDED BY PLACING THEIR CONFIDENCE IN US.

TODAY WE MEET IN CONVENTION TO CALL UPON THE VOTERS OF THIS STATE TO GRANT US THE PRIVILEGE OF ASSUMING NEWER AND BROADER RESPONSIBILITIES. WE CAN PROCLAIM TO THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII THAT WE HAVE TRIED TO CARRY OUT THEIR MANDATE TO THE VERY BEST OF OUR ABILITY, AND HAVE CONDUCTED OURSELVES IN A MANNER BEFITTING THEIR CONFIDENCE IN US.

TODAY, THE EYES OF THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII ARE UPON US. THEY ARE WAITING TO SEE WHETHER OUR PARTY PLATFORM WILL BE A MEANINGLESS COMPOSITION OF HAZY PROSE OR A MEANINGFUL DOCUMENT WHICH WILL PROVIDE A PROGRESSIVE GUIDELINE FOR OUR PEOPLE TO FOLLOW IN SOLVING THE MANY PROBLEMS THAT BESET OUR GREAT STATE AND NATION IN THIS TROUBLSED CENTURY. OUR PEOPLE WILL WANT TO KNOW WHETHER OUR POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OFFERS REALISTIC HOPE FOR A BETTER AND HAPPIER LIFE.

TODAY, WE SHALL SELECT MEN AND WOMEN WHO WILL GUIDE OUR POLITICAL DESTINIES FOR THE MANY MONTHS TO FOLLOW -- MEN AND WOMEN WHO WILL SERVE AS OUR POLITICAL VOICE AND COUNSELLORS. THEIR DECISIONS IN THE FOLLOWING MONTHS MAY WELL DETERMINE THE OUTCOME OF THE FALL ELECTIONS AND MAY IN TURN DETERMINE THE FUTURE OF OUR STATE.
THE RESPONSIBILITIES WITH WHICH WE HAVE BEEN ENTRUSTED ARE GRAVE. WE ARE NO LONGER THE "OTHER" PARTY. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HAWAII OF THE 60'S IS A RESPONSIBLE MAJORITY PARTY -- TESTED AT THE POLLS, TESTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE HALLS, AND TESTED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHAMBERS OF HAWAII. OUR MANY LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS, SUCH AS EQUITABLE TAXATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, GREATER SELF GOVERNMENT, BETTER EDUCATION, ARE NOW INDELIBLY MARKED IN OUR STATUTE BOOKS. WE OWE IT TO OURSELVES, OUR PREDECESSORS, AND THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII TO OFFER A CLEAN IMAGE OF OURSELVES -- NOT AN IMAGE OF A PARTY OF BICKERING RASCALS. IF THE LATTER IS OUR IMAGE, WE DESERVE TO LOSE THE ELECTIONS AND BE CAST ASIDE.

JOHN F. KENNEDY IN HIS LAST SPEECH BEFORE HIS INAUGURATION AS OUR PRESIDENT MADE THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS, WHICH I BELIEVE ARE WORTHY OF OUR SERIOUS CONSIDERATION:

"FOR OF THOSE TO WHOM MUCH IS GIVEN, MUCH IS REQUIRED. AND WHEN AT SOME FUTURE DATE THE HIGH COURT OF HISTORY SITS IN JUDGMENT ON EACH OF US, RECORDING WHETHER IN OUR BRIEF SPAN OF SERVICE WE FULFILLED OUR RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE STATE, OUR SUCCESS OR FAILURE, IN WHATEVER OFFICE WE HOLD, WILL BE MEASURED BY THE ANSWERS TO FOUR QUESTIONS:

FIRST, WERE WE TRULY MEN OF COURAGE, WITH THE COURAGE TO STAND UP TO ONE'S ENEMIES, AND THE COURAGE TO STAND UP WHEN NECESSARY, TO ONE'S ASSOCIATES, THE COURAGE TO RESIST PUBLIC PRESSURE AS WELL AS PRIVATE GREED?

SECOND, WERE WE TRULY MEN OF JUDGMENT, WITH PERCEPTIVE JUDGMENT OF THE FUTURE AS WELL AS THE PAST, OF OUR OWN MISTAKES AS WELL AS THE MISTAKES OF OTHERS, WITH ENOUGH WISDOM TO KNOW WHAT WE DID NOT KNOW, AND ENOUGH CANDOR TO ADMIT IT?"
THIRD, WERE WE TRULY MEN OF INTEGRITY, MEN WHO NEVER RAN
OUT ON EITHER THE PRINCIPLES IN WHICH WE BELIEVED OR THE PEOPLE
WHO BELIEVED IN US, MEN WHOM NEITHER FINANCIAL GAIN NOR POLITICAL
AMBITION COULD EVER DIVERT FROM THE FULFILLMENT OF OUR SACRED TRUST?

FINALLY, WERE WE TRULY MEN OF DEDICATION, WITH AN HONOR
MORTGAGED TO NO SINGLE INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP, AND COMPROMISED BY NO
PRIVATE OBLIGATION OR GAIN, BUT DEVOTED SOLELY TO SERVING THE PUBLIC
GOOD AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST?"

TODAY, LET OUR COLLECTIVE ANSWER TO THESE PROFOUND QUESTIONS BE A
RESOUNDING "YES".

DURING MY POLITICAL INFANCY, I WAS TOLD THAT A CONVENTION KEYNOTER
HAD TO INDULGE IN ORATORICAL DEMAGOGUERY -- RIDICULE THE OPPOSITION, MAKE
THE DELEGATES LAUGH WITH GLEE OVER THE SHORTCOMINGS OF OUR OPPONENTS,
OR MAKE HEADLINE CATCHING POLITICAL PROMISES. HOWEVER, AS YOUR CONVENTION
KEYNOTER, I MUST SAY TO YOU THAT OUR PROBLEMS ARE TOO SERIOUS FOR COMEDY.

CAN WE LAUGH OVER THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND WAR AND THE
ARMS RACE?

CAN WE BE GLEEFUL OVER THE MISERY AND POVERTY THAT HAUNTS TWO-
THIRDS OF OUR PLANET 'S POPULATION?

CAN WE JOKE ABOUT THE MIGHT OF COMMUNIST TYRANNY?

CAN WE LAUGH OVER THE FLIGHT OF OUR ELDERLY CITIZENS?

CAN WE BRUSH ASIDE THE FLIGHT OF OUR UNEMPLOYED AND THEIR
DEPENDENTS?

CAN WE JOKE ABOUT BETTER EDUCATION FOR OUR CITIZENS, YOUNG
AND OLD?

CAN WE LAUGH ABOUT THE SPECTRE OF A STRIKE THAT HAUNTS OUR
WATERFRONT?
INSTEAD OF DEMAGOGUERY AND COMEDY, LET US TODAY REDEDICATE OURSELVES
AS SERVANTS OF HAWAII AND PLEDGE OURSELVES TO FOSTER PUBLIC GOOD AND BETTER-
MENT.

I HOPE YOU WILL JOIN ME IN THE FOLLOWING PLEDGE TO OUR PEOPLE:

TO THE YOUTH OF HAWAII AND TO THE GENERATIONS TO FOLLOW, WE
PLEDGE TO PROVIDE AN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM ADEQUATE TO PREPARE OUR
PEOPLE TO COPE WITH THE MANY AND COMPLEX COLD WAR CHALLENGES OF
THIS CENTURY. WE WILL NOT BE SATISFIED WITH EDUCATION PER SE. OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS MUST PROVIDE THE PROGRAM AND FACILITIES
NECESSARY TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THESE CHALLENGING AND CHANGING TIMES. EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION MAY NOT BE CHEAP -- BUT, SURVIVAL AND FREEDOM ARE NEVER CHEAP.

TO THE BREADWINNERS OF HAWAII, WE PLEDGE TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN
A SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CLIMATE IN HAWAII THAT WILL GENERATE
THE JOBS NECESSARY TO SUPPORT THE NEEDS OF OUR FAMILIES -- BY
SUPPORTING AND STRENGTHENING OUR ESTABLISHED AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIES
AND TOURIST INDUSTRIES; BY PROVIDING INDUCEMENTS FOR THE BEST MINDS
AND TALENTS OF OUR NATION TO CONGREGATE ON OUR CAMPUSES, IN OUR
RESEARCH LABS, AND IN OUR FACTORIES; BY PROVIDING INCENTIVES FOR THE
EXPANSION OF OUR PRESENT INDUSTRIES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW
INDUSTRIES; AND BY PROVIDING ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS FOR OUR SMALL
BUSINESSES.

TO THE ELDERLY, THE PARENTS OF HAWAII, WE PLEDGE OUR ASSISTANCE
IN SECURING A HAPPY AND CONSTRUCTIVE FUTURE AND RETIREMENT - TO
ENCOURAGE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RECREATIONAL AND SOCIAL FACILITIES FOR
OUR ELDERLY AND TO PROTECT THEM FROM THE FEAR OF WANT.
AND, TO OUR SISTER STATES OF THE UNION, WE PLEDGE TO DEVELOP IN HAWAII AN HONEST SHOWCASE OF DEMOCRACY WHERE THE STRIFELESS COMINGLING OF PEOPLE OF ALL RACES, COLORS AND CREEDS SHALL BE BASED, NOT SOLELY ON CHARITABLE TOLERANCE, BUT, ON LOVE AND UNDERSTANDING -- WHERE WE CAN PROVE TO THE BIGOTS AND THE UNBELIEVERS OF THIS WORLD THAT DEMOCRACY CAN AND DOES WORK.

AS OUR GREAT PRESIDENT, JOHN F. KENNEDY, STATED IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

"ALL THIS WILL NOT BE FINISHED IN THE FIRST ONE HUNDRED DAYS. NOR WILL IT BE FINISHED IN THE FIRST ONE THOUSAND DAYS, NOR IN THE LIFE OF THIS ADMINISTRATION, NOR EVEN PERHAPS IN OUR LIFETIME ON THIS PLANET. BUT LET US BEGIN."

YES, LET US BEGIN TODAY, BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

THANK YOU.
I am grateful for this opportunity to address this convention, and, through you, the people of Hawaii, to whom we are so deeply indebted for their friendship and trust. For many years, we have placed our confidence in the voters of Hawaii, and they have generously responded by placing their confidence in us.

Today we meet in convention to call upon the voters of this State to grant us the privilege of assuming newer and broader responsibilities. With prideful immodesty, we can proclaim to the people of Hawaii that we have abided with their mandate to the very best of our ability, have fulfilled our promises, and have conducted ourselves in a manner befitting their confidence in us.

Today, the eyes of the people of Hawaii are upon us. They are waiting to see whether our party platform will be a meaningless composition of hazy prose or a meaningful document which will provide a progressive guideline for our people to follow in solving the many problems that beset our great State and Nation in this troubled century. Our people will want to know whether our political philosophy offers realistic hope for a better and happier life.

Today, we shall select men and women who will guide our political destinies for the many months to follow -- men and women who will serve as our political voice and counsellors whose decisions in the following months may well determine the outcome of the Fall elections and may in turn determine the future of our State.

The responsibilities that have been entrusted upon us are grave, and solemn. We are no longer the "other" party. The Democratic Party of Hawaii of the 60's is a responsible majority party -- tested at the polls, tested in the legislative halls, and tested in the administrative chambers of Hawaii. Our many legislative programs, such as equitable taxation, economic development, greater self government, better education, are now indelibly marked in our statute books. We owe it to ourselves, our predecessors, and the people of Hawaii to offer a clean image of ourselves -- not an image of a party of bickering rascals. If our image is of the latter, we deserve to lose the elections and be cast aside.

With such an omen, we would
John F. Kennedy in his last speech before his inauguration as our President made the following observations, which I believe are worthy of our serious consideration:

"For of those to whom much is given, much is required. And when at some future date the high court of history sits in judgment on each of us, recording whether in our brief span of service we fulfilled our responsibilities to the state, our success or failure, in whatever office we hold, will be measured by the answers to four questions:

First, were we truly men of courage, with the courage to stand up to one's enemies, and the courage to stand up when necessary, to one's associates, the courage to resist public pressure as well as private greed?

Second, were we truly men of judgment, with perceptive judgment of the future as well as the past, of our own mistakes as well as the mistakes of others, with enough wisdom to know what we did not know, and enough candor to admit it?

Third, were we truly men of integrity, men who never ran out on either the principles in which we believed or the people who believed in us, men whom neither financial gain nor political ambition could ever divert from the fulfillment of our sacred trust?

Finally, were we truly men of dedication, with an honor mortgaged to no single individual or group, and compromised by no private obligation or gain, but devoted solely to serving the public good and the national interest?"

Today, let our collective answer to these profound questions be a resounding "Yes".

During my political infancy, I was told that a convention keynoter had to indulge in oratorical demagoguery -- ridicule the opposition, make the delegates laugh with glee over the shortcomings of our opponents, or make headline catching political promises. However, as your convention keynoter, I must say to you that our problems are too serious for comedy.

Should we laugh over the problems of peace and war and the arms race?

Should we be gleeful over the misery and poverty that haunts two-thirds of our planet's population?
Should we joke about the might of communist tyranny?
Should we laugh over the plight of our elderly citizens?
Should we brush aside the plight of our unemployed and their dependents?
Should we joke about better education for our citizens, young and old?
Should we laugh about the spectre of a strike that haunts our waterfront?

Instead of demagoguery and comedy, let us today rededicate ourselves as servants of Hawaii and pledge ourselves to foster public good and betterment.

I hope you will join me in the following pledge to our people:

To the youth of Hawaii and to the generations to follow, we pledge to provide an educational system sufficiently adequate to prepare our people to successfully cope with the many and complex cold war challenges of this century. We will not be satisfied with education per se, but education strengthened by quality and excellence. Quality and excellence in education may not be cheap -- but, survival and freedom are never cheap.

To the breadwinners of Hawaii, we pledge to create and maintain a social, political and economic climate in Hawaii that will generate the jobs necessary to support the needs of our families -- by supporting and strengthening our established agricultural, industrial and tourist industries; by providing inducements for the best minds and talents of our nation to congregate on our campuses, in our research labs, and in our factories; by providing incentives for the expansion of our present industries and the establishment of new industries; and by providing adequate safeguards for our small businesses.

To the elderly, the parents of Hawaii, we pledge to assist them in securing a happy and constructive future and retirement - to encourage the establishment of recreational and social facilities for our elderly and to protect them from the fear of want.
And, to our sister States of the Union, we pledge to develop in Hawaii an honest showcase of Democracy where the strifeless co-mingling of people of all races, colors and creeds be based, not solely on charitable tolerance, but, on love and understanding -- where we can prove to the bigots and the unbelievers of this world that democracy can and does work.

As our great President, John F. Kennedy, stated in his inaugural address,

 "All this will not be finished in the first one hundred days. Nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of this Administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin."

Yes, let us begin today, before it is too late.

Thank you.
Good evening fellow Democrats. I bring you greetings from Congressman Dan Inouye who returned from Washington yesterday for a few days. He asked me to extend a fond aloha to each and every one of you and to say that he'll be over to see during the campaign. (Unfortunately, he could not be here tonight because of previous campaign commitments.)

I know that many of you here on Molokai want to see Dan and some of you may be wondering why he isn't full-time in Hawaii campaigning while his opponent is busy with a name-calling campaign.

Congressman Inouye feels that you people sent him to Washington to represent you. He believes that your best interests are more important than his personal gains.

Many important bills are up for consideration in the Congress in the closing days of this session. Congressman Inouye knows that you people here tonight—and all the people of Hawaii—expect to be represented on each and every important vote.

That's why he is willing to risk the loss of precious votes at the polls. He will be there when the roll is called.

But Dan asked me to tell you good Democrats that he will take his case to the people in the coming general election campaign. He will make his position clear on every major issue. He will answer the ridiculous charges that he has only passed three bills in Congress—that he is a rubber
In that connection, I think you all know how laughable it is to call a Democratic Congressman a rubber stamp because he supports most of the programs proposed by President Kennedy—a Democrat.

As Dan himself noted yesterday, he supported many of President Eisenhower's programs when he thought they were in the best interests of the nation—but he wasn't called a rubber stamp for that. Many Republican Congressman support President Kennedy's programs for the same reasons—but they aren't called rubber stamps.

Dan has shown, however, that he can disagree with the administration on occasion. He opposed the administration's Sugar Act bill because he did not think it was in the best interests of Hawaii or the nation. And he won his fight by getting Hawaii's sugar industries a better break in the final version of the law.

As for those three bills they keep talking about—all I can say is that these claims are either deliberate falsehoods or they show an amazing ignorance of Dan's Congressional record.

Our Congressman passed more than 20 important bills—I need only cite the $3.2 million appropriation for the Molokai Irrigation Project and funds for a Kaunakakai Harbor study—to name things close to home, as examples of federal appropriations which Dan succeeded in getting through the Congress.

This may surprise you—as it did me—but of the more than 12,000 bills introduced by the 437 members of the House of Representatives during the 86th Congress, less than 300 were enacted into law.

This means that each Congressman—on the average—had only two-thirds of one bill enacted into law. Since Dan had more than 20, I'd say he was batting closer to .1000 in any league.
I think all of us here tonight well know that Dan Inouye is working in the best interests of ALL the people of Hawaii.

You older people in the audience know that he worked hard for President Kennedy's medicare program for the aged—a program that failed in this session of Congress, mainly because of an organized, high-pressure campaign by the American Medical Association.

He asked me to tell you that he is confident that this far-reaching hospital and medical assistance program will be adopted by the next Congress.

You know that he favors federal aid to education so that we can provide more qualified teachers and better schools to equip our children for the space age and the many complex problems that face us in the future.

He believes that a number of states where the tax burden has reached a near maximum, including the state of Hawaii, need federal assistance to provide the best possible educational system. Dan feels that in this great age before us, our nation is only as strong as its weakest link.

He strongly believes in the economic development of the Neighbor Islands to stop the outmigration of people because of the shortage of jobs. This is the very reason he has supported and had passed a number of Neighbor Island flood control and harbor and irrigation projects.

He believes that Molokai can become Hawaii's breadbasket, once the Molokai Irrigation Project's distribution system is completed. There is absolutely no reason why we shouldn't produce nearly all of the agricultural products we consume, instead of relying so
But Dan's representation of the people of Hawaii goes far beyond the confines of these islands. He believes the question of war or peace is one of the leading issues of our time. That is why he is for a strong military defense system. Any cut in defense spending would only be an invitation to the Communists to step up their aggressive activities.

He believes in foreign aid—which takes only four cents of every tax dollar—because nations such as Japan might well have fallen into the Communist orbit had it not been for the fact that we helped such countries to get back on their feet.

Many of these foreign countries such as Pakistan and Spain permit us to establish major defense bases in their back yards—bases which ring the Communist world and help to keep the Communist aggressors at bay.

I hope that my few words here tonight have given you some idea of what Dan stands for and what he will have to say in the current campaign.

I know I speak for him when I ask you to give him your wholehearted support in the coming primary and general election.

Mahalo and thank you again for inviting me here tonight to speak on behalf of our U.S. Senate candidate, Congressman Daniel K. Inouye.
Dick: Please give this to one of our Maui speakers who will go to Lanai for Saturday night's rally to be delivered to Mr. Richard Tamashiro, Lanai campaign manager.

Thanks,

Morio Omori

Speech by Richard Tamashiro on behalf of Dan

Good evening fellow Democrats. I bring you greetings from Congressman Dan Inouye who returned from Washington yesterday for a few days. He asked me to extend a warm aloha to each and every one of you and to say that he'll be over to see you during the campaign.

I know that many of you here on Lanai want to see Dan and some of you may be wondering why he isn't campaigning full time in Hawaii while his opponent is busy with a name-calling campaign.

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In that connection, I think you all know how laughable it is to call a Democratic Congressman a rubber stamp because he supports most of the programs proposed by President Kennedy—a Democrat.

As Dan himself noted yesterday, he supported many of President Eisenhower's programs when he thought they were in the best interests of the nation—but he wasn't called a rubber stamp for that.
Many Republican Congressman support President Kennedy's programs for the same reasons—but they aren't called rubber stamps.

Dan has shown, however, that he will disagree with the administration. He opposed the administration's Sugar Act bill because he did not think it was in the best interests of Hawaii or the nation. And he won his fight by getting Hawaii's sugar industry & labor a better break in the final version of the law.

He also fought for and succeeded in getting pineapples placed in the federal school lunch which will help Lanai's economy.

As for those three bills the opposition they keep talking about—all I can say is that these claims are either deliberate falsehoods or they show an amazing ignorance of Dan's Congressional record.

Our Congressman passed more than 20 important bills—I need only cite the latest $3.2 million appropriation for the Molokai Irrigation and Manele Bay small boat harbor here on Lanai. Project and funds for a Kaunakakai Harbor study—to name things close to home, as examples of federal appropriations which Dan succeed in getting through the Congress.

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This means that each Congressman—on the average—had only one bill per Congressman, two-thirds of one bill enacted into law, not even one bill per Congressman. Since Dan had more than 20, I'd say he was batting .1000 in any league, even in one that didn't have a single bill per Congressman.

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You know that he favors federal aid to education so that we can provide more qualified teachers and better schools to equip our children for the space age and the many complex problems that face us in the future.

He believes that a number of states where the tax burden has reached a near maximum, including the state of Hawaiian, need federal assistance to provide the best possible educational system. Dan feels that in this great age before us, our nation is only as strong as its weakest link.

He strongly believes in the economic development of the Neighbor Islands to stop the outmigration of people because of the shortage of jobs. This is the very reason he has supported and had passed a number of Neighbor Island flood control, harbor and irrigation projects.

But Dan's representation of the people of Hawaii goes far beyond the confines of these islands.

He believes the question of war or peace is one of the leading issues of our time. That is why he is for a strong military defense system. Any cut in defense spending would only be an invitation to the Communists to step up their aggressive activities.

He believes in foreign aid—which takes only four cents of every tax dollar—because nations such as Japan might well have fallen into the Communist orbit had it not been for the fact that we helped such countries to get back on their feet.
Many of these foreign countries such as Pakistan and Spain permit us to establish major defense bases in their back yards—bases which ring the Communist world and help to keep the Communist aggressors at bay.

I hope that my few words here tonight have given you some idea of what Dan stands for and what he will have to say in the current campaign.

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Speech by Richard Tamashiro on behalf of Dan

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Suggested campaign speech material, to be used as the central theme or integrated with other comments and issues.

DOUBLE TALK FROM THE OPPOSITION

Our opponent, Mr. Dillingham, recently accused Dan Inouye of "selling out" Hawaii.

He said, "Mr. Inouye's rubber stamp voting record proves he has sold out Hawaii and sacrificed the hard-won benefits of statehood purely for the sake of bigger Federal government and to please his leaders in Washington."

I believe this statement more than any other he has made in this campaign exposes the hypocrisy of Mr. Dillingham's position. It reveals him as a person of double standards and double talk.

First, let's look at this reference to the "hard-won benefits of statehood."

The benefits of statehood were hard-won. With that, we agree. But the reason they were hard-won is that statehood had to be accomplished over the objections and resistance of people such as Mr. Dillingham, himself.

He was one of the most outspoken and influential opponents of statehood when he was a member of the Territorial Senate.

In the 1955 session of the Territorial Legislature, Mr. Dillingham opposed a statehood resolution. He voted against statehood. He was one of only two members of the Legislature to do so.

In an impassioned and widely quoted speech on the floor of the Senate, he said Hawaii was not ready for statehood because the voters and legislators were under the thumbs of "treasonous" ILWU leaders.
Ben saw the people of Hawaii as dupes of Communism.

"We are not ready for statehood now," he said. "Maybe in 10 or 15 years, with a little luck in eight years, but not now.

"We have a treacherous element in our society that is in the control of the electorate....The only protection against chaos is the (appointed) governor."

That speech by Dillingham in 1955 was quoted by Rep. Pillion of New York, a determined opponent of statehood in the Congress. Pillion's use of the Dillingham statement was credited with killing statehood during the 1955 session of the Congress.

So when Dillingham talks today about the "hard-won" benefits of statehood, I guess we might agree that he does know what he's talking about, because they were "hard-won" against his own vocal resistance.

Let's look now at another area where our opponent is guilty of double talk and the double standard.

In this campaign and on many other previous occasions, he has flailed and railed against big government and Federal spending. He's against this program and that program because the government is doing it and it's the taxpayers' money.

I think it's rather interesting in this connection that the Dillingham companies over the years have received a substantial share of their income from government projects.

The extent of this income in recent years was disclosed at the time of the merger of the Oahu Railway & Land Company into the Dillingham Corporation last year.

(more)
In the proxy material sent to the stockholders, there was an impressive list of construction projects for the past six years. Not all, of course, were government projects, but there were a good many of these.

Here are some examples:

- Capehart housing at Schofield and Schofter... $12 million
- Honolulu International Airport........... 1 1/2 million
- Kahului Harbor on Maui..................... 700,000
- Honolulu Harbor............................ 800,000
- Honolulu Harbor bridge........................ 1 million
- Aircraft Hangar.............................. 2 million
- Defense Base in the Philippines............ 50 million
- Officers quarters and mess hall............... 1 million
- Breakwater in Hawaii........................ 1 million

Now I'm not saying that these were unnecessary projects. And I have no doubt the Dillingham companies performed the work well and were entitled to this business. But they were government projects. They were Federal spending. They represent government planning.

I am not aware that Mr. Dillingham, an officer of the Dillingham Corporation, found anything wrong with this type of Federal spending.

It may also be noted that as far the Federal spending for Honolulu Harbor is concerned, the Dillingham Corporation owns about half of the piers in the harbor and a substantial portion of the adjacent property. So any improvement to the harbor is also an advantage to those properties.

We haven't heard Mr. Dillingham objecting to this type of Federal spending.

(more)
It is also interesting in this connection that the Dillingham Corporation is now engaged in business in many parts of the world. They are proud of this fact and I think they should be.

The handsome full-page newspaper advertisements which have been running this past year call attention to the fact that the company "builds anywhere and everywhere around the world."

Dillingham overseas activities have or currently embrace such places as Midway, Johnson, Wake, Guam, Kwajalein, Eniwetok, the Trust Territory, Japan, Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Suez Canal, Australia, British Guiana, Taiwan and Korea.

I believe the voters of this state are entitled to examine these facts in relation to Mr. Dillingham's candidacy for the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Dillingham was an opponent of statehood. Just a few years ago he did not believe the people of these islands deserved or were ready for a seat in the U. S. Senate.

Since this campaign began he has said publicly that Hawaii must prove that it deserves statehood. This would indicate that Mr. Dillingham still has some lingering doubt that even now we really are entitled to the U. S. Senate seat which he is seeking.

But there is no doubt that the Dillingham Corporation and its vast business empire would like to place Mr. Ben Dillingham in the U. S. Senate.

This desire is shown by the very substantial pressure which the Dillingham empire is applying through its business connections to win this Senate seat.
In view of the evidence that the Dillingham business empire derives a large portion of its income from Federal projects and Federal spending, and in view of the fact that the corporation is engaged in business in many foreign areas where additional U. S. dollars are being spent, I believe the voters are entitled to ask whom and what will Mr. Dillingham be representing should he be elected to the U. S. Senate.
DURING THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS WE HAVE NOTED WITH SOME INTEREST THAT OUR LOCAL REPUBLICAN ORATORS, TAKING THE CUE FROM THEIR MAINLAND LEADERS, HAVE BEGUN LEVELLING THEIR POLITICAL GUNS ON ALLEGED FISCAL IRRESPONSIBILITY ON THE PART OF THE PRESENT DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION. IN SO DOING OUR REPUBLICAN FRIENDS HAVE CONVENIENTLY FORGOTTEN THAT THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION AMASED A LARGER PEACE TIME NATIONAL DEBT THAN THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS OF ROOSEVELT, TRUMAN AND KENNEDY. FURTHERMORE, OUR REPUBLICAN FRIENDS CONVENIENTLY FAILED TO NOTE THAT THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION UNDER PEACE TIME CONDITIONS CREATED A LARGER PUBLIC DEBT THAN THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION THAT WAS FACED WITH POST WAR READJUSTMENT AND THE EXPENSIVE KOREAN CONFLICT. HOWEVER, I HOPE THAT THIS SHORT OPENING STATEMENT WILL NOT IN ANY WAY BE CONSTRUED AS MY APPROVAL OF PERPETUAL DEFICIT SPENDING. I AM CERTAIN MY COLLEAGUES IN CONGRESS JOIN ME IN THE HOPE THAT WE MAY SOMEDAY BE ABLE TO REDUCE GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND ALSO OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

SOME OF YOU MAY BE NOW ASKING YOURSELVES "WHY IS DAN DISCUSSING GOVERNMENT SPENDING?" WELL, I WISH TO SPEND A FEW MOMENTS WITH YOU DISCUSSING THE RELATIONSHIP OF FEDERAL SPENDING AND THE ECONOMY OF HAWAII. ACCORDING TO THE 1962 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF HAWAII PREPARED BY DR. JAMES SHOEMAKER, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DURING THE PAST YEAR MADE EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE OF HAWAII AMOUNTING TO $530,000,000.00. THIS AMOUNT IS APPROXIMATELY HALF OF ALL THE RECEIPTS OF DOLLARS FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES. IN OTHER
WORDS, FEDERAL SPENDING BROUGHT INTO THE STATE OF HAWAII MORE DOLLARS THAN SUGAR, PINEAPPLE AND TOURISM COMBINED. IN BRIEF, TODAY, WHETHER WE LIKE IT OR NOT, OUR ECONOMY IS HEAVILY DEPENDENT UPON FEDERAL SPENDING. I REPEAT AGAIN, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENT $530,000,000.00 IN HAWAII DURING THE PAST YEAR. IN CONTRAST OUR PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING TAXES AND PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES SUCH AS POSTAL SERVICES, AMOUNTED TO $280,000,000.00. SIMPLY THIS MEANS THAT FOR EVERY DOLLAR WE PAID INTO THE FEDERAL TREASURY, WE IN HAWAII RECEIVED IN RETURN TWO DOLLARS. I AM CERTAIN YOU WILL ADMIT THAT THIS IS QUITE A BARGAIN. THEREFORE, TODAY, OUR MOST GENEROUS PARTNER IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF HAWAII IS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. BUT, CAN WE OR SHOULD WE FOREVER LOOK UPON OUR FEDERAL PARTNER TO CONTINUE BEING SO GENEROUS TO HAWAII'S ECONOMY. MY ANSWER IS A DEFINITE "NO."

I BELIEVE IT WOULD BE DANGEROUSLY UNWISE ON THE PART OF HAWAII'S PLANNERS TO RELY UPON HEAVY FEDERAL SPENDING TO CONTINUE FOREVER BECAUSE OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. OUR NATION IS MAKING EVERY SINCERE EFFORT TO ACHIEVE WORLD PEACE IN OUR LIFETIME. IF BY THE GRACE OF GOD WE ARE BLESSED WITH THIS ELUSIVE PEACE, THERE WILL OCCUR REDUCTIONS IN GOVERNMENT SPENDING ESPECIALLY IN THE AREA OF DEFENSE. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT APPROXIMATELY 75% OF THE DOLLARS SPENT IN HAWAII BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY RELATED TO DEFENSE ACTIVITIES. FURTHERMORE, WE SHOULD NOTE THAT WE ARE EXPERIENCING THE INTRODUCTION OF SOMETHING NEW IN THE FIELD OF WARFARE ALMOST EVERY MONTH. FOR EXAMPLE, WE HAVE NOTED THAT IN THE PAST FEW YEARS OUR NAVY HAS DISPLAYED GREATER RELIANCE UPON SUBMARINES TO CARRY
OUT ITS DEFENSE MISSIONS, IF FURTHER CHANGES ARE MADE IN DEFENSE
TECHNIQUES AND STRATEGY, WE MAY FIND THAT SOME OF THE FACILITIES
OF NAVY YARD AT PEARL HARBOUR MAY BECOME OBSOLETE WITHIN THIS
DECADE. IF THIS IS TRANSLATED INTO THE JOBS, IT MAY MEAN LESS
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN FEDERAL ACTIVITIES.

2. LIKE PRIVATE INDUSTRY WE FIND THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS
BEGINNING TO INSTITUTE MECHANISM AND AUTOMATION IN NEARLY EVERY
FEDERAL ACTIVITY. IF THIS IS TRANSLATED INTO JOBS, IT MAY MEAN
FURTHER UNEMPLOYMENT.

3. THERE IS A SERIOUS AND RISING CONCERN AMONG THE MEMBERS
OF CONGRESS OVER THE HEAVY SPENDING CARRIED ON BY OUR GOVERNMENT.
MANY OF US ARE SENSING THE PRESSURES FROM OUR CONSTITUENT TAXPAYERS
WHO FEEL THAT THE TAX BURDEN IS GETTING TOO HEAVY.

NOW, THEREFORE, IF WE ARE TO CONCLUDE THAT THE ABOVE
PROPOSITIONS ARE REASONABLE AND REALISTIC THEN WE IN HAWAII MUST
IMMEDIATELY BEGIN REVISING OUR ECONOMIC PLANNING. WE MAY FIND THAT
OUR FEDERAL PARTNERS MAY NOT BE TOO GENEROUS IN THE FUTURE. AND
IN FACING THE FACTS SQUARELY WE MUST BEGIN LOOKING FOR OTHER STABLE
SOURCES OF DOLLARS — DOLLARS THAT WILL MEAN JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR
THIS GENERATION AND THE FOLLOWING. YOUR NEXT LOGICAL QUESTION
SHOULD BE, "WHAT CAN OR SHOULD WE DO." I AM NOT A ECONOMIST.
HOWEVER, THERE ARE SEVERAL RATHER OBVIOUS STEPS THAT MUST BE TAKEN.
FIRST, WE SHOULD MAKE EVERY SINCERE EFFORT TO SUPPORT AND STRENGTHEN
OUR AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES. CONTRARY TO SOME OF OUR PEDDLERS
OF ECONOMIC GLOOM I HAVE FAITH IN THE FUTURE OF SUGAR, PINEAPPLE
AND DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE. RECENTLY, WE PASSED/SUGAR BILL THAT
IS MOST FAVORABLE TO OUR INDUSTRY. I AM CERTAIN UNDER THIS
LEGISLATIVE STRUCTURE OUR INDUSTRY WILL FLOURISH. AGAIN, RECENTLY,
OUR ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED ITS DECISION TO PURCHASE HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE FOR USE IN OUR SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. AGAIN, WE FIND THAT WE HAVE BEEN EXCEEDINGLY FORTUNATE IN THE CONGRESS TO RECEIVE APPROVAL FOR VARIOUS PROJECTS GEARED TOWARD THE ENHANCEMENT OF OUR ECONOMY -- PROJECTS SUCH AS NAVIGATIONAL AND TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS AT KAWAIAHE, KAHULUI, KAUNAKAKAI, PORT ALLEN, HONOLULU AND BARBERS POINT. AGAIN, WE FIND THAT THE CONGRESS WAS EXCEEDINGLY GENEROUS IN APPROVING AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS SUCH AS THE WATERSHED PROJECTS IN WAIANAE NUI, WAIANAE IKI, PUUKAPU AND THE MOLOKAI IRRIGATION PROJECT. AGAIN, WE FIND THAT THE CONGRESS HAS BEEN EXCEEDINGLY GENEROUS IN PROVING FOR IMPROVED FACILITIES AT THE Hilo AIRPORT, KAMULUI AIRPORT AND HONOLULU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. THERE WERE MANY OTHER PROJECTS THAT WERE APPROVED BY CONGRESS. HOWEVER, I POINT THESE OUT TO INDICATE THE TYPE OF PROJECTS THAT OUR CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION SHOULD SEEK. AS YOU CAN SEE, THESE PROJECTS WORK INTO THE LONG RANGE PLANNING OF HAWAI'I'S ECONOMY. THESE PROJECTS WILL MEAN BETTER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES WHICH MAY IN TURN RESULT IN EASIER ACCESSIBILITY TO MARKETS AND POSSIBLY A REDUCTION IN TRANSPORTATION RATES. THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS WILL MEAN THE OPENING UP OF VAST ARID LANDS TO PRODUCE OUR MUCH NEEDED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR USE HERE AND ABROAD. THESE PROJECTS IF TRANSLATED INTO JOBS WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY MEAN GREATER OPPORTUNITIES OF JOB AND EMPLOYMENT FOR THIS GENERATION AND THE FOLLOWING. IT WILL MEAN MORE DOLLARS INTO OUR STATE TREASURY WHICH IN TURN WILL MEAN BETTER SERVICES SUCH AS EDUCATION AND HEALTH FOR OUR PEOPLE.

DURING MY LAST VISIT IN THIS COUNTY, I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF SITTING WITH SEVERAL SMALL BUSINESSMEN TO DISCUSS THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF HAWAI'I. AFTER MY PRESENTATION, A LOCAL SMALL BUSINESSMAN, OPERATING A GROCERY STORE, MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT: "I AM

THE SECOND THING OUR PLANNERS SHOULD CONSIDER IS AN ECONOMIC ONE. A FEW DAYS AGO, I HAD A MOST INTERESTING DISCUSSION WITH MR. GEORGE CHAPLIN OF THE ADVERTISER DISCUSSING THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF HAWAII. DURING THIS DISCUSSION GEORGE MENTIONED THAT WE HAVE CONVINCED OUR NEIGHBORS ON THE MAINLAND THAT WE HAVE THE ALMOST PERFECT CLIMATE FOR VISITORS. OUR TOURIST FACILITIES ARE EXCELLENT, OUR PEOPLE ARE FRIENDLY. HOWEVER, WE WONDERED WHETHER THE ECONOMIC CLIMATE AND CONDITIONS WERE SUCH TO ATTRACT MAINLAND CAPITAL. I HAVE
NOTED THAT OUR PLANNERS HAVE DONE A LOT TO CONVINCE OUR MAINLAND NEIGHBORS OF OUR MANY FACILITIES AND SUPPOSEDLY FAVORABLE CONDITIONS, BUT, AS MR. CHAPLAIN POINTED OUT, HAVE WE EVER INQUIRED OF OUR MAINLAND NEIGHBORS AS TO WHAT ECONOMIC CLIMATE AND CONDITIONS THEY WOULD REQUIRE BEFORE THEY DECIDE TO POUR IN THEIR DOLLARS INTO HAWAII. I CONCURRED WITH GEORGE IN THAT OUR PLANNERS SHOULD LOOK INTO THIS POSSIBLE CHANGE AND APPROACH. BY THIS METHOD, WE MAY FIND WHETHER OUR ECONOMIC CLIMATE IS OR IS NOT CONDUCIVE TO THE INVESTMENT OF DOLLARS IN HAWAII. I AM CERTAIN ALL OF YOU REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING NEW INDUSTRIES IN HAWAII. IT IS TRUE THAT WE HAVE DONE A LOT IN THIS AREA. TODAY, THE DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IS FAST BECOMING ONE OF OUR MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT. HOWEVER, WE MUST FURTHER DEVELOP THIS Seldom PUBLICIZED SEGMENT OF OUR ECONOMY. AS I POINTED OUT EARLIER, IF WE SENSE THE POSSIBILITY OF LESS FEDERAL SPENDING IN HAWAII, WE MUST SERIOUSLY LOOK INTO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE. I AM CERTAIN ALL OF YOU IN THE PAST DECADE HAVE WITNESSED THE DEPARTURE OF ONE OF YOUR FAMILY OR POSSIBLY OF YOUR NEIGHBOR TO THE MAINLAND BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBLE GREATER JOB OPPORTUNITIES THERE. HARDLY A WEEK GOES BY IN MY OFFICE WHERE I MEET A YOUNG BRIGHT STUDENT FROM HAWAII WHO TELLS ME THAT HE INTENDS TO REMAIN ON THE MAINLAND TO LIVE OUT HIS LIFE. IF WE FAIL TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR OUR AMBITIOUS YOUNG PEOPLE IT WOULD RESULT IN OUR GREATEST LOSS. HAWAII’S GREATEST RESOURCE IS THE PEOPLE. WE CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE THEM.
THIRD, THIS MAY SOUND LIKE A BROKEN RECORD TO YOU BUT I THINK THE TIME HAS COME WHEN OUR PLANNERS MUST SERIOUSLY THINK OF DEVELOPING OUR NEIGHBOR ISLANDS. TODAY, 80% OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATE IS CONCENTRATED ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU. OUR CITIZENS ARE NATURALLY ATTRACTED TO HONOLULU BECAUSE OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES. HOWEVER, THIS ATTRACTION HAS RESULTED IN CONGESTED AND CROWDED LIVING CONDITIONS AND THE EVER-INCREASING BURDEN ON OUR HONOLULU COUNTY GOVERNMENT. I AM CERTAIN I NEED NOT POINT OUT TO YOU SOME OF THE NATURAL EFFECTS OF OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS. OUR NEWSPAPERS HAVE DONE A GOOD JOB POINTING THIS OUT TO YOU. THEREFORE, IT IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE HONOLULU PLANNERS TO HELP BUILD OUR NEIGHBOR ISLANDS. WE IN CONGRESS HAVE DONE OUR BEST TO BRING THIS ABOUT. I AM CERTAIN YOU HAVE NOTED THAT MOST OF OUR PROJECTS ARE GEARED TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NEIGHBOR ISLANDS. MOST OF OUR HARBOR DEVELOPMENTS ARE ON OUR NEIGHBOR ISLANDS. MOST OF OUR AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS ARE ON OUR NEIGHBOR ISLANDS.

PLEASE DO NOT CONSTRUE MY SUGGESTIONS AS BEING ALL ENCOMPASSING. I AM CERTAIN OUR PLANNERS AND ECONOMISTS HAVE MANY AND POSSIBLY BETTER IDEAS.

YOUR NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE A LOT TO DEVELOP A BETTER ECONOMIC CLIMATE FOR HAWAII. WE HAVE TALKED A LOT BUT WE HAVE ALSO ACTED. I HAVE NOTED WITH SOME CONCERN THAT OUR STATE ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE A LOT OF TALKING AND HAS CONDUCTED MANY, MANY STUDIES AND SURVEYS BUT I AM CERTAIN THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII WILL BE ASKING THIS FALL WHAT HAS THE REPUBLICAN STATE ADMINISTRATION DONE. THIS TO ME IS A REASONABLE QUESTION TO ASK. I AM CERTAIN THAT A CHANGE IS NEEDED IN IOLANI PALACE. I AM CERTAIN THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII WILL SUPPORT THE PARTY OF DEEDS AND ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HAWAII.
TO: STOWE & VALUE INC.
424 S. Beretania St.
Honolulu
As an American of Japanese ancestry in whom the myriad people of Hawaii have placed their faith to represent them in the Senate of the United States of America, I am honored by the invitation to write this preface to the Biographical Record of Americans of Japanese Ancestry.

Our State of Hawaii is popularly known and admired for our harmonious mingling of people representing world-wide national origins. This particular volume is a chronicle of the contributions of Americans of Japanese ancestry to the cultural, economic and professional life of our progressive 50th State. Though it contains the biographies of individuals, it is, in a sense, the collective biography of what has long been the largest ethnic group in Hawaii -- the Japanese.

The Japanese element of Hawaii originally came here in 1885. Those hardy immigrants came by invitation to fill a tremendous gap in the labor supply. From them and from those who followed them have come descendants whose achievements actually have been achievements for Hawaii. In every community, in every area of Hawaii's economic and cultural life, they have given freely of their labors, their talents, their energy to build a better life for all the people of Hawaii.

According to the 1960 United States Census, people of Japanese origin comprise more than 32 percent of Hawaii's total population. Though not all of them, as individuals, could -- or even should -- be listed in a book such as this, it is to these more than 200,000 loyal Americans that this chronicle is primarily directed. Obviously, this Biographical Record is of interest to all residents of Hawaii. It likewise is of interest to people everywhere who look to Hawaii as a leader in the achievement of the highest principles of true brotherhood among men of all races. The biographies presented here tell the story of an important era in the growth and development of our great State.

I am sure this Biographical Record is of particular pride to every American of Japanese ancestry to see such public recognition of those whose achievements have earned them a place in this volume. May this spur our children -- and their children -- to even greater attainments in and for our State of Hawaii.

DANIEL K. INOUYE, M.C.
June 1, 1962

Respectfully referred to

Dear Morio:

This is my message to my classmates.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE, MC

Very respectfully,

M.C., District.

16—76569-1
June 1, 1962

The Class of 1942
McKinley High School
Honolulu, Hawaii

My dear Classmates:

I shall never forget that day nearly twenty years ago. It was a bright and sunny day. Our school band played several selections as we took our places on a raised platform on the lanai of our new senior class building. The boys were all dressed in dark slacks, white shirts and ties. None of us wore coats or jackets because of the clothing shortage brought about by the war. The girls were all dressed in their beautiful white and light colored dresses. We all appeared very young. Our gas masks were within our reach. Several speeches were made and I recall listening to some local dignitary who gave the commencement address. However, because of the constant rumble and roar of the bombers overhead, I cannot recall the contents of these messages. Our parents and friends were sitting and standing in the hot sun in the courtyard of our new senior class building. We all sang "Hail, McKinley", and I noticed that some of us had tears in our eyes. We closed with the singing of our national anthem.

Other than the music and the speeches, the event was an exceedingly quiet one. Even the applause was rather restrained. This was a very sober day, because on that day the members of the first wartime senior class of McKinley High School received their diplomas to enter into a new and adult life. We were quiet because we somehow anticipated the problems that confronted us. We knew that some day soon many of us would be putting on the uniform of the United States armed forces. We somehow knew that many of the familiar faces would be gone during the following class reunions.

Some of us had great hopes and dreams, but the war somehow dampened them. But despite this feeling of distress and fear, we stepped forward to
take our positions in the adult community. Some of us never achieved the goals that we sought. Yes, there were many disappointments. Some of us had to work in fields that were not dictated by our choice, but by the circumstances of the day.

As we examine the Class of 1942 of McKinley High School twenty years later, we note with pride that we have done well. We faced the challenges of the day and the decade and emerged confident and successful. Yes, the odds were against us, but somehow we were able to overcome these odds.

I suppose when we recall the days of high school, many of us naturally think of the very happy moments—our afternoon dances in the "Coconut Grove", our victorious football games, our picnics and our assemblies. But I am certain, if you think deeply and recall the events of our three years at McKinley, many will have to agree that we were fortunate to have had a great guiding force showing us the proper pathway in life. This spiritual force was that of the late and great Dr. Miles Cary. Dr. Cary was more than an educator. He was more than a principal. He somehow was able to give us confidence in our undertakings. He had great faith in us and somehow we sensed this. I am certain many of us following the path of life must have thought, as we did our daily chores, that we must not fail Dr. Cary—because he had faith in us.

I am certain, as Dr. Cary looks down on us this evening, he must have a broad and happy smile, because we did not fail him. In war and peace we demonstrated that we were good and loyal Americans. We demonstrated that we were able to withstand all the hardships like all other Americans. We demonstrated that we were just as brave, if not braver, than others.

Our girls, without the normal pleasures of life, made many sacrifices. Some worked in the shops and fields, sacrificing their dreams of a cherished career. They gallantly filled the gap when the boys left Hawaii. And when the war finally ended, our class once again demonstrated its willingness to help build Hawaii. Although some of the jobs were not as glamorous and challenging as others, many of our classmates were willing to enter fields of drudgery and toil in order that Hawaii may grow and prosper.
We left the campus twenty years ago as a team facing great odds. Today we remain a great team ready to serve and ready to assist in making our Hawaii a better place in which to live.

Tonight, as you meet and dine in well deserved joy, I sit in Washington longing to be with you. Although I may be 5,000 miles away, I will share with you the joy of the evening and will recall our many happy and many sad moments. I wish all of you a very happy evening. I miss you all.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
Member of Congress
I am grateful for this opportunity to address you, the delegates to this convention, and, through you, the people of Hawaii, to whom we are so deeply indebted for their friendship and trust. For many years, we have placed our confidence in the voters of Hawaii, and they have generously responded by placing their confidence in us.

Today we meet in convention to call upon the voters of this State to grant us the privilege of assuming newer and broader responsibilities. We can proclaim to the people of Hawaii that we have tried to carry out their mandate to the very best of our ability, and have conducted ourselves in a manner befitting their confidence in us.

Today, the eyes of the people of Hawaii are upon us. They are waiting to see whether our party platform will be a meaningless composition of hazy prose or a meaningful document which will provide a progressive guideline for our people to follow in solving the many problems that beset our great State and Nation in this troubled century. Our people will want to know whether our political philosophy offers realistic hope for a better and happier life.

Today, we shall select men and women who will guide our political destinies for the many months to follow -- men and women who will serve as our political voice and counsellors. Their decisions in the following months may well determine the outcome of the Fall elections and may in turn determine the future of our State.
The responsibilities with which we have been entrusted are grave. We are no longer the "other" party. The Democratic Party of Hawaii of the 60's is a responsible majority party -- tested at the polls, tested in the legislative halls, and tested in the administrative chambers of Hawaii. Our many legislative programs, such as equitable taxation, economic development, greater self government, better education, are now indelibly marked in our statute books. We owe it to ourselves, our predecessors, and the people of Hawaii to offer a clean image of ourselves -- not an image of a party of bickering rascals. If the latter is our image, we deserve to lose the elections and be cast aside.

John F. Kennedy in his last speech before his inauguration as our President made the following observations, which I believe are worthy of our serious consideration:

"For of those to whom much is given, much is required. And when at some future date the high court of history sits in judgment on each of us, recording whether in our brief span of service we fulfilled our responsibilities to the state, our success or failure, in whatever office we hold, will be measured by the answers to four questions:

First, were we truly men of courage, with the courage to stand up to one's enemies, and the courage to stand up when necessary, to one's associates, the courage to resist public pressure as well as private greed?
Second, were we truly men of judgment, with perceptive judgment of the future as well as the past, of our own mistakes as well as the mistakes of others, with enough wisdom to know what we did not know, and enough candor to admit it?

Third, were we truly men of integrity, men who never ran out on either the principles in which we believed or the people who believed in us, men whom neither financial gain nor political ambition could ever divert from the fulfillment of our sacred trust?

Finally, were we truly men of dedication, with an honor mortgaged to no single individual or group, and compromised by no private obligation or gain, but devoted solely to serving the public good and the national interest?"

Today, let our collective answer to these profound questions be a resounding "Yes".

During my political infancy, I was told that a convention keynoter had to indulge in oratorical demagoguery -- ridicule the opposition, make the delegates laugh with glee over the shortcomings of our opponents, or make headline catching political promises. However, as your convention keynoter, I must say to you that our problems are too serious for comedy.

Can we laugh over the problems of peace and war and the arms race?

Can we be gleeful over the misery and poverty that haunts two-thirds of our planet's population?
Can we joke about the might of communist tyranny?

Can we laugh over the plight of our elderly citizens?

Can we brush aside the plight of our unemployed and their dependents?

Can we joke about better education for our citizens, young and old?

Can we laugh about the spectre of a strike that haunts our waterfront?

Instead of demagoguery and comedy, let us today rededicate ourselves as servants of Hawaii and pledge ourselves to foster public good and betterment.

I hope you will join me in the following pledge to our people:

To the youth of Hawaii and to the generations to follow, we pledge to provide an educational system adequate to prepare our people to cope with the many and complex cold war challenges of this century. We will not be satisfied with education per se. Our educational systems must provide the program and facilities necessary to meet the needs of these challenging and changing times. Excellence in education may not be cheap -- but, survival and freedom are never cheap.

To the breadwinners of Hawaii, we pledge to create and maintain a social, political and economic climate in Hawaii that will generate the jobs necessary to support the needs of our families -- by supporting and strengthening our established agricultural, industrial and tourist industries; by providing inducements for
the best minds and talents of our nation to congregate on our campuses, in our research labs, and in our factories; by providing incentives for the expansion of our present industries and the establishment of new industries; and by providing adequate safeguards for our small businesses.

To the elderly, the parents of Hawaii, we pledge our assistance in securing a happy and constructive future and retirement - to encourage the establishment of recreational and social facilities for our elderly and to protect them from the fear of want.

And, to our sister States of the Union, we pledge to develop in Hawaii an honest showcase of Democracy where the strifeless co-mingling of people of all races, colors and creeds shall be based, not solely on charitable tolerance, but, on love and understanding -- where we can prove to the bigots and the unbelievers of this world that democracy can and does work.

As our great President, John F. Kennedy, stated in his inaugural address,

"All this will not be finished in the first one hundred days. Nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of this Administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin."

Yes, let us begin today, before it is too late.

Thank you.
18 May 1962

Waipahu Shinyu Futaba-kaï
P. O. Box 438
Waipahu, Oahu, Hawaii

Dear Friends:

Submitted herewith is my personal message for presentation to the memorial services on May 27, 1962.

Thank you for your kind invitation to extend my thoughts on this occasion. I sincerely regret that my work in Washington prevents me from joining you.

Best wishes and aloha.

Sincerely,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
Member of Congress
18 May 1962

Waipahu Shinyu Futaba-kai
P. O. Box 438
Waipahu, Oahu, Hawaii

Dear Friends:

I regret that, due to my duties in Washington, I am unable to extend my message personally on this solemn occasion.

It is more fitting today to pay tribute to those who died on the battlefields of the world, for our Nation is again menaced by armed conflict on foreign soil.

We should take this occasion to pledge ourselves to our fallen comrades and their loved ones to assure them that their sacrifices and suffering were not in vain.

I humbly join you in dedicating myself to keep America strong and capable of preserving the peace and preventing the destruction of our democratic ideals and institutions.

Sincere best Wishes.

DANIEL K. INOUYE
Member of Congress
18 May 1962

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DANIEL K. INOUYE
Member of Congress
PROGRAM FOR MEMORIAL SERVICE
Waipahu Soto Mission
May 27, 1962 — 7:30 a.m.

Short Service on the lawn with Gold Star Parents

Color Guard

Pledge to the Flag...Led by Henry Morisada

Gun Salute....................Hawaii National Guard Battery A, 2nd Missile Battalion

Taps........................Rosendo Marchan, Bugler

Reverend Ozawa leads Gold Star Parents into the church

Candle Lighting Ceremony....................Artene Shigemasu

Opening Address........................George Matsumoto

Reading of Names..........................Margy Tabe

Offering of Incense and Flowers by:

Gold Star Mothers....................Mrs. Heiko Kiriu

Waipahu Japanese Club...............Mr. Ichiro Konno

Soto Mission Kyodan...............Mr. Shiro Fujitani

Soto Mission Fujikai...............Mrs. Hanako Ozawa

Soto Mission Sunday School..........Dorothy Iseki

Shinyu Futaba Kai, Jr. and Sr........Norma Isumi

SYBA Convention....................Larry Hayase

Meditation

Vandana and Ti Sarana................Page 38

Catha: "Life Never Dies".............Page 70

Shushogi

Offering of incense by Gold Star Parents and Congregation

Eisanka - "Eirei Tsuito Wason"

Guest Speaker.......................Mr. Shunichi Nagasawa

Sermon...............................Reverend Siso Ozawa

Sho-myo................................Page 39

Star-Spangled Banner................Page 86
This morning service is held in memory of these men who made the supreme sacrifice during World War II and the Korean Crisis, so that their fellow Americans and all men might walk in freedom and dignity...

Anzai, James H.
Enomoto, Kaname
Fukada, Wallace A.
Hamamoto, Seiichi
Higa, Yutaka
Hikichi, Harry N.
Honda, Richard M.
Hagiwara, Yoshio
Igarashi, Shigec
Iguchi, Kiyoshi

Iha, Masao
Ikehara, Dick K.
Kiriu, Hiroshi
Koda, Kiichi
Kojima, Tadashi
Lopes, Ernest B.
Miyaguchi, John M.
Nagaji, Grover K.
Nakamine, Shinyet
Odaka, Shigeyuki
Oshiro, Takeo

Ota, Randall M.
Saito, Kinji
Sasaoka, Itsumi
Sato, Shoji
Takahashi, Itsuo
Teramoto, Lloyd M.
Toma, Tadashi
Uyehara, Takeo
Yogi, Matsuichi
Yoshida, Shoichi
I SINCERELY REGRET BEING UNABLE TO JOIN YOU IN HONORING TOGURU
ARAKAWA. MY REGRET IS DOUBLY GREAT, BECAUSE I AM ONE OF THE THOUSANDS
OF BOYS IN THE STATE OF HAWAII WHO WERE FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO BENEFIT
FROM HIS 50 YEARS OF SELFLESS SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY. MY HEARTFELT
THANKS AND AIOHA, MR ARAKAWA, FOR YOUR HELP AND GUIDANCE.

SINCERELY DANIEL K INOUYE
Open on Inouye, seated in chair. CU - dolly back for MS

Follow action as child enters scene and Dan helps her be seated beside him

Inouye pats child on head

Turns to camera

Inouye: (in cold)

Someone once said that man's highest purpose on this earth is to help his fellow man. This is a deeply-rooted belief in all Americans. Today, we say the same thing in the meaningful phrase, "People Helping People," epitomizing a philosophy that is the heart and lifeblood of the American way of life and its philanthropy.

Among those whom we want most to help are our crippled children. They are the ones we assist when we support Easter Seals by giving our means, our time or our efforts as volunteers. But, looking at it from another point of view, aren't they also helping people? They give us an opportunity to express the very best that's within us. They open our hearts and our minds to the warmth of understanding and generosity. Aren't they helping us to be better people?

Don't worry, sis. Tomorrow will be better...

With YOUR help.
DO YOU KNOW....

if all crippled children and adults throughout the nation, who were
helped last year by Easter Seals, were gathered together, they would equal
the population of Fort Worth, Texas? There were 236,401 of them!

Your Easter Oahu Easter Seal Society gives direct help to handicapped
children and adults, as well as contributing to overall research. This means
constant improvement in techniques and appliances for all sorts of handicapping
conditions.

As your Oahu 1962 Easter Seal chairman, I urge you to buy your Easter
Seals early. Show a crippled child the way...give today for a better tomorrow!

Aloha,

Daniel K. Inouye

P.S. If we had received more money last year, we could have helped many
more handicapped people!
The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults and its more than 1,500 affiliates, known as the Easter Seal societies, fight crippling on national, state and community levels through a coordinated program of direct treatment, research and education.

* * *

Since its founding in 1921, the organization has spread into all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Today well over 1,000 centers and programs give special treatment needed by the crippled. Substantial facilities and services, each adapted to community needs, include rehabilitation and treatment centers, residential centers, sheltered workshops, resident and day camps, itinerant, mobile and home therapy services; equipment pools; and home employment programs.

* * *

Easter Seals each year provide rehabilitation care to a quarter of a million crippled children and adults regardless of cause of crippling, race, religion, national background or economic status.

* * *

The $18-million cost of this broad program is financed largely by the voluntary contributions of 4,000,000 Americans, given during the annual Easter Seal campaign. Legacies and special gifts also contribute substantially.

* * *

Nation-wide services are directed by 30,000 volunteer board and committee members at national, state and local levels; administered by 2,700 professional and technical workers, counseled by nationally recognized medical and rehabilitation authorities; and fortified by the dedicated efforts of 300,000 volunteers.

* * *

Enhancement of knowledge and skill is the aim of the nation-wide Easter Seal professional education program. Through National Society scholarships and fellowships alone, more than 400 persons including doctors, physical, occupational and speech therapists, counselors, and others have received advanced training. Still more persons have received such awards from state and local societies.

* * *

Nearly 100 research projects, involving over $1-1/2-million in Easter Seal funds are currently in progress at universities, medical schools and hospitals, seeking the causes, means of alleviation and ways of prevention of crippling.

NATIONAL SOCIETY for CRIPPLED CHILDREN and ADULTS . . . the EASTER SEAL SOCIETY
2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago 12, Illinois  •  Catharine Bauer, Director of Public Relations
"SUGAR and POLITICS"

DANIEL K. INOUYE

SPEECH

AT THE

HAWAIIAN SUGAR TECHNOLOGISTS

ANNUAL MEETING

November 13 - 16, 1961
I was most pleased to receive an invitation to appear before your group today. You have made a great contribution to this state and to our nation by establishing the Hawaiian sugar industry as the most efficient sugar operation in the world. Your technological advancements are recognized throughout the world, and they have been a major factor in enabling Hawaii to be competitive up until recently when other factors have been more than offsetting in their influence.

Undoubtedly it is of considerable concern to you to find the world of sugar being affected more and more by politics at international, national and state levels. Because of the ideological struggle going on in the world today, it is likely that political considerations will continue to influence, very strongly, the future of sugar in the world.

And, since sugar is such a vital factor in the economy of our state it is most important for all of us to keep abreast of the political events which affect us so directly.

It would be impossible for me to review, in less than several hours, all of the political factors which are involved in supplying the United States with sugar. Therefore, I will only attempt to cover some of the high points which
I believe will be significant in the determination of a sugar policy for the United States in 1962.

WORLD MARKET FOR SUGAR

Before starting any discussion of our national sugar situation we must first consider the world sugar market since about 45 per cent of our total U.S. sugar consumption is foreign supplied.

When it became necessary for the U.S. to terminate purchasing arrangements with Castro's Cuba, there was some concern expressed over our ability to find adequate new sources of supply in other countries. Any such concern was short lived because the free world sugar supply is not only adequate but abundant.

At the International Sugar Council meeting just concluded in Geneva, Australia warned the world's major sugar exporting countries they must control production and check rising sugar stocks or face an international market disaster. Recently, production has increased faster than consumption and world sugar stocks have risen sharply in areas outside Cuba. Record level crops are expected this year and there are pressures for continued expansion of production in most areas of the world. These events have depressed world market prices in recent weeks to just above 2½ cents per pound at shipping ports. Only a combination of unusual events would be likely to raise world sugar prices to our domestic level for any extended period.
Many countries, like West Germany, which formerly were big importers now have become exporters of sugar.

Communist Bloc countries have increased their production very greatly also. Trade statistics show Eastern Europe's sugar production rose nearly 2-1/2 million tons in one crop year. At the same time Russia arranged, through exchange or barter, to take four million tons of Cuban sugar.

At the present time Communist countries are exercising powerful pressures in the world market to unload sugar surpluses. A new triangular trade agreement is being pushed by the Soviet bloc with under-developed nations. The plan provides for the under-developed Asian, Middle Eastern or African state to deliver a certain amount of its own goods in exchange for Cuban sugar at a price probably set by the Communist seller. Then the Communist country diverts a cargo of Cuban sugar to the buyer. The trade balance is adjusted through a clearing arrangement. Cuban sugar is used like currency, though Cuba has no control over it.

At the Geneva Conference the Communist bloc made every effort to change Article 17 of the International Sugar Agreement. This article declares that sugar exports to the U. S. market will not be considered as exports to the free market nor will they be charged against the export quotas assigned to the countries participating in this agreement.
The reason for their moves is either to force us into full participation in the free market or to put us in the position of withdrawing from an international commodity agreement at the very time our highest Administration officials are declaring as a national objective, the stabilization of certain commodities through international agreements.

Another group apparently is motivated by a fear that the Communist bloc -- particularly Russia, Red China and Cuba -- will control the so-called "free market" unless the U. S. and its present suppliers are in the pool.

The drive to tamper with Article 17 has pretty well subsided due: first, to the strong position taken by the U. S. delegation, and second, to the good common sense of our friends, including some of the recipients of non-quota allocations.

The subject is not dead. It will certainly be up for discussion when a new agreement is negotiated in 1963.

These are but two examples of the way sugar is being and will be used as a political and economic force by the Communists as they seek to extend their power and influence in world politics.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES DESIRE TO SHARE IN U. S. MARKET

There are other pressures of an international political nature on the U. S. As you well know, our Sugar Act from its beginning in 1934 has placed primary reliance on the quota system and in the foreign area given preferential treatment to Cuba. In turn Cuba maintained sufficient sugar reserves for the U. S.

When Cuban sugar purchases were terminated, virtually every foreign country with sugar to export sought a share of the U. S. market because the U. S. premium, or purchase price, at that time was 2.29¢ per pound higher than the "world free market" or surplus price. Continued payment of the premium assured us of supplies which would immediately replace the Cuban supply. Countries already holding a U. S. quota wanted a larger share. Non-quota countries also requested shares.

It was at this point in 1960 that our State Department understandably began to take a greater interest in the U. S. sugar program than ever before. Today the influence of the State Department is strongly felt as our sugar policy is being studied intensely.

I can assure you that great care is being taken by our Committee on Agriculture to consider the political aspects which bear on our international relations.
U. S. SUGAR PROGRAM AND POLICY

The basic purpose of controlling sugar is to assure a plentiful and stable supply at prices which are fair to consumer and producer alike and to share our market with friendly foreign countries.

In the report of the Special Study Group on Sugar of the Department of Agriculture made in February for the Committee on Agriculture, the following statement was made:

"The set of aims or goals at the base of our present sugar legislation recognizes the interests of the various groups involved - the several interests of the domestic sugar industry including growers, processors, refiners and traders; the foreign sugar suppliers and the export industries in this country which depend on their trade; and the American consumer. For the most part, these interests pull in diverse directions. Thus, we have developed a thoroughly managed sugar economy."

For the past year or more there have been numerous proposals made concerning the future sugar policy of the U. S. While it is not possible to comment on each of them in a
short talk, there are a few more prominent ones which should be covered briefly.

Quota System

A quota system represents the highest degree of control among the alternative approaches. Our present quota system imposes detailed regulation upon the marketing of domestic and foreign sugar and through that mechanism the attainment of certain price objectives. This broad approach has the capability of insuring a steady flow of supplies and a high degree of price stability which effectively isolates the U. S. sugar market from the world market. Both foreign suppliers and domestic producers under today's conditions of surplus and regulated production in other agricultural crops would like to sell much more sugar at the prices which prevail in the U. S. Market.

This approach imposes on the U. S. Government a difficult responsibility for allocating shares in supplying the U. S. sugar requirements for which there are no entirely satisfactory criteria. In the absence of Cuba - and its historical predominant share of the U. S. imports - the problem of allocation of quotas among other foreign supplying countries in the future will be much more difficult than in the past, especially if we need to provide for the
possibility of the re-entry of Cuban sugar some time in the future.

2. Tariffs

Substitution of the traditional tariff system would represent a substantial loosening of controls as compared with the quota system. It would mean no restrictions on where the domestic sugar is produced or where the foreign supply originates. Imports of raw sugar would be at the "world free market" price and the U. S. price would move with it but at a higher level, depending on the size of the tariff.

A high tariff would be required to provide the degree of price protection which the domestic producer has realized in recent years from the present program. If the tariff is the only instrument of protection, the present full duty rate of 62½ cents per hundred pounds would need to be raised to about $3.50, keeping in mind that there would be no excise tax or direct payment to growers or restrictions on marketings. This system would result in a volatile domestic price level.

3. Direct Payment Approach

This approach, which also involves a loosening of
controls, basically provides for a lower level of prices approximating the "world free market" but at the same time makes a direct payment to the domestic producer to bring returns per unit up to a specified level. Such payments would have to be at much higher rates than under the present system. Thus, prices to consumers would be generally lower than under the other approaches, but quite variable and at tremendous cost to the U. S. Treasury. This approach obviously would be disadvantageous, and perhaps fatal, to Hawaii's sugar industry because of the tendency in the Congress and elsewhere to think in terms of limiting the total payment per farm to a level considered appropriate for a family farm.

4 Combination of Approaches

The present sugar program relies principally on quotas, but tariff, excise tax, and direct payments to producers are also used to achieve certain of its policy objectives.

Innumerable alternative combinations can be devised to achieve a wide range of possible policy goals.

5 Global Import Quota

The Administration has become interested in a new
plan and is expected to ask Congress to approve it next year. It is described as a "Global Import Quota" and would replace the present quota controls. The new plan is being prepared by the Departments of State and Agriculture and the two departments hold different views on many of its points.

The new plan would provide for the maintenance of a price differential between the U. S. and world markets. Foreign quotas would be established in total only. Within this total amount any free world country could ship any amount of raws upon payment of appropriate fees, representing the difference between U. S. and world market prices. The U. S. Treasury would collect the fees and could place all or part of them in a fund to help under-developed countries. (In 1959, this would have amounted to 170 million dollars.)

Views of the House Agriculture Committee

The House Agriculture Committee, on which I am privileged to serve, has been deeply involved in studies which will help determine our country's sugar policy. We have been concerned with both the economic and political aspects.
The solution to the problem is made more difficult because throughout the U. S. so many farm crop prices are badly distressed. Those crops which are now producing a satisfactory return are usually under strict acreage controls. Sugar beets are about the only crop which produces a fair income and on which there are presently no acreage controls.

You can well understand, therefore, why there are pressures from many states to boost domestic beet production and reduce purchases of foreign sugars.

If one were to disregard the importance of our international trade relationships and politics, this would appear to be a popular way to solve our supply problem. But to jump to such a quick solution would only cause new problems in another vital area.

POSITION OF THE BEET INDUSTRY

I know all of you are vitally interested in what action Hawaii's prime competitors, the domestic sugar beet industry, are taking during this period of policy shaping.

Let me assure you they have let their desires be known in Washington. Through legislators, lobbyists, letters and literature they have besieged the members of the House
Agriculture Committee. They have cornered every Congressman and spoken to every Senator who they believe will listen to their pleas for expansion of the beet industry. And since beets are grown in 22 states - and others want to - there are many Congressmen and Senators who are interested. They have even made speeches telling of the vulnerability of the Hawaiian supply in the event of war and of the Crockett refinery because of its location near the Mare Island Navy Yard.

In late August, hearings on restrictive proportionate shares for sugar beets for next year were held in Denver, Colorado. Several interesting divergent viewpoints were expressed. Appeals were made by some processors and growers for another year of unrestricted acreage. Representatives of most of the present growers favored some acreage restrictions in order to avoid burdensome inventories and lower returns to growers.

A parade of would-be new growers from numerous states where beets have not before been grown appealed for expansion of the domestic beet industry to their states.

On August 25th, the president of a large beet sugar processing corporation made a strong protest against any proposed Government restrictions on beet sugar production or marketing.
Increases in the beet sugar quota were strongly advocated in order to bolster the economic position of the American farmer and assure supplies of sugar in the U. S. in case of a major world crisis.

Another split between beet growers and processors has developed recently. At the heart of the dispute are contract arrangements which pass on to growers 75% of the loss in proceeds resulting from the current stiff competition in Western sugar markets.

Growers also complain that processors are forcing growers to pay the major portion of the cost of building and maintaining bulk storage facilities to handle processed sugar.

Such disagreement and confusion in the beet industry only adds to the many problems which must be resolved before a satisfactory extension of the Sugar Act can be accomplished.

POSITION OF HAWAII

Perhaps the most difficult question I have to answer in Washington is this one: "Why should Hawaii be concerned over the beet industry receiving a larger quota when you have had nothing but deficits for a number of years now?"
While it is easy to explain this situation to ourselves, it is far more difficult to provide an answer which is satisfactory to the questioner.

I sincerely believe that the only effective answer can come from the people of Hawaii through performance. Here is a real challenge to you Technologists. It is also a challenge to all those who are responsible for the uninterrupted operation of the plantations, mills, and shipping. It will require a mature understanding by all of the people of Hawaii, including the State Legislature.

OUTLOOK FOR 1962 AND BEYOND

It would be great to have the ability to look into the crystal ball and tell you what kind of sugar policy will be developed by June of 1962. There simply is no way for me to be able to make a sensible prediction at this time. I can't even give you Las Vegas odds.

The answer still must be developed by the sugar industry, the Administration, and the Congress.

I will venture to say that we are not likely to make an abrupt move from the highly controlled system which has molded our sugar economy for 25 years to a policy of complete free trade. Nor do I think we will make any rapid or drastic change toward increasing domestic production as
against a balanced reliance on foreign suppliers.

You may be sure that I, and your other elected legislators, together with the very excellent help of HSPA's Sandy Platt and C and H's Jim Marshall, will do everything in our power to protect the Hawaiian sugar industry. Even though it is experiencing very stormy weather, our sugar industry must win its battles for survival.

- end -
MAGGIE AND I JUST RECEIVED NEWS OF YOUR BEREAVEMENT. PLEASE ACCEPT
OUR HEARTFELT CONDOLENCE. IF I CAN BE OF ANY ASSISTANCE PLEASE
LET ME KNOW. GOD BLESS YOU.

DANIEL K INOUYE

COLL 1001
I AM EXTREMELY SHOCKED AND SADDENED OVER THE UNTIMELY DEATH OF YOUR
HUSBAND GENERAL PENCE. IN BEHALF OF THE MEN OF THE 442ND I EXTEND
TO YOU OUR DEEPEST AND MOST SINCERE CONDOLENCES. IF I CAN BE OF ANY
ASSISTANCE TO YOU, I SHALL BE HONORED TO SERVE YOU.

DANIEL K. INOUYE, MC

COLL 442ND
Oct. 21, 1961

Dear Edna—

Enclosed you will find letter from Mrs. Kathy Pence, widow of Gen. Pence I have already written a letter of sympathy to her from the 442nd Veterans Club.

Sincerely,

Chris N.
Gen. Pence Is Honored In Ceremony

A memorial service was held last week in Honolulu for Brig. Gen. (ret.) Charles W. Pence, who died of a heart attack at Fort Benning on Sunday last.

In a letter to The Ledger-Enquirer, Col. Robert J. Hoagland, former chief of medical services at Martin Army Hospital at Fort Benning, and now stationed at Tripler General Hospital in Honolulu, described the tribute to Gen. Pence.

Col. Hoagland said some 300 men attended the service and noted that while many had not seen the general in 15 years, they wanted to pay their last respects to their former leader in battle.

During World War II, Gen. Pence commanded the 442nd Infantry Regiment, which was made up of Japanese-Americans. He had called this unit "one of the finest groups of men" he had ever commanded.

Citing the reasons so many men attended the memorial service, Col. Hoagland said:

"One reason is that these Americans of Japanese ancestry were brought up in a spirit of loyalty. Another reason is that they were justifiably proud of their combat record; and since General Pence had been one of them, they were proud of their association with him."

Continuing, Col. Hoagland said:

"We who attended the service know that General Pence did not live in vain; and we know that his spirit of selfless leadership lives on in the men he led and inspired."
Gratefully acknowledging and thanking you for your kind expression of sympathy.
our inability to make the last meeting, but his health made it impossible. He had planned to retire this year. Our first trip was to have been Hawaii. I put his boys in for his boys —

when I take recovered from the shock, acceptance of his passing fell with you. I embrace you in gratitude, and remember you in appreciation. I say with you —

~Sincerely

Katy Pence
The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye  
c/o 933 Williwilli Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Congressman Inouye:

Thank you so much for your kind telegram after the death of my husband. It is especially pleasing to know of the memorial service held by the men of the 442nd and I know that Charles would be most proud. Again, thank you very much for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Katy Pence  
Mrs. Charles W. Pence
Last Sunday Brigadier General Charles W. Pence died at Fort Benning, Georgia. General Pence was one of God's greatest noblemen. This evening we are gathered together not only to pay our last respects to our commander but to hope that the spirit he instilled in us will be restored and maintained.

Now as we look back to those days of World War II, most of us may only recall that General Pence was a good and great commanding officer. Many of us fail to realize that the task he was assigned was an almost impossible one.

General Pence was given the responsibility of converting the men from Hawaii who came from the plantations, from high schools, from the university, from grocery stores, from service stations and men who volunteered from behind barbed wires of the relocation camps into an effective fighting machine. He was assigned this task at a time when many of our fellow citizens were suspicious and hostile to Americans of Japanese ancestry.

General Pence, however, had faith in us. He was with us all the way...He went for broke with us. Do you recall those days when were were the Shelby outcasts? Do you remember being kicked out from service clubs and PX'S? Do you remember the three letter word that we despised above all others...Jap? If you do, I'm certain you will also recall that it was General Pence who told us to stand up and demand our rights as full-fledged Americans. He taught us pride...Pride of citizenship. He convinced us that the loss of life and limb in combat would not be in vain.

General Pence was more than a great military. He was a great American. He had the compassion of a man destined for greatness and for grief and sorrow. He looked upon us as members of his family. He considered every death in the regiment...And there were many...As a death in his own family. He felt for us and grieved with us.
We should now once again reassure the spirit of General Pence that his efforts to carry out this impossible task were not in vain. We should reassure him that we are proud of our citizenship; that we treasure his dream of a world at peace; reassure him that we will continue to demand our rights as Americans and strive to protect the rights of others; that we will once again carry a gun, if necessary, to preserve these rights. We should reassure him that we will continue to serve our community and nation. To do otherwise would be to tell our General that he worked and fought in vain. I am certain we will not fail him.

General Pence, we are gathered tonight to say our last Aloha to you and pray that you rest in peace.
LAST SUNDAY BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES W. PENCE DIED AT FORT BENNING, GEORGIA. GENERAL PENCE WAS ONE OF GOD'S GREATEST NOBLEMEN. THIS EVENING WE ARE GATHERED TOGETHER NOT ONLY TO PAY OUR LAST RESPECTS TO OUR COMMANDER BUT TO HOPE THAT THE SPIRIT HE INSTILLED IN US WILL BE RESTORED AND MAINTAINED.

BE IN VAIN. HE WAS A GREAT AMERICAN.

GENERAL PENCE WAS MORE THAN

ALTHOUGH A GREAT MILITARY MAN, GENERAL PENCE HAD A SOFT

SPOT IN HIS HEART. HE LOOKED UPON US AS MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY.

HE CONSIDERED EVERY DEATH IN THE REGIMENT...AND THERE WERE MANY

...AS A DEATH IN HIS FAMILY. HE WAS A WARM-HEARTED MAN.

WE SHOULD NOW ONCE AGAIN REASSURE THE SPIRIT OF GENERAL PENCE

THAT HIS EFFORTS TO CARRY OUT THIS IMPOSSIBLE TASK WERE NOT IN VAIN.

WE SHOULD REASSURE HIM THAT WE ARE PROUD OF OUR CITIZENSHIP AND

THAT IF NECESSARY WE WILL ONCE AGAIN CARRY A GUN. WE SHOULD

REASSURE HIM THAT WE WILL CONTINUE TO DEMAND OUR RIGHTS AS AMERICANS AND STRIVE TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS; WE SHOULD

REASSURE HIM THAT WE WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE OUR COMMUNITY AND NATION: TO DO OTHERWISE WOULD BE TO TELL OUR GENERAL THAT HE WORKED AND Fought IN VAIN. I AM CERTAIN WE WILL NOT FAIL HIM.

GENERAL PENCE, WE ARE GATHERED TONIGHT TO SAY OUR LAST

ALOHA TO YOU AND PRAY THAT YOU REST IN PEACE.
It is with warm pride that those of us who served with you in a much colder climate salute your appointment to the Superior Court of Orange County, California. I know that the qualities of leadership, courage, and dignity you showed in war will serve us well in peace. Congratulations and aloha.

Daniel K. Inouye, Member of Congress
November 3, 1961

Dear Dan:

Thank you for the very fine article about the United States' lack of friends among the nations of the world. I am pleased to tell you that it will run in the November issue of the Beacon and I will send you a copy of same.

Sincerely,

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Room 201
Capital Investment Building
Honolulu, Hawaii
30 October 1961

Mr. David W. Eyre
4096 Black Point Road
Honolulu 15, Hawaii

Dear Mr. Eyre:

I am very sorry that my neighbor island trips did not permit me to send in my article by the 25th of October as requested in your letter of October 12, 1961.

Enclosed is my article, "Why We Haven't Got More Friends."

Thank you for this opportunity.

Sincerely,

Daniel K. Inouye
Member of Congress

DKI: eyh
Encl.
As everyone knows, for a good many years we have been spending very large sums of money in an effort to aid the development of an assortment of foreign countries. Equally obvious is the sad fact that our efforts have not been markedly successful, as evidenced by our experiences in Cuba, Korea and Africa.

Various factors have compounded this situation, but to me, the major cause has been our concentration on dealing with the leaders and governments of restless nations and our failure to reach the hearts and minds of the common people. In short, too much Person-to-Person and not enough People-to-People.

We have continued to pour money into foreign countries on a crash program basis - mostly to buttress certain military forces to counteract other military forces. We have listened to purported leaders, far removed from the ideals of the majority and interested only in perpetuating an unpopular "status quo". We have relied too long on diplomat's with ears geared to cocktail talk. We have failed to recognize "grass roots" trends of the restless masses their heated antagonisms and smouldering hatreds, their smothered hopes and long-awaited aspirations. Much of our foreign aid became stymied in a morass of inefficient government officialdom and greedy interests. It failed to penetrate and flow down to the masses. It amounted to a hand-out to self-perpetuating small groups in power who played a game of international blackmail of "give us or we turn to Khrushchev." We have bet too frequently on the wrong horse through our woeful ignorance and failure to recognize the true needs and problems of the countries we sought to help.

As an example, the system of forced labor in the African country of Angola, under rule by Portugal, has always been a principal cause of unrest. "Forced labor" refers to African natives who are forcibly rounded up and delivered to plantations for two
year periods for six dollars a head. They are paid six to nine cents a day to satisfy "legal requirements." They live in barracks under guard and are supplied dry fish and manioc flour by the employer. Escape is difficult, for an African cannot leave his village without the permission of the chief who works very closely with the labor recruiter. He must carry a passbook which must show that he has worked for at least six months in the preceding year or that he is now working. The penalties are severe: forced labor, flogging, jail or shipment to a penal colony.

With the full surge of African independence movements, Angola is one of the countries with which we must be concerned. Yet it has only been since March of this year that we have reversed our previous stand which condoned such policies.

In Laos, where ninety per cent of the two million people are peasants living on a subsistence economy, we have spent $250 million in six years - ninety per cent for military aid and the rest for economic development. This is a country where, until recently, there was only one trained doctor and only two engineers.

There is also another side to the coin, for while it is apparent that we do not know enough about the nations whose friendship we are seeking, it is equally true that they know even less about us. The United States Information Agency, which plays a crucial role in the premise, was budgeted for $110 million. This is about the same amount an American soap company spends for advertising. Russia spends more money jamming our radio broadcasts than we spend on the entire USIA. Communist China broadcasts more public information programs in our own hemisphere than we do.

Several agencies are wrestling with these problems. The Peace Corps is one effort to bring about a two-way understanding; the East-West Center is another. Assiduous first-hand monitoring of what's going on in the foreign aid countries by top-level
administration personnel, including cabinet members, is a step in the right direction. Selection of diplomats of ability and stature by the Kennedy Administration is gradually uprooting political contributors of "Ugly American" fame from the foreign service scene. The tough line of the Kennedy Administration hewing to international support of the ideal of peace in the battle against World Communism in return for economic aid laid down to the so-called neutral nations and others seeking American aid is a realism that needed recognition for a long time. It is about time we purged foreign aid nations of the attitude of "you just give us American money but don't tell us how we're to use it." This is a dash of cold water that will earn respect for the United States as a strong leader of nations, not as a fumbling money-bags in the international grab-bag for funds.

Above all, perhaps, we can remember a lesson most of us learned in childhood. Friendship cannot be bought. It must be earned.
Honorable Daniel K. Inouye  
Room 201  
Capital Investment Building  
Honolulu, Hawaii  

Dear Dan:

My wife and I, as a weekend hobby, edit a monthly magazine called the Beacon, the latest copy attached. It has a circulation in 6,000 homes, chiefly from Diamond Head to Koko Head and also in the mauka residential areas.

This is written to inquire whether you would write an article for our November issue. The subject I would like to suggest is inspired by a news story carried in Wednesday’s Advertiser, reporting on an address you gave at Wailuku.

I would like you to write an article called "Why We Haven't Got More Friends", a story that would give your views on why the U.S. so often seems to be standing in a lonely role in world affairs today. I would also hope that you could suggest remedies for correcting this.

I would like quality of writing, rather than quantity, and would suggest a 750-word limit which is about three full pages, double spaced on a typewriter.

The Beacon has had very fine acceptance, Dan, and I believe such an article by you would prove mutually beneficial.

If you are agreeable I would like to suggest October 25 as the deadline for receiving this. I hope that you can answer this request favorably, despite the busy schedule you presently face.

Sincerely,

David W. Eyre

4096 Black Point Road  
Honolulu 15, Hawaii
Inouye Deplores Attempts To Avoid Military Service

WAILUKU, Maui—Parents in Hawaii now write their congressman to "please tell me how my son can dodge the draft," Rep. Dan K. Inouye said here last night.

Inouye said that Hawaii is getting "in step with the rest of the country."

"During World War II and the Korean conflict Hawaii was the only State with no deserters, no turncoats."

"But now Hawaii is in step and men in the service are writing to me 'please tell me how I can get out of the service.'"

INOUYE SPOKE at a Maui Lions Club zone social attended by more than 300 Lions, their wives and guests.

His first words were to ask, "I wonder if all of us here are aware of the plight we face in this world if we think that in the present time we have everything.

"We haven't got too many friends, for one thing."

INOUYE SAID we do have, together with the Russians and British, enough atomic explosives "to destroy this world about 10 times."

He said that, therefore, "This is a time for service, not just to your community but to your world and to your nation."

He said in 1898 President McKinley asked for 300,000 volunteers for the war with Spain and got three million.

TODAY, INOUYE said, when the President asks for 190,000 increase in the draft, 750,000 men have to be processed to get them. He said, "It seems that many draftees are smart enough to give the wrong answers in the right places when they are examined."

Inouye asked if this could mean that the U.S. is entering a decline as a world power.

"Is history repeating itself? Are we going to disappear like Rome, to decline like France and Great Britain?"

"As a congressman I know that people throughout the world are looking at the U.S. and asking if we are fit to be a leader of this world."
10 September 1961

Mr. Leonard Wong
Chairman, Testimonial Dinner

I regret that I am unable to join you personally in honoring my good friend, Herman Lum, our new United States Attorney.

Needless to say, I feel that President Kennedy has appointed the best man for the job, from the standpoint of legal experience and political fidelity and service.

I have worked with Herman in law and politics and know from first-hand experience that the people of Hawaii are fortunate to have a man of Herman's calibre in the office of the United States Attorney.

Please extend my sincere best wishes and God-speed to Herman, Almira and Forrest.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE, M.C.
Mr.
Olson tells Alfred to Den.
and Congrats. T.

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Convener, Chairman
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State YBA Convener

Collar

8-26-61

right now - send it right away
12th Annual Meeting of Hawaiian Natural

Guest Account

A. E. Moore,

Aug 26, 1961

Address to:
Col. Forrest A. Hatfield, President
Hawaiian Natural Association

Theme: One Army Concept

President Kennedy's program

8-16-61
Message from Daniel K. Inouye
for television presentation

It is with great pleasure that I wholeheartedly salute you of Filipino ancestry on the anniversary of that day of glory in 1946 when the people of the Philippine Islands became a free and independent people - holding in their own hands the most precious treasure known to mankind, the right to govern themselves, the right to pattern their own way of life within a framework of true democracy.

The people of the Philippine Islands have, in many ways, paralleled the action of that small band of courageous American pioneers who, in 1776, openly declared against great odds their daring intention of being an independent people, free to guide their own destiny.

Like America's pioneers, these Filipinos faced extreme hardship and peril in their struggle for the principles they believed in, for the freedom to live and work and advance themselves as they saw fit.

The road to freedom was rough. It was furrowed with the grim realities of war in the Pacific. Side by side with all Americans, the Filipinos fought for the right that would inevitably be theirs.

Today, we are celebrating the victory of this peoples' determination to enjoy the full fruits of self-government; their victory in proving their maturity and loyalty to the United States.
America was proud to bestow upon them the same independence which this country too had fought to achieve so many years ago.

This same spirit of courage, forward-thinking and determination has pervaded the vigorous progress of the Filipino people in Hawaii. As one of the newest racial groups in our Island State, you have forged ahead in the business, professional and political fields.

You have merged into the social structure of the Islands, becoming a part of America's showcase of democracy, a heterogeneous mass of people whose ancestral ties form a network extending to almost every corner of the world.

The spirit of the Filipinos which has added lustre to the shining star of Hawaii is again mirrored back to your motherland.

One of the most gratifying aspects of the Philippines' independence is the creation of a bastion against aggression in the Pacific. The Filipino people have stood fast in the face of extreme peril as staunch allies of the people of other free nations of the world. They have served with remarkable aggressiveness and determination as a vital force of democracy in the front lines of what has today become the cold war.

The people of the Philippine Islands are today united in a strong bond with all Americans. They have recognized and accepted the fact that independence carries obligations and responsibilities as well as benefits.
The same qualities those in the Philippine Islands have shown in their jungle warfare are equally appropriate in the cold war - the courage, determination and deeply-instilled belief in freedom and in the right of every man to live with his family in peace and dignity. And more important, the bravery, valor and resoluteness to defend this right.

The Philippine Islands have set a shining example for the underprivileged nations of the world, reflecting the highest aspirations for peace, liberty and well-being.

Written plainly too, is their contemporary lesson to others - that the challenges to continued welfare and progress must be met by courageous and effective support of the principles of the entire free world. In this lies the hope, and the only sure hope, of the future.

Let us keep this shining before us like a light - a light for the people of Europe, for the people of Africa, for the people of Asia, for the people of South America and for the people of our own beloved land.

Aloha and Mabuhay.

DANIEL K. INOUYE
Member of Congress
My Fellow Americans:

It gives me great pleasure, today, on the event of the annual convention of the United Filipino Council of Hawaii to congratulate you on your achievements and to honor the memory of Dr. Jose Rizal.

As Hawaii's youngest ethnic group, you have gained an ever-increasing recognition and appreciation of your abilities and capabilities in all phases of community activity. You have met your responsibilities as individuals and as a group. You have made the best of your opportunities and have gained importance in both the economic and social aspects of life in Hawaii Nei. You have sustained the independent spirit and courage of Dr. Rizal in your undertakings.

It may be difficult for us today to realize the hardships faced and suffered by Hawaii's first Filipinos. As contract workers on plantations, these pioneers contributed much to the development of our sugar and pineapple industries with their diligence and labor.

These rugged people, however, had not left their homeland just to work in the agricultural fields, but to find an opportunity for a better life for themselves and for their children.

Their success is attested to by Hawaii's Filipinos of today. Many hold high positions in both private industry and
government service. Persons of Filipino ancestry are prominent in all the various professions and active in the multi-racial and multi-cultural society of Hawaii. Your contributions have been many and your achievements numerous and highly significant.

The unity and progress of today's Filipinos in Hawaii is exemplified by the United Filipino Council of Hawaii. This group has forged into a single body the Islands' numerous Filipino councils to which countless local and community clubs, associations and organizations are affiliated. As a focal point and rallying post of many Filipino-inspired projects, the UFCH has served to steer and coordinate activities throughout the entire State. It has been an invaluable instrument of expression and understanding in your forward movement.

Since the formation of the UFCH in 1959, persons of Filipino ancestry have participated more fully and actively in the cultural, social, spiritual, civic, business and professional structures of all the Hawaiian Islands. With the UFCH taking the responsibility of leadership, the magnitude and all-encompassing scope of the organization has been invaluable in aiding Hawaii's Filipinos to take their rightful and well-deserved place in the community. Hawaii's Filipinos have rapidly integrated into the pattern that makes our Aloha State the Nation's model in the eyes of the rest of the world.
The UFCH has played a leading role. Its united efforts to bring about genuine understanding, cohesion and harmony are to be sincerely congratulated. Its first major undertaking, for example - the Fiesta Filipina - has been an overwhelming success of color and gaiety. Through it, fellow citizens have increased their understanding of the Filipino people and their customs and traditions. The Fiesta has given rise to a new appreciation and acclaim for the beauty, vitality and excellence of the Filipino arts and culture.

The UFCH plays an important role, as well, in the challenge of the future. It shows great achievement and greater promise. With the Council as a guiding light, Hawaii's Filipinos will move ahead with confidence in the best traditions and spirit of Dr. Rizal.

You can continue to effect your admirable programs for the common good with determination and vigor. You can reinforce your efforts to achieve greater economic, social and political recognition. You can consolidate the many gains you've made up to this point and further strengthen the frontiers you've already won.

I take great pride in the achievements of the Filipino community, whose contributions toward our democratic ideals and goals have been of immeasurable value. I say, without reservation, that it is a great pleasure and honor to represent you in our Nation's Capitol.

Aloha and Mabuhay. 

DANIEL K. INOUYE, M.C.
Message from Congressman Daniel K. Inouye for television presentation

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Aloha and Mabuhay.  

DANIEL K. INOUYE, M.C.
29 March 1961

Honorable Seisaku Ota
Chief Executive
Government of Ryukyu Islands
Naha, Okinawa

Dear Sir:

It is a distinct honor and pleasure to extend greetings and felicitations to you on the 9th Anniversary of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

The mutual interest in the cause for peace that binds the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the United States is strengthened by the ancestral bonds that bind your people and the people of Hawaii.

Please extend to the people of the Ryukyu Islands the Aloha and best wishes of the State of Hawaii.

Sincerely,

DANIEL K. INOUYE, M.C.

DKI:eyh
MESSAGE FROM CONGRESSMAN DANIEL K. INOUYE:

In today's troubled world, there is nothing more vital to the future welfare of the United States than an understanding by our people of the problems facing the nations of the Pacific Basin, the Far East and Asia.

We must realize that their problems are also ours. Problems that we must share, help to solve, and solve peacefully, if our world is to escape calamity that can destroy our civilization.

It is to America's youth that we must look for the new understanding, the new wisdom and the new type of leadership that will enable our nation to meet its obligations in the greatest and grimmest international situations ever faced by mankind.

I feel that we must look particularly to the youth of Hawaii to play this vital role. In all the world, only Hawaii's youth are maturing in a social climate of inter-racial relationships where mankind's oldest and most acute problem - racial distrust and discrimination - cannot continue to exist.

The young people of Hawaii are an entirely new breed of Americans. There is inbred in them a new tolerance for the differences in the mores and viewpoints of the people of Pacific and Asian nations. Inbred in Hawaii's youth also is a new depth of understanding for the ambitions and rights of the people of long-backward nations.

That these things are so and that there is an intense interest among the young people of Hawaii in the affairs of the nations of the Far East and Asia is exemplified by the interest they have so well demonstrated in the Hawaii World Forum Contest.

Today, in Washington, five boys from Hawaii are enjoying a glimpse of the Nation's capitol as winners of the contest sponsored jointly by the Honolulu Advertiser and the Pacific and Asian Affairs Council. It is an award which they richly merit.
I would like, too, to extend my personal congratulations to the students of St. Joseph's School of Hilo for their fine accomplishments in this vitally important field of study. I know that in so doing, I can also speak for the people whom I am proud to represent as a member of the United States Congress.
10 April 1961

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The young people of Hawaii are an entirely new breed of Americans. In them there is inbred a new tolerance for the differences in customs, social habits, the religions and the viewpoints of the people of Pacific and Asian nations. Inbred in Hawaii's youth also is a new depth of understanding for the ambitions and natural rights of the people of long-backward nations.

more
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Today, in Washington, five boys representing Punahou School are enjoying a glimpse of the Nation's capital as winners of the contest sponsored jointly by the Honolulu Advertiser and the Pacific and Asian Affairs Council. It is an award which they richly merit.

I would like, too, to extend my personal congratulations to the students of St. Joseph's School of Hilo for their fine accomplishments in this vitally important field of study. I know that in so doing, I can also speak for the people of Hawaii whom I am proud to represent as a member of the United States Congress.
TO MY FORMER COMRADE-IN-ARMS OF THE 442d REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM:

I envy all of you who are renewing the Go-For-Broke spirit and tradition at the 18th Anniversary celebration of our 442d Veterans Club.

Needless to say, I extend my best wishes, with more than a touch of nostalgia, to you officers and members of our club and your wives and children. My best wishes also go, with gratitude and humility, to the Gold Star parents and honorary members of our club. They have given much to the ideals that the 442d Regimental Combat Team and the 442d Veterans Club continue to cherish and pursue.

Maggie and I would have liked to join you on this festive occasion. However, we are presently engaged in Washington, toiling to enact a dynamic legislative program to meet the domestic and international crises of our times.

I am sincerely grateful for the many words of advice and acts of encouragement I have received from you. I carry with pride your faith and your friendship.

Best personal wishes and aloha.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

DANIEL K. INOUYE
Mr. Morio Omori  
201 Capital Investment Building  
850 Richards Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii  

Dear Morio:  

I have been advised that on Saturday evening,  
March 18th, the 442nd Veterans Club will be having its  
18th annual luau.  

Please sharpen your pencil and prepare one of your  
extcellent messages in my behalf.  

Alba,  

DANIEL K. INOUYE, M.C.

DKI: sb
SPEECH BEFORE THE COOPERATIVE FOOD DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA CONVENTION
STATLER HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C. - APRIL 25, 1960

OVERABUNDANCE OF FOOD AND STARVING PEOPLE

Mr. Chairman:

The subject I am about to discuss is not a very pleasant one. Originally, I had thought of telling you about the most beautiful islands in the Pacific -- the new and sovereign State of Hawaii. This would have been a very pleasant subject to discuss. However, noting that this is a convention of food distributors, I decided to spend a few moments this afternoon discussing something about overabundance of food and starving people.

About a decade and a half ago, while serving with the armed forces in Europe, I observed literally thousands of human beings crawling to the lowest depths imaginable because they were hungry. I saw women offering themselves for a slice of bread. I saw husbands selling their wives in order to feed their children. I saw children soliciting for their mothers for a chocolate bar. One day, a group of people came to our camp site to offer their services for any menial or dirty job, such as cleaning our kitchens and latrines. Upon being asked what compensation they required for this work, the leader of the group replied simply, 'We want your
garbage." Assuming that they needed the garbage to feed their livestock, we accepted their services. A few days later, we found out that they were taking the garbage home to their small village for distribution among their people for human consumption. These people were working for the privilege of eating our garbage.

After the cessation of hostilities, I pictured our world entering into a new and glorious age of peace and plenty. I must confess that even after experiencing the horrors of war, I was still naively idealistic.

Today, while our nation is complaining about overabundance and food surpluses, there are millions of people in our world who are actually starving. In the United States, garbage disposals and garbage pails are selling like hotcakes because of the overabundance of wasted and left over food. While millions of dollars are being spent in the United States for reducing and diet pills, most of the world has yet to hear of these miracle pills.

Those of us who have had the privilege of travelling in the Far East know that hunger is a real problem. The hunger that I speak of is not merely the nutritional deficiency type but the deep belly type that makes children cry. I have seen thin scrawny children covered with sores. I have seen men, women and
children beg for food. I have seen waiters set aside our left over morsels to be sold to others in the dark alleys that evening.

We who are gathered here today should pause for a few moments this evening to give a prayer of thanksgiving for the abundance we are blessed with. We should be very grateful for our bountiful gifts. We should be grateful to associations such as the Cooperative Food Distributors of America for making this abundant food available to our households at low cost methods of distribution. I am grateful. I hope you are.

The daily per capita calorie consumption in most parts of Asia is about a thousand calories. Most of our distinguished nutritionists state that it takes about 2,500 to 3,000 calories per day for an average person to carry on his daily activities. It should be noted that people who cannot get above the average of a thousand calories a day have little energy to build schools, to build railroads, to construct communications facilities, to work on their farms and to defend themselves.

For example, the great nation of India has always been suffering from food shortage. Any disaster, flood or drought, which would reduce the food supply even lightly, creates serious trouble for the Indian Government.
About a year ago, a very distinguished Member of Congress stated that:

"The Indians are proud people. At times they seem to us to be exasperatingly indifferent to the obvious dangers in communism. But India is a democratic government which is struggling to provide a decent standard of living for its millions of people. Economic and political unrest, caused by a widespread and persistent shortage of food, greatly complicates the difficulties of the government and could conceivably tie up the scales against freedom there.

Whether we like it or not, there is a struggle now underway between India and Communist China. India is trying through Democratic procedures to create jobs and give her people greater economic independence—the same thing China is trying to achieve through the harsh, repressive procedures of communism.

If India fails, and China succeeds, there will be nothing to stem the spread of Communism in Asia. Our surplus foods can be a significant weapon in this life or death struggle."
The world is crying for leadership and most of the people throughout this world look to our nation for this leadership. And whether we like it or not we will not be able to escape this role of leadership in our Free World. Enlightened self interest demands that we do all we can to help other nations to become economically stronger. People who are convinced that their economic self interest will best be served under a democratic form of government will add little, if any, sympathy for communist propaganda.

Food has a universal language. Even the smallest child knows the meaning of food although he may have no understanding of some of the other things we are now attempting to do to retain and to win new friends at this time of danger. Military assistance alone will not stem the communist tide. Blessed with over-abundance, we should now speak this universal language of food to bring about a better living for the unfortunate and for the rest of the world.

Today, there is before the Congress of the United States, H.R. 6681, a Bill "to promote the foreign policy of the United States and help to build essential world conditions of peace by the more effective use of United States agricultural commodities for the relief of human hunger and for promoting economic and social
development in less developed countries through the United Nations or its appropriate agencies," introduced by the distinguished Congressman from the Second District of Iowa, the Honorable Leonard Wolf. This "Food for Peace" program as set forth in the Bill provides for the distribution of some of our surplus foods through the agencies of the United Nations. The cost of this program is infinitesimal as compared to our military assistance program. All Americans who have any warmth in their hearts and who have any sense of enlightened self interest should support this measure. Please bear in mind that it is most difficult to preach democracy to hungry people.

I hope I may live to see the day when all people will be blessed with plenty and all nations will be blessed with associations such as yours.

Aloha.
SEUL, KOREA, 7 DECEMBER 1959:

SIX YEARS AGO, SEOUL AND ALL OTHER MAJOR CITIES AND VILLAGES THROUGHOUT SOUTH KOREA WERE SCENES OF COMPLETE DESTRUCTION AND DESOLATION. SEOUL ITSELF WAS TAKEN AND RETAKEN FOUR TIMES. I HAVE BEEN INFORMED THE POPULATION INCREASED BY OVER FIFTY PER CENT SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II TO A TOTAL EXCEEDING 22 MILLION PEOPLE, INCLUDING OVER A MILLION REFUGEES FROM NORTH KOREA. IN THE FACE OF THESE GREAT ODDS, THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA IS TODAY ENJOYING THE GREATEST RICE CROP SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II. SHE HAS TRIPLED HER COAL OUTPUT. HER TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAS INCREASED SIXFOLD. SHE HAS A LITERACY RATE EXCEEDING 80 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION. THE NUMBER OF TELEPHONES HAS INCREASED NEARLY A THOUSAND PER CENT. BUT, THE REPUBLIC IS STEADFASTLY GROWING AND HAS MANY PROBLEMS. SHE STILL HAS A MAJOR BATTLE WITH TUBERCULOSIS. OVER 50 PER CENT OF HER PEOPLE HAVE INTESTINAL PARASITES. BUT SHE IS DETERMINED TO OVERCOME THESE PROBLEMS AND MANY OTHERS.

AMERICAN AID COUPLED WITH KOREAN INGENUITY, PERSEVERANCE AND COURAGE HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GREAT ADVANCEMENTS OF THE LAST SIX YEARS. I HAVE WATCHED THE KOREANS CONVERT A REJECTED 2 1/2 TON ARMY TRUCK INTO A PASSENGER BUS BY MANUALLY CONSTRUCTING THE BUS BODY OUT OF OLD ARMY OIL DRUMS. THE FINISHED PRODUCT MAKES ONE TRULY PROUD OF THESE KOREANS. I HAVE OBSERVED ROK INFANTRYMEN BUILD THEIR OWN BARRACKS BY MAKING TILE FOR THEIR ROOFS FROM A NEARBY CLAY PUDDLE, CHIP GRANITE BLOCKS WITH COLD CHISELS FOR THE WALLS.

OUR KOREAN FRIENDS ARE EXTREMELY GRATEFUL TO THE UNITED STATES FOR AMERICAN AID, MILITARY AND ECONOMIC, AND ARE TO A GREAT EXTENT DEPENDENT UPON CONTINUED AID, BUT ADMIRABLY, THEY ARE DEDICATED TO HELP THEMSELVES AS MUCH
As would be humanly possible. If the Republic of Korea is to continue to stand as a strong ally in our quest for peace, we must continue our aid program. To do otherwise may be mutually disastrous.

Today, I donned an army combat uniform for the first time since I left Italy in 1945. Stepping into my combat boots and combat jacket, I felt a sudden chill run through my body. Momentarily I was reminded of the past. I wore the olive drab outfit in preparation for a visit to our United Nations front lines. There, I spent over two hours inspecting ROK troops in one of their forward positions. These men are well disciplined and of high morale. Their officers are extremely young, but well seasoned and enthusiastic. The general who conducted the tour had just turned 33. General Paik, the chairman of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is presently 39 years of age, became a four-starred general at the age of 32, but, by the time he had celebrated his thirtieth birthday he had participated in two wars and had led units against the Japanese, the Chinese communists, the Russians, the North Koreans and had represented the Republic of Korea in the Panmunjon armistice negotiations.

Having heard reports of alleged anti-Japanese feelings in Korea even as to AJA's, I landed in Seoul with some anxiety, but I am very happy to report that the reception I have been accorded by the people of the Republic - government officials, military leaders and men, businessmen, shopkeepers, and just plain people - has been extremely warm and cordial. All the people I have met and conferred with have been completely cooperative and friendly. Some of the persons I have met either in conferences
OR AT DINNER WERE THE FOLLOWING: MINISTER SONG IN SANG, MINISTER OF FINANCE; MINISTER KIM CHUNG YUL, MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE; GENERAL PAIK SUN YUP, CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF; THE HONORABLE CHUN C. SUNG, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION; MINISTER SHIN HYUN HWACK, MINISTER OF RECONSTRUCTION; GOVERNOR Y. C. KIM, GOVERNOR OF KOREA RECONSTRUCTION BANK; AND, DR. PARK NAK JOON, PRESIDENT OF THE YONSEI UNIVERSITY. NEEDLESS TO SAY, THE HIGH POINT OF OUR KOREAN TOUR WAS OUR VISIT THIS MORNING WITH REPUBLIC OF KOREA PRESIDENT SYGMAN RHEE AND MADAME RHEE AT THEIR OFFICIAL RESIDENCE IN SEOUL. MAGGIE AND I WERE IMPRESSED BY THE PRESIDENT, WHO, ALTHOUGH 84 YEARS OF AGE, DISPLAYED REMARKABLE CLARITY OF MIND AND SURPRISING ENERGY. WE SPENT A MOST DELIGHTFUL MORNING TOGETHER DISCUSSING MANY COMMON INTERESTS - HAWAII, THEIR FORMER RESIDENCE; THE NUUANU YMCA, WHICH HE HELPED FOUND AND OF WHICH I AM NOW PRIVILEGED TO SERVE AS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THE METHODIST MISSION IN HAWAII; AND HIS MANY, MANY FRIENDS IN HAWAII, SUCH AS MR. WILBERT CHOY, WHO HAS SENT MANY FLOWERS AND PLANTS TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS BEAUTIFUL GARDENS. IT MIGHT BE INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT ONE OF THE BIRD OF PARADISE PLANTS SENT BY MR. CHOY HAS BEEN IN BLOOM FOR OVER TWO MONTHS EVEN IN THE EXTREME COLD OF THE WINTER.

YESTERDAY, AFTER ATTENDING CHURCH SERVICES IN SEOUL, MAGGIE AND I VISITED THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE AND THE PANMUNJON AREA VIA A HELICOPTER. THERE WE SAW THE NEGOTIATIONS ROOM AND AT SOME DISTANCE COMMUNIST STRONGHOLDS. WE SAW SEVERAL NORTH KOREAN SOLDIERS IN THEIR LONG OVERCOATS AND BAGGY PANTS. WE WERE CONTINUALLY STARED AT BY THESE SOLDIERS. OUR SMILES WERE NEVER RETURNED. DURING OUR VISIT OF THE PANMUNJON AREA, WE WERE PHYSICALLY IN NORTH KOREA FOR OVER FIFTEEN MINUTES.
TOMORROW, I SHALL VISIT THE FORWARD AREAS OF OUR AMERICAN TROOPS. I AM
PLANNING TO SPEND ALL DAY WITH THE TROOPS AND AM LOOKING FORWARD TO THIS
DAY WITH GREAT ANTICIPATION. I HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT A GREAT MANY MEN FROM
HAWAII ARE STATIONED AT THESE FORWARD AREAS. MY MILITARY ESCORT JUST
INFORMED ME THAT ALL THEIR QUARTERS, BUNKERS AND FORWARD OBSERVATION POSTS
ARE NAMED AFTER HAWAIIAN BUILDINGS, SCENIC SPOTS OR STREETS, SUCH AS THE
ROYAL HAWAIIAN, KAPIOLANI BOULEVARD (A FORWARD TRENCH), NUNAPIO PALI LOOKOUT
POINT, ETC. I HAVE ALSO BEEN INFORMED THAT OUR MEN HAVE HONORED ME BY
NAMING THE PATHWAY LEADING FROM THEIR BARRACKS TO THE MESS HALL - INOYE
BOULEVARD.

I AM VERY GRATEFUL TO THE MANY OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES
ARMY AND THE AMERICAN EMBASSY FOR MAKING MY KOREAN VISIT A MOST ENJOYABLE
AND EYE-OPENING ONE. SPECIAL THANKS GO TO GENERAL CARTER B. MAGRUDER,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND, WHO IS ALSO COMMANDER, UNITED
STATES FORCES/KOREA AND COMMANDING GENERAL, EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY. MY
MILITARY ESCORT THROUGHOUT MY FAR EAST TOUR, COLONEL F. R. BOYLES OF FORT
SHAFTER DESERVES VERY SPECIAL THANKS FOR HIS WISE COUNSEL AND UNTIRING
ASSISTANCE.
NINETY-ONE YEARS AGO, A THREE-MASTED SAILING SHIP DOCKED IN HONOLULU WITH A STRANGE GROUP OF PASSENGERS. AS THE GANGPLANK WAS LOWERED, THE PURSER BEGAN READING FROM THE PASSENGER LIST -- ABE, AOKI, TANAKA, ETC. THESE WERE NAMES OF THE FIRST GROUP OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAD ARRIVED FROM JAPAN TO WORK IN THE SUGAR AND PINEAPPLE FIELDS OF HAWAII. AS THE MONTHS WENT BY MORE SHIPS ARRIVED WITH MORE JAPANESE PEOPLE. SOME OF THE PASSENGERS CONTINUED THEIR JOURNEY TO THE NEW AND EXCITING STATE OF CALIFORNIA. NONE OF THESE JAPANESE WERE WEALTHY. VERY FEW HAD RECEIVED ANY FORMAL EDUCATION IN THEIR HOME-LAND. MOST OF THEM WERE HUMBLE, YET PROUD "HYAKU-SHO."

TODAY AS WE SCAN OVER THE LIST OF OVER TWO-HUNDRED-FIFTY THOUSAND AMERICAN DESCENDENTS OF THESE EARLY PIONEERS, WE FIND SEVERAL THOUSANDS WITH COLLEGE DEGREES, OVER A THOUSAND SCHOOL TEACHERS, SEVERAL HUNDRED DOCTORS AND DENTISTS, LAWYERS, SCIENTISTS, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, CONGRESSMAN, MUSICIANS, BUSINESS EXECUTIVES, ARTISTS, MILLIONAIRES. SOME DO NOT HAVE COLLEGE DEGREES AND SOME ARE NOT WEALTHY, BUT ALL ARE PROUD AND LOYAL.
AMERICANS. IF WE SHOULD TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT THESE AMERICAN DESCENDENTS, WE SEE VERY INTERESTING STATISTICS. FOR INSTANCE, THIS ETHNIC GROUP ENJOYS THE LOWEST PER CAPITA CRIME RATE, AND DURING WORLD WAR TWO AND THE KOREAN CONFLICT, THIS GROUP SUFFERED THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA COMBAT CASUALTY RATE.

THAT THE REGIMENT HAD THE LOWEST PRISONER-OF-WAR RATING OF ALL COMBAT TROOPS
OF OUR NATION. THAT IS TO SAY, ONLY A HANDFUL OF OUR BOYS WERE CAPTURED BY
THE ENEMY, AND MOST OF THOSE CAPTURED WERE WOUNDED MEN OR MEDICAL CORPS MEN.

THESE STATISTICS, I BELIEVE, SPEAK VERY HIGHLY OF THE LOYALTY,
CHARACTER, AND INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY.

WHY DID WE PROSPER? WHY DID WE BECOME THE PROUD POSSESSORS OF THIS
IMPRESSIVE WAR-TIME RECORD? WHY DID WE BECOME MEN AND WOMEN IMBUED WITH
THE DESIRE TO SERVE OUR NATION AND CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS ITS WELL BEING?

MANY OF US HAVE BEEN TEMPTED AT TIMES TO PERSONALLY TAKE ALL CREDIT FOR
THESE ACHIEVEMENTS. I HAVE HEARD MANY NISEI FRIENDS TELL ME THAT THEY ARE
SELF-MADE MEN - THAT THEIR SUCCESS WAS DUE TO THEIR OWN EFFORTS AND INITIATIVE.

BUT I MUST DISAGREE WITH THIS ATTITUDE OF SELF-CREDIT.

WE ARE WHAT WE ARE TODAY BECAUSE, FIRST - WE WERE BLESSED WITH THE
GREAT FORTUNE OF BEING BORN AMERICAN--BORN AS MEMBERS AND CITIZENS OF THE
GREAT NATION THAT AFFORDED US THE OPPORTUNITY OF SELF-ADVANCEMENT AND THE
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THESE WERE THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO IMPRESSED UPON US THE VIRTUES OF THEIR
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OF OUR FELLOW MEN; PRIDE AND HUMILITY; COURAGE IN OUR CONVINCIONS; HONESTY; SELF DISCIPLINE, AND PATIENCE.

TONIGHT YOU HAVE HONORED SUCH A MAN - MR. ____________________________.

TODAY, THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF YOUR ORGANIZATION, YOURSELVES, AND MANY MANY FRIENDS, WE ARE NOW ABLE TO STAND IN OUR SOCIETY RECOGNIZED AND ACCEPTED. THE BARRIERS OF DISCRIMINATION FOR THE MOST PART HAVE BEEN TORN DOWN. YOUR SERVICES ARE IN GREAT DEMAND. BUT WE SHOULD NOT SIT BACK, REST ON OUR LAURELS AND SAY TO OURSELVES THAT OUR WORK IS DONE. WE MUST NOW STEP FORWARD, EVER MINDFUL OF THE GREAT SACRIFICES OF OUR FOREFATHERS AND EXERT GREATER EFFORT TO SERVE OUR FELLOW MEN AND OUR NATION.

WE HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY OF ADVANCEMENT.

NOW, WE MUST TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY OF SERVICE.
IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE AND NEARLY EVERY SERVICE ORGANIZATION
OUR TALENTS OR SERVICE CAN BE PUT INTO PRACTICE. WE MUST BE READY TO SERVE,
BECAUSE TO DO OTHERWISE WOULD BE TO FAIL OUR FOREFATHERS -- MEN LIKE

ON MAY 9, 1941, A GREAT AMERICAN, MIKE MASAOKA, MADE THE FOLLOWING
STATEMENT BEFORE THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. I AM CERTAIN MANY OF YOU
HAVE READ THE STATEMENT MANY MANY TIMES, BUT I WOULD LIKE TO CLOSE THIS
EVENING BY READING THE STATEMENT TO YOU.
Ninety-one years ago, a three-masted sailing ship docked in Honolulu with a strange group of passengers. As the gangplank was lowered, the purser began reading from the passenger list—Abe, Aoki, Tanaka, etc.

These were names of the first group of men and women who had arrived from Japan to work in the sugar and pineapple fields of Hawaii. As the months went by more ships arrived with more Japanese people. Some of the passengers continued their journey to the new and exciting state of California.

None of these Japanese were wealthy. Very few had received any formal education in their home-land. Most of them were humble, yet proud "Hyaku-sho."

Today as we scan over the list of over two-hundred-fifty thousand American descendants of these early pioneers, we find several thousands with college degrees, over a thousand school teachers, several hundred doctors and dentists, lawyers, scientists, Washington representative, congressman, musicians, business executives, artists, millionaires. Some do not have college degrees and some are not wealthy, but all are proud and loyal.
If we should take a closer look at these American descendents, we see very interesting statistics. For instance, this ethnic group enjoys the lowest per capita crime rate, and during World War Two and the Korean Conflict, this group suffered the highest per capita combat casualty rate.

Speaking of combat, the members of the Four-Forty-Second Regimental Combat Team, an organization made up of American descendents of the early immigrants, can boast a very unique War-time and Combat record. Much has been said about the over-abundance of medals and decorations earned by these men, so I shall not bore you with those statistics. More interesting and more significant are the following statistics: No member was ever charged with treason; no member became a turncoat; the regiment had one of the lowest A.W.O.L. ratings in the United States Army, and most of the men that were declared to be A.W.O.L. were men who sneaked out of hospitals to return to the front lines. According to reports this regiment had the lowest venereal disease rate in the armed forces of our nation. And finally, records indicate
THAT THE REGIMENT HAD THE LOWEST PRISONER-OF-WAR RATING OF ALL COMBAT TROOPS OF OUR NATION. THAT IS TO SAY, ONLY A HANDFUL OF OUR BOYS WERE CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY, AND MOST OF THOSE CAPTURED WERE WOUNDED MEN OR MEDICAL CORPS MEN.

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I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK ALL OF YOU, ON BEHALF OF THE 442d VETERANS CLUB, FOR YOUR PRESENCE HERE TONIGHT, AND FOR YOUR HELP IN HONORING CONGRESSMAN DAN K. INOUYE IN THIS INFORMAL WAY.

IT IS WITH GREAT PRIDE AND HONOR THAT WE OF THE 442d WELCOME CONGRESSMAN INOUYE BACK TO HAWAII.

OUR PRIDE IN THIS OCCASION IS IN THE REALIZATION THAT ONE OF US 442 VETERANS HAS BEEN ACCORDED THE HONOR OF BEING THE FIRST CONGRESSMAN FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII.

THIS GREAT EVENT IS OF TWO-FOLD SIGNIFICANCE. IT IS A RECOGNITION OF DAN'S OUTSTANDING ABILITY AND SERVICES AND IT IS A TESTAMENT TO THE GREATNESS OF OUR NATION. ONLY A SHORT DECADE HAS PASSED SINCE THE DARK DAYS OF THE WAR WHEN THE 442 HAD TO "GO FOR BROKE" TO PROVE OUR LOYALTY TO A DOUBTING NATION. WE HAVE COME A LONG WAY SINCE THEN.

OUR PRIDE IN DAN, THEREFORE, GOES WITH OUR PRIDE IN OUR NATION WHICH HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT A SIMPLE GERM OF AN IDEA THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL CAN BLOSSOM INTO THE THRILLING REALITY OF A JAPANESE-AMERICAN BEING SENT TO CONGRESS WITH THE BLESSINGS OF THE NATION.

BUT OUR GREATEST PRIDE IN DAN IS, FIRST AND ALWAYS, NOT BECAUSE HE IS A JAPANESE-AMERICAN, BUT BECAUSE HE IS A TRUE, UNHYPHENATED AMERICAN. OUR 442d VETERANS CLUB HAS BEEN FOUNDED UPON THE IDEAL THAT AMERICANISM IS A MATTER OF THE HEART, AND IS SHOWN BY DEEDS, NOT BY THE COLOR OF THE SKIN AND THE WAVING OF FLAGS. AND CONGRESSMAN INOUYE EPSITOMIZES THIS AMERICAN IDEAL.

WE ARE INDEED PROUD TO CLAIM HIM AS ONE OF THE BOYS. DESPITE HIS POSITION OF HONOR AND TITLE, CONGRESSMAN INOUYE WILL ALWAYS BE DAN TO US AND TO THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII. AND KNOWING DAN AS WE DO, WE KNOW HE WOULD HAVE IT NO OTHER WAY.

WELCOME HOME, DAN. IT'S GOOD TO HAVE YOU BACK.
My name is Daniel K. Inouye, the lone member of the United States House of Representatives from the State of Hawaii. I arrived this morning at Friendship Airport after travelling over five thousand miles from Honolulu by jet to present my statement before this Board. Immediately upon completion of my statement I shall be returning to Hawaii by jet. Barring unforeseen circumstances, I shall be home within thirty hours after my departure from Honolulu. I have cited this unusual flight schedule in an attempt to impress upon this Board the extremely high degree of importance we the people of Hawaii place upon the subject matter before this Board. I hope and pray that this Board will favor the hopes and aspirations of the people of Hawaii.

Before proceeding, may I take this opportunity to thank the Board for according me this privilege to appear before you to speak in support of the application of Hawaiian Airlines who is desirous of extending its services to include transpacific routes.

I am personally acquainted with the services now being offered by Hawaiian Airlines in its inter-island operations. Like its competitor, Aloha Airlines, it has offered to the people of Hawaii and to our many thousands of visitors inter-island air transportation service that is second to no other airline of comparable size and operation. In its many decades of operation, it has rendered safe, efficient, dependable, fast and courteous service, thus compiling for itself a background of experience which makes it worthy and deserving of recommendation in its aspiration to be of greater service not only to the State and people of Hawaii, but to our nation as well.

In the short one year period which I have been privileged to represent the State of Hawaii in Congress, no other proposal affecting Hawaii has generated a more genuine showing of interest, enthusiasm and wide spread
support from the people of Hawaii, in all walks of life than this matter which
is now before this Board. As of the evening of September 2nd, when I left
my Washington Office to return to Hawaii, I had received over four hundred
letters from my constituents supporting the application of Hawaiian Airlines.
May I add at this point that these letters were all personal, handwritten or
typewritten letters. None of the letters were mimeographed or form letters.
And the most fantastic thing about these letters is that not a single letter
voiced any opposition or doubt as to Hawaiian Airlines' application for
transpacific routes. Every other proposal affecting Hawaii, no matter how
desirable or meritorious, has had some opposition. Even the establishment
of the great East-West Center for cultural and technical interchange received
some opposition. All the newspapers in Hawaii, daily and weekly, English
and bi-lingual, support Hawaiian Airlines' application. Every labor organi-
zation, representing nearly ten per cent of our population and all of the
several Chambers of Commerce in Hawaii support Hawaiian Airlines' appli-
cation. The huge school teachers' organization and the government employees'
association have voiced unanimous support. The several governmental
instrumentalities, the State and County governments, have all officially
indicated their firm support. Farmers, fishermen, housewives, hotel
owners, store clerks, cab drivers, professional men and women, religious
groups, the Democrats and Republicans, and even stockholders of the
competitor Aloha Airlines have joined hands in this great proposal. I
sincerely feel that this overwhelming demonstration of support and confidence
is a great tribute to our Hawaiian Airlines, which can be engendered only
by excellence in management, operation and service. I have here with me
today several letters sampling the sentiments of the people of Hawaii. If it
is the wish of the Board to study them, I shall be most happy to offer them
to you.
Ever since August 21st, 1959, when President Eisenhower signed the proclamation declaring Hawaii to be the Fiftieth State, the people of Hawaii have responded as though charged by electricity. We have made every effort to contribute our talents and resources to the welfare of our nation. We have done everything to justify this privilege of "belonging". We have done everything physical, material and cultural to shorten the distance from our sister states. Your approval of the Examiner's recommendation will bring Hawaii much closer to our neighboring States. The many offices and agencies of Hawaiian Airlines that will begin operating on the West Coast and elsewhere will serve as a visible reminder and evidence of the close and intimate relations we have with the people of our sister states.

Hawaii is vitally interested in this particular case and anxious to see Hawaiian Airlines engaging in air travel not only between the mainland and Hawaii, but also in Hawaii-Orient and Hawaii-South Pacific travel. The reasons for this are many, but chiefly among them is our recognition that with the certification of Hawaiian Airlines to engage in transpacific travel, a heretofore distant horizon is brought closer to our shores—a new vista is opened to us with great promise for local economic development and above all, the 50th State is given the opportunity of contributing in a real sense, its spirit of aloha to our nation's efforts in establishing meaningful and effective goodwill between the peoples of the nations bordering the mighty Pacific Ocean.

Hawaii is a young and growing State, anxious to develop its potentials. Basically an agricultural community, it has about reached its maximum in production and technological development in that area. Sugar and pineapple have reached their maximum capacities for employment but our population continues to grow. As a result, Honolulu with its limited employment in fields related to tourism has drained population from the neighbor islands. Hawaii desperately needs to create new job opportunities and at the same time reverse the trend of greater and greater concentration of population
is hopeful of developing its tourist industry and we must look to the transport industry to play an important role in that development. With the establishment of a Hawaii-based transpacific carrier operating in the manner proposed by Hawaiian Airlines, the economy of all the islands would definitely receive a much needed shot in the arm.

To certificate any other airline for these transpacific routes would continue to result in visitors going to Oahu and more population movement to Oahu. The attendant creation of new job opportunities however, in the proportion envisioned by Hawaiian Airlines and which could come about only by having our own locally based and operated transpacific carrier, would be absent. From perhaps a purely selfish point of view, Hawaii needs Hawaiian Airlines.

We need Hawaiian Airlines too, to assure Hawaii of good air transportation service to handle the estimated increase of visitors to Hawaii in the coming years and especially so in view of the tendency of Pan American and Northwest to bypass Hawaii with long range jet equipment. And in this connection, Hawaiian Airlines with its personnel of many racial descents and its intimate knowledge of the languages, cultures and mores, both of Hawaii and the Orient and South Pacific, will do a much more effective job of development than a mainland carrier, not only with respect to mainland-Hawaii travel, but also with respect to Hawaii-Orient and Hawaii-South Pacific travel.

I urge therefore, the Board's affirmation of the recommendations made by its Examiner, Mr. William J. Madden, with respect to his findings:

1) That public convenience and necessity require the designation of another carrier to operate between the mainland and Hawaii;

2) That public convenience and necessity require the designation of Hawaiian Airlines as the carrier to operate an additional service between Hawaii and the mainland; and
3) That public convenience and necessity require the designation of Hilo as an intermediate point to be served by Hawaiian Airlines in its operations between the mainland and Hawaii.

I further urge and respectfully request that the Board study and review the justification presented by Hawaiian Airlines regarding its proposed service to the Far East and South Pacific. It is my earnest and humble opinion that the participation of Hawaiian Airlines in these areas of air transportation is a necessity and a vital corollary to the increasing role of Hawaii in our nation's foreign policy program.

The granting of statehood to Hawaii was an object lesson to the rest of the world which gave credence to our country's espousal of equality regardless of race, color or creed. The election of two Americans of Asiatic ancestry to the Congress of the United States brought to the peoples of the Orient a finer and clearer view of American democracy at work. In my travels throughout the East last December, I came across many disbelievers—people who thought that my election to Congress had been "rigged"—people who could not grasp the idea that in a democracy a non-Caucasian can aspire to the highest station in life. I like to think that I was able to convince them otherwise, and I am sure that in a small way, I succeeded in that respect. Multiply myself by the number of people in Hawaii whose racial origins stem from Japan, China, Philippines, Korea, Okinawa, Polynesia, and of course, the countries of Europe, and I dare say that Hawaii presents the best and most effective force for spreading goodwill and understanding on a people-to-people basis with the countries of the Pacific.

Our national government has given recognition of the fact that Hawaii is our country's prime exhibit of democracy in action when it authorized and made possible the establishment of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West. Because our population is now so oriented to the Far East, it is only logical that Hawaii should
and can serve a useful purpose as the bridge of understanding between East and West, and Hawaiian Airlines, given the opportunity, can serve a useful and valuable purpose in furthering our country's pursuit for world peace through maximum utilization of the idea or image that is uniquely Hawaii.

Hawaiian Airlines' personnel is made up of the same racial strains as the State's residents in general. Hawaiian Airlines therefore, would do more to spread the Hawaiian example before the world better than any other applicant. The existence of Hawaiian Airlines operating in Asian countries would be a subtle but effective reminder of our democracy in action. Service by Hawaiian Airlines to the Far East will serve as a constant reminder that Hawaiian Statehood is a fact and that the roots of our nation extend to Asia as well as Europe.
GENERAL HARRISON, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MAY I OFFER MY PERSONAL ALOHA TO YOU ON THE OCCASION OF THIS MOST SIGNIFICANT 1960 NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE. IT IS MOST GRATIFYING TO ME TO SEE A CONFERENCE OF THIS MAGNITUDE AND IMPORTANCE COME TO HAWAII ESPECIALLY SINCE I KNOW THAT THE HONOR OF HOSTING THIS CONFERENCE IS HIGHLY COVETED BY EACH OF THE 50 STATES.

MAJOR GENERAL MAKINNEY AND HIS STAFF ARE TO BE CONGRATULATED NOT ONLY FOR THEIR WONDERFUL JOB OF SELLING "HAWAII IN '60," BUT ALSO FOR THE MAGNIFICENT ARRANGEMENTS THEY HAVE MADE WHICH ARE SO NECESSARY TO THE PROPER CONDUCT OF SUCH AN AFFAIR.

YOUR TIMING FOR THIS CONFERENCE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN BETTER FOR ITS PRECEDES OUR NOW FAMOUS "ALOHA WEEK" WHICH WILL GIVE A NUMBER OF YOU THE OPPORTUNITY TO REMAIN TO SEE SOME OF THE COLOR AND PAGEANTRY WHICH ARE SO MUCH A PART OF HAWAIIAN HERITAGE. I SINCERELY HOPE THAT YOUR STAY HERE IS MOST PLEASANT AND ENJOYABLE.
WE IN HAWAII HAVE ALWAYS BEEN EXTREMELY PROUD OF OUR
NATIONAL GUARD AND NOT WITHOUT REASON. THEY HAVE ESTABLISHED
AN ENViable RECORD OF BEING ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH ANY ASSIGNED
MISSION, BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE, WHICH IS ATTESTED TO BY
THE ACTIVE MISSIONS NOW ASSIGNED OUR AIR AND AIR DEFENSE UNITS.
THESE UNITS HAVE ASSUMED ROLES WHICH ARE NORMALLY ASSIGNED
TO THE ACTIVE SERVICES AND HAVE THE MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT
AVAILABLE. I AM SURE THAT THE RECORD OF OUR HAWAII NATIONAL
GUARD IS INDICATIVE OF THAT OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS THROUGHOUT
THE COUNTRY. THIS TREND TOWARD INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL GUARD
FORCES INTO OUR ACTIVE DEFENSE ROLE IS COMMENDABLE AND I AM
FULLY IN FAVOR OF ITS CONTINUANCE AND EXPANSION.

I AM FAMILIAR WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION'S RECORD
AND OBJECTIVES AS THEY CONCERN NATIONAL DEFENSE. YOUR
ACTIVITIES TO A LARGE EXTENT HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
FINE RESERVE PROGRAM IN AMERICA TODAY WITH NATIONAL GUARD
UNITs MANNING ACTIVE NIKE SITES, INFANTRY UNITS ORGANIZED
ALONG PENTOMIC LINES, MODERN AIRCRAFT IN OUR AIR UNITS AND
A RESERVE STRENGTH CEILING WHICH HAS HELD THE LINE IN THE
FACE OF DETERMINED EFFORTS TO REDUCE IT. TO ONE WHO HAS
BEEN IN THE SERVICE AND IS AWARE OF AN SYMPATHETIC WITH THE
REQUIREMENTS OF OUR ARMED FORCES, YOUR REPRESENTATION FOR
DEPTH IN NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCES, MODERNIZATION OF THE
RESERVES, STRONGER NATIONAL GUARD AND ARMY RESERVES AND
INCREASED AIRLIFT CAPABILITY IS INDEED GRATIFYING. I AM SURE
THAT YOUR CONTINUED EFFORTS WILL ASSIST IN CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT
IN OUR RESERVE STRUCTURE AND IN OUR OVERALL ARMED FORCES.

ONE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS THAT I HAVE ADMIRE DBOUT THE
NATIONAL GUARD IS THE COMPATIBILITY OF THE ARMY AND AIR SEGMENTS.
OPERATING UNDER THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU AND GIVEN GREATER
COHESIVENESS BY THIS ASSOCIATION, THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL
GUARD ARE AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF UNITY OF PURPOSE BETWEEN
BRANCHES OF OUR ARMED FORCES.

HISTORICALLY, THE RESERVE FORCES HAVE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT
ROLE IN THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE TIME OF THE
MINUTEMAN TO THE PRESENT. NEVER BEFORE HAS THIS ROLE BEEN
SO IMPORTANT. FACED WITH THE TREMENDOUS SIZE OF THE FORCES
OF OUR ADVERSARIES WHICH, BY STRENGTH, WE CANNOT HOPE TO
APPROACH DURING PEACETIME, WE MUST DEPEND ON A LARGE,
WELL-TRAINED RESERVE FORCE WHICH CAN STEP INTO THE BREACH
IN TIME OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY. WITH THE EMPHASIS ON NEW,
SOPHISTICATED NUCLEAR WEAPONRY, OUR ARMY HAS BEEN FORCED TO
REDUCE ITS CONVENTIONAL FORCES IN ORDER TO KEEP PACE. THIS MAY
PROVE A SERIOUS DEFICIENCY IN THE EVENTUALITY OF LIMITED WAR.
HERE IS AN AREA WHERE THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD CAN PROVIDE A
MODERN, READY, HARD-STRIKING GROUND FORCE TO HELP DO THE
JOB. IN THIS RESPECT I FEEL IT IS URGENT THAT NATIONAL GUARD
UNITS BE MODERNIZED -- PROVIDED WITH THE MOST ADVANCED TOOLS
-- IN ORDER THAT THEY ARE READY TO ACCOMPLISH ANY TASK WHEN
CALLED.

FOR THE REMAINDER OF MY TIME I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS
MYSELF TO THE STATE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD. ALTHOUGH NOT
AS MUCH EMPHASIZED AS THE FEDERAL ROLE, IT IS ONE OF TREMENDOUS
IMPORTANCE. DURING THIS YEAR, AS IN THE PAST, THE NATIONAL GUARD
HAS BEEN CALLED OUT IN THIS CAPACITY FOR THE "PROTECTION OF LIFE AND
PROPERTY AND THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY." THEY HAVE
ASSISTED IN FLOODS, HURRICANES AND OTHER DISASTERS, AND HERE IN HAWAII
WHERE INVALUABLE IN ASSISTANCE DURING TWO OF NATURE'S MOST VIOLENT UPLIFtings —
A VOLCANIC ERUPTION AND A TIDAL WAVE. IN THIS ROLE THE NATIONAL GUARD
HAS SAVED THOUSANDS OF LIVES AND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY AND
IN SO DOING HAVE DEMONSTRATED THEIR CAPABILITY TO REACT TO EMERGENCY
CONDITIONS WITH POSITIVE, INSTANTANEOUS RESPONSE. IT OCCURS TO ME THAT AS
AN ADJUNCT TO THIS STATE MISSION, AND CERTAINLY IN ACCORD WITH ITS SPIRIT,
THAT THE NATIONAL GUARD COULD BE INSTRUMENTAL IN ASSISTING IN SOLVING ONE
OF THE MOST PRESSING DEFENSE PROBLEMS IN OUR COUNTRY TODAY — THE PROBLEM
OF TRAINING THE GENERAL POPULACE FOR CIVIL DEFENSE.

IT IS OF COURSE UNDERSTOOD THAT IN TIME OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY, THE
ACTIVE DEFENSE OF THE NATION, AND ITS OFFENSIVE DEPLOYMENTS AND ESSENTIAL
PREPARATIONS THEREFORE, WILL BE THE PARAMOUNT AND MOST IMMEDIATE TASKS OF
THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES, WITH SUPPORT TO CIVIL DEFENSE ONLY AS IT
DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH THE ESSENTIAL MILITARY MISSIONS. THE CIVIL
DEFENSE MISSION IS ONE WHICH IS COMPLETELY DIFFERENT AND SEPARATE FROM
THE MILITARY DEFENSE. MILITARY ASSISTANCE SHOULD COMPLEMENT BUT NOT BE
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CIVIL PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL DEFENSE AND MAY BE LIMITED OR DENIED COMPLETELY IF THE MILITARY SITUATION DICTATES. HOWEVER, MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL OR STATE AUTHORITIES IN PEACETIME, AS WELL AS WARTIME EMERGENCY, IS A LONG-STANDING TRADITION OF THE ARMED FORCES OF OUR COUNTRY. MODERN WARFARE HAS CREATED A CONDITION WHEREIN THE ENTIRE RESOURCES OF THE NATION MUST BE FITTED INTO THE WAR PLAN. IT IS BEFORE THE TIME OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WHEN THE CIVIL POPULATION MUST BE MADE AWARE OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC TODAY IS GENERALLY UNAWARE OF THE NATURE OF THE CIVIL DEFENSE PROBLEM AND OF THE INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES INVOLVED. A NUCLEAR ATTACK UPON THE UNITED STATES WOULD LEAD TO CONDITIONS OF PUBLIC DISORDER, CONFUSION AND EXTREME DISTRESS. THIS CONDITION WOULD BE COMPOUNDED BY THE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE NOT FAMILIAR WITH, NOR PREPARED TO PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH NECESSARY EMERGENCY CARE — AND THIS DESPITE ALL THE EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS MADE TO DATE WHICH BY AND LARGE HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

HERE IN HAWAII WE HAVE A WONDERFUL CIVIL DEFENSE STRUCTURE DIRECTED BY INDIVIDUALS EMINENTLY QUALIFIED IN THIS FIELD. THEY HAVE STORES OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL AND OTHER SUPPLIES, UNDERGROUND HEADQUARTERS, EXTENSIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ELABORATE PLANS AND A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS TO CONDUCT OPERATIONS. THE GENERAL PUBLIC, HOWEVER, REMAINS BLISSFULLY IGNORANT
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YOU TRAIN FOR IT, KEEP YOUR EQUIPMENT IN READINESS FOR IT, DEVELOP AND
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INTERESTING TO ME TO KNOW, HOWEVER, HOW MANY GUARDIANS AND THEIR FAMILIES
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I THINK THAT THE NATIONAL GUARD COULD SERVE AS AN EFFECTIVE ACTIVATING
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AMERICA, TO CONSIDER SERIOUSLY THIS PROBLEM, ITS IMPLICATIONS AND THE STEPS
WHICH CAN BE TAKEN BY THE NATIONAL GUARD TOWARD ITS SOLUTION. THE PROBLEM IS TERRIBLE IN MAGNITUDE AND INVOLVES EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN. ITS IMPLICATIONS ARE AS SERIOUS AS ANY WE FACE AND CONTEMPLATE THE POSSIBLE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAJORITY OF OUR POPULATION IN THE EVENT OF WAR. THE NATIONAL GUARD BY INDOCTRINATING 472,000 EMISSARIES OF CIVIL DEFENSE COULD MAKE SIGNIFICANT INROADS INTO THIS PROBLEM AND PERHAPS PROVIDE THE MOMENTUM NECESSARY FOR NATION-WIDE ADOPTION OF GOOD INDIVIDUAL CIVIL DEFENSE PRACTICES WHICH WOULD BE THE BASIS FOR A COMPLETE, IMPROVED NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM.

IN CLOSING MAY I WISH YOU ALL A MOST SUCCESSFUL AND REWARDING CONFERENCE AND AGAIN AN ENJOYABLE STAY IN HAWAII. ALOHA.
"GENERAL HARRISON, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MAY I OFFER MY PERSONAL ALOHA TO HAWAI'I TO YOU ON THE OCCASION OF THIS MOST SIGNIFICANT 1960 NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE. IT IS MOST GRATIFYING TO ME TO SEE A CONFERENCE OF THIS MAGNITUDE AND IMPORTANCE COME TO HAWAI'I ESPECIALLY SINCE I KNOW THAT THE HONOR OF HOSTING THIS CONFERENCE IS HIGHLY COVETED BY EACH OF THE 50 STATES. MAJOR GENERAL MAKINNEY AND HIS STAFF ARE TO BE CONGRATULATED NOT ONLY FOR THEIR WONDERFUL JOB OF SELLING "HAWAI'I IN '60," BUT ALSO FOR THE MAGNIFICENT ARRANGEMENTS THEY HAVE MADE WHICH ARE SO NECESSARY TO THE PROPER CONDUCT OF SUCH AN AFFAIR.

"YOUR TIMING FOR THIS CONFERENCE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN BETTER FOR ITS PRECEDES OUR NOW FAMOUS "ALOHA WEEK" WHICH WILL GIVE A NUMBER OF YOU THE OPPORTUNITY TO REMAIN TO SEE SOME OF THE COLOR AND PAGEANTRY WHICH ARE SO MUCH A PART OF HAWAI'IAN HERITAGE. I SINCERELY HOPE THAT YOUR STAY HERE IS MOST PLEASANT AND ENJOYABLE.

"WE IN HAWAI'I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN EXTREMELY PROUD OF OUR NATIONAL GUARD AND NOT WITHOUT REASON. THEY HAVE ESTABLISHED AN ENVIOUS RECORD OF BEING ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH ANY ASSIGNED MISSION, BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE, WHICH IS ATTESTED TO BY THE ACTIVE MISSIONS NOW ASSIGNED OUR AIR AND AIR DEFENSE UNITS. THESE UNITS HAVE ASSUMED ROLES WHICH
Are normally assigned to the active services and have the most modern equipment available. I am sure that the record of our Hawaii National Guard is indicative of that of National Guard units throughout the country. This trend toward integration of National Guard forces into our active defense role is commendable and I am fully in favor of its continuance and expansion.

"I am familiar with the National Guard Association's record and objectives as they concern national defense. Your activities to a large extent have been responsible for the fine reserve program in America today with National Guard units manning active Nike sites, infantry units organized along pentomic lines, modern aircraft in our Air units and a reserve strength ceiling which has held the line in the face of determined efforts to reduce it. To one who has been in the service and is aware of and sympathetic with the requirements of our armed forces, your representation for depth in national defense forces, modernization of the reserves, stronger National Guard and Army reserves and increased airlift capability is indeed gratifying. I am sure that your continued efforts will assist in constant improvement in our reserve structure and in our overall armed forces.
"One of the characteristics that I have admired about the National Guard is the compatibility of the Army and Air segments. Operating under the National Guard Bureau and given greater cohesiveness by this association, the Army and Air National Guard are an outstanding example of unity of purpose between branches of our armed forces.

"Historically, the Reserve forces have played an important role in the defense of the United States from the time of the Minuteman to the present. Never before has this role been so important. Faced with the tremendous size of the forces of our adversaries which, by strength, we cannot hope to approach during peacetime, we must depend on a large, well-trained Reserve force which can step into the breach in time of national emergency. With the emphasis on new, sophisticated nuclear weaponry, our Army has been forced to reduce its conventional forces in order to keep pace. This may prove a serious deficiency in the eventuality of limited war. Here is an area where the Army National Guard can provide a modern, ready, hard-striking ground force to help do the job. In this respect I feel it is urgent that National Guard units be modernized -- provided with the most advanced tools -- in order that they are ready..."
TO ACCOMPLISH ANY TASK WHEN CALLED.

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NOTE 1: This msg may be passed electrically only by originating a new msg.
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(2) FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
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"INCLOSING MAY I WISH YOU ALL A MOST SUCCESSFUL AND REWARDING
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I am deeply grateful for the privilege of being the first U. S. Representative from the new sovereign state of Hawaii.

I consider it a sacred duty entrusted to me by a people determined to prove their worth as equal members of the nation.

I do not consider my election victory as a personal victory. I consider it a victory of the peoples of diverse ethnic backgrounds that make up the populace of Hawaii.

I shall shoulder this responsibility and make statehood for Hawaii a testament to the fair play, wisdom and democratic good will of the Congress and the people of the United States.

Because of my ethnic background, I anticipate that added responsibilities will be placed on me even as a freshman congressman.

I am determined to do my share, small though it may be, to make Hawaii a bridge to understanding and tolerance between the Western and Asiatic worlds.

In war Hawaii served the nation as her Pacific bastion.

In peace I believe that Hawaii will serve our nation in fostering a spirit of good will and trust among the peoples of these two worlds.

I accept this sacred privilege of serving our people in Congress with deep humility.

DANIEL K. INOUYE
Representative-Elect
United States Congress
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My deepest gratitude to the voters and campaign helpers for your heart-warming endorsement of my candidacy for the U. S. House of Representatives.

With the blessings and God-speed of so many citizens of the sovereign state of Hawaii, I firmly believe that our aloha state can be a bridge of tolerance and understanding between the Western and Eastern worlds.

I humbly thank you for this opportunity to serve you.
AS YOUR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, I SHALL ENDEAVOR TO ENERGETICALLY AND EFFECTIVELY CARRY OUT THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM:

1. To seek the repeal or amendment of any federal law or regulation that discriminates against the people of the sovereign State of Hawaii. An example of such is the present ten per cent travel tax being levied on fares of those traveling between our islands. I shall seek to wipe out this discriminating tax. Furthermore, I shall seek to have our State included in the Federal Defense Highway System and the Interstate Highway System. Presently, the people of Hawaii pay towards the support of these programs but do not receive the full benefits therefrom.

2. To maintain a high level of federal employment in our state. Furthermore, to protect the rights of our federal employees and to prevent any discrimination between our federal employees and those on the mainland, especially in the areas of pay schedules and working conditions, and to aggressively seek the maintenance of the present "cost of living" differential for our federal employees.

3. To protect the rights of our war veterans by seeking better medical, service and rehabilitation programs for our veterans.

4. To seek the full development of our Hawaii National Park System with special emphasis on programs to restore historic sites of Old Hawaii and to develop par, recreational and camping facilities four people and tourists.

5. To promote a fair and reasonable plan for the return of lands presently held by the Federal Government.

6. To promote a workable plan to deploy our Armed Forces to all of our islands.

7. To protect the rights and privileges of our Hawaiian people as presently set forth in the Hawaii Homes Commission Act.

8. To assure our State the full benefits of our federal health, education and welfare programs.

9. To protect and assist our economy. For example, to seek a more favorable sugar quota and to promote a "coffee quota". Other examples would be to seek the assistance of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in promoting our farming industry and the Department of Interior in helping our new mining industry.

10. To promote Hawaii as the center of international understanding and good will. To convey the message of peace, democracy and Aloha as written in the hearts of our people to our nation and the world will be the greatest contribution Hawaii can make.

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as presently set forth in the Hawaii Homes Commission Act.

8. To assure our State the full benefits of our federal
health, education and welfare programs.

9. To protect and assist our economy. For example to seek
a more favorable sugar quota and to promote a "coffee
quota". Other examples would be to seek the assistance
of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in promoting our
farming industry and the Department of Interior in help-
ing our new mining industry.

10. To promote Hawaii as the center of international under-
standing and good will. To convey the message of peace,
democracy and Aloha as written in the hearts of our people
to our nation and the world will be the greatest contri-
bution Hawaii can make.
Editor, Honolulu Advertiser:

I have interpreted section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act, the Congressional laws amending said section, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act 1920, and Chapter 99 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii pertaining to public lands, as a private attorney and as a Deputy Attorney General.

I am amused at Bill Quinn's lame excuse that he came up with his Second Mahele at this time because he couldn't do it until Hawaii became a state. If Quinn is as honest and as good an attorney as he claims to be, he should know that the above laws allowed him to effectuate his Second Mahele anytime during his term as an appointive Governor. He didn't have to wait for election time. These laws were at his disposal even as a territorial governor. Nothing in Public Law 86-3 (the statehood act) abets or detracts from the Second Mahele election gimmick.

If Bill Quinn disputes the above, he is welcome to call Attorney General Jack Mizuha and the Commissioner of Public Lands Frank Hustace or any of their deputies.

Attorney
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Attorney
NOWHERE IN EUROPE IN WORLD WAR II DID AMERICANS EXHIBIT MORE DOGGED COURAGE SO LONG AND UNDER SUCH MISERABLE FIGHTING CONDITIONS AS IN ITALY. DURING 20 MONTHS IN THE MUD AND MOUNTAINS OF THE ITALIAN SPINE, THOUSANDS OF MEN DEMONSTRATED WHAT BRAVERY IS. THIS IS THE STORY OF A DAY AND A MAN.

IT WAS APRIL 21, 1945 IN NORTH ITALY AND THE WAR WAS ALMOST OVER. THE DAY OPENED BRIGHT AND CLEAR. ONLY A FEW CLOUDS FLECKED THE EARLY MORNING SKY AND A FRESH BREEZE PLUCKED AT THE BUDS AND TINY NEW LEAVES OF THE TREES ON THE SMALL MOUNTAINS THAT LAY BEFORE AULLA, GATEWAY TO THE PO VALLEY.

"NICE DAY FOR A WALK," THOUGHT 2ND. LT. DANIEL KEN INOUYE OF HONOLULU. LIKE MANY SOLDIERS WHO FOUND THEMSELVES ON THE ITALIAN PENINSULA THAT MORNING, DAN INOUYE APPEARED SOMEWHAT OUT OF PLACE FOR THE CYNICAL BUSINESS OF MASS KILLING CALLED WAR. HE WEIGHED 120 POUNDS, STOOD ONLY FIVE FEET SIX IN HEIGHT AND HIS ROUND, BROWN FACE WORE AN EXPRESSION OF ALMOST CHERUBIC INNOCENCE.

DANNY INOUYE WAS 20 YEARS OLD, SON OF A HONOLULU CLERK. HE HAD VOLUNTEERED FOR THE INFANTRY TWO YEARS BEFORE AND HAD BEEN FIGHTING IN ITALY AND SOUTHERN FRANCE FOR ALMOST A YEAR. HE HAD BEEN COMMISSIONED FROM THE RANKS OF THE BATTLEFIELD AND HAD BEEN WOUNDED ONCE. THIS DAY HE WAS PROMOTED TO FIRST LIEUTENANT BY DISTANT ORDERS, BUT WAS NOT TO LEARN OF THE NEW RANK FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

IT WAS SHORTLY AFTER DAWN THAT LT. INOUYE AND 25 MEN OF THE 3RD PLATOON, E COMPANY, 442ND REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM CRAWLED OUT OF THEIR VALLEY FOX-HOLES. THEY STRETCHED, HUNCHED AND FLEXED ARMS AND LEGS TO GET THE NIGHT CHILL FROM THEIR BONES. AS THEY MUNCHED MORNING FIELD RATIONS, ALL WAS QUIET. WHISPS OF MIST FLOATED THROUGH THE SHELTERED RAVINE WHERE THEY HAD HIDDEN FOR THE NIGHT.

INUOYE TRAMPED BACK A MILE OR SO TO COMPANY HEADQUARTERS TO GET HIS ORDERS FOR THE DAY. BY THE TIME HE RETURNED TO HIS MEN AND SPREAD HIS TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP ON THE GROUND, THE BIG GUNS HAD BEGUN TO BELCH FROM THE RUGGED HILLS WHERE THE ENEMY, GERMAN TROOPS OF THE 361ST PANZER GRENADEIER REGIMENT, MANAGED MACHINE GUN NESTS BEHIND ROCKS AND BUSHES.
THE CLIMAX OF THE LONG, BITTER ITALIAN CAMPAIGN WAS NEARING. IT HAD BEGUN SEPT 9, 1943, WHEN AMERICANS OF GEN. MARK CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY HAD WADED ASHORE AT SALERNO FAR TO THE SOUTH, JUST ABOVE THE INSTEP OF THE ITALIAN BOOT.

IT HAD TAKEN 589 DAYS FOR THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY AND THE AMERICAN 5TH TO SLOG THEIR WAY UP THE NARROW PENINSULA FROM SALERNO TO THE HEIGHTS BEFORE THE PO VALLEY, A DISTANCE OF 340 MILES. ON A FEW RARE DAYS THE COLUMNS HAD RACED AHEAD FIVE TO 10 MILES. FOR WEEKS THEIR ADVANCE HAD BEEN MEASURED IN FEET AND YARDS. IN ALL, THEY HAD AVERAGED LESS THAN 6/10THS OF A MILE A DAY ADVANCE AGAINST THE STUBBORN TROOPS OF HITLER'S NAZI REICH.

BEHIND LAY THE BLOODY ANZIO BEACHHEAD, WHERE THE SPIRITS OF MEN SLOWLY DISSOLVED UNDER THE PERSISTENT WHINE OF SHELLS AND THE THUNDER OF DAILY BOMBING RAIDS. BEHIND LAY THE RAPIDO RIVER, LITTLE MORE THAN A STREAM 25 TO 50 FEET WIDE, WHICH BECAME A LIQUID SLAUGHTER HOUSE WHERE AMERICA LOST 1,681 KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING IN LESS THAN A DAY. BEHIND LAY CASSINO AND ITS PATH OF BODIES TO THE FAMOUS ABBEY. BEHIND, INDEED, LAY 32,000 DEAD MEN FROM THE POLYGLOT ALLIED ARMIES OF AMERICANS, BRITISH, POLES, FRENCH, BRAZILIANS AND A FEW ITALIANS WHO FOUGHT NORTHWARD.

IT HAD COST THE ALLIES ALMOST 190,000 MEN KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING TO COME A DISTANCE NOT AS FAR AS THAT FROM PITTSBURGH TO CHICAGO. THE GERMANS HAD LOST ALMOST DOUBLE THAT NUMBER IN THIS STRANGE WAR WITHIN A WAR, AN ALMOST FORGOTTEN CONFLICT THAT FLASHED INTO THE HEADLINES ONLY SPORADICALLY AS WHEN THE AMERICAN TROOPS MARCHED INTO ROME.

MORALE WAS ALWAYS A PROBLEM. THE ALLIED HIGH STRATEGY CALLED FOR GEN. CLARK TO PIN DOWN THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF GERMAN TROOPS, THUS DIVERTING THEM FROM NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN FRANCE AND LATER, FROM THE DEFENSE OF GERMANY ITSELF. FOR THE JOB, CLARK WAS GIVEN ENOUGH MEN AND ARMS FOR A DEATH STRUGGLE, BUT NOT ENOUGH FOR QUICK AND DECISIVE VICTORY. EVERY G.I. KNEW THIS, IF ONLY INTUITIVELY, AND MEN FELT THEY HAD BEEN MARKED FOR SACRIFICE THE DAY THEY WALKED ASHORE IN ITALY.

BUT IN ONE UNIT, THE 442ND COMBAT TEAM, MORALE HAD NEVER BEEN A HEADACHE TO HIGHER ECHELONS. THE MEN OF THE 442ND WERE NISEI OR JAPANESE-AMERICANS. ALMOST ALL WERE VOLUNTEERS WHO SOUGHT TO DISSIPATE, IN THE HEAT OF BATTLE, THE CLOUD THAT THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR HAD SETTLED ON THEIR NAMES. THEY WERE AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY, MOST OF THEM FROM HAWAII, BUT ALSO DRAWN FROM THE SIDEWALKS OF THE NATION'S BIG CITIES.

MANY OF THEIR PARENTS HAD BEEN PLACED IN SEGREGATED CAMPS AFTER PEARL HARBOR. TO A MAN THEY FELT THE STING OF SUCH WORDS AS "TRAITOR" AND "SPY." WHEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AUTHORIZED FORMATION OF A NISEI COMBAT TEAM IN JANUARY, 1943, THEY HAD RUSHED TO ENLIST. THEY HAD TRAINED FOR A YEAR IN CAMP SHELBY, MISSISSIPPI, BEFORE BEING SHIPPED OVERSEAS TO ITALY.

UP THE BOOT OF ITALY, WITH A BRIEF SPURT OF FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN FRANCE WHERE THEY RESCUED A LOST TEXAS BATTALION, THE NISEI HAD ACCUMULATED MORE THAN 3,500 WOUNDS AND WON MORE THAN 1,000 MEDALS FOR BRAVERY. UNDER THE "GO FOR BROKE" SLOGAN, THE 442ND HAD COMMITTED ABOUT 8,500 MEN TO BATTLE. SOME OF THESE MEN HAD WITHDRAWN FROM OUTPOSTS UNDER ORDERS. NEVER HAD ANY OF THEM TURNED AND RUN.


AND SO APRIL 21 WAS ANOTHER DAY. 2ND LT. INOUYE POINTED AHEAD TO THE OBJECTIVE, THE ROCKY CRESCENT OF MOUNT MARCIASO. IT WAS ABOUT TWO MILES DISTANT AND BETWEEN LAY TWO SOMEWHAT LOWER PEAKS THAT HAD TO BE CROSS.
Begun its march at 9 a.m., first Indian file and then spread out in a line with several yards between each man.

DAN INOUYE, who had been a freshman pre-med student at the University of Hawaii when he volunteered, now carried almost 100 pounds of gear on his slight frame. To his waist was strapped a .45 pistol, a heavy bag of hand grenades and a trench knife. Crooked in his right arm he carried a Thompson sub-machine gun. It wasn't regulation for a platoon leader, but Inouye felt comfort in its firepower. To his back was strapped a walkie-talkie. The lieutenant had lost his battle jacket somewhere and for the day's fight, he had borrowed a parka. The hood drooped down his back and the coat was too warm for the April morning.

Inouye's helmet carried no officer bar. Germans loved to shoot officers first and no man in his right mind intentionally made himself a target. However, Inouye's parka was mottled gray-green, camouflage style, and he stood out prominently from his men anyway.

The little band of men walked slowly, cautiously over the first small, undefended peak. By noon, they had started up the second incline, ever so slowly, a step at a time. Inouye spoke into his walkie-talkie, calling for close artillery support. The American self-propelled guns to his rear opened up at once, laying down a barrage only 100 yards in front of the slowly advancing men. For several months now, the coordination of artillery and infantry had been almost miraculous in its pinpoint accuracy. The men winged with the explosion of each friendly shell, but the curtain of fire was their shield. "It's the kind of support an infantryman dreams about," thought Inouye, very proud of the precision. A few Germans of the lightly-held second ridge retreated ahead of the platoon.

Halfway up the final incline to Mount Marciaxo's peak, Inouye ordered the artillery to knock it off. The trajectory was such that the fire could reach no higher and a continuation would only wipe out the platoon.

For the first minute after the guns ceased, an unearthly quiet prevailed. The sun was hot now and every man was bathed in sweat as his nerves added...
EXTRA HEAT TO THE BODY. THEY MOVED FORWARD AT A CROUCH. ONE MAN REMEMBERED AFTERWARD THAT A BIRD TWITTERED IN THAT BRIEF MOMENT OF SILENCE. THEN SUDDENLY IN ANGRY CHATTER BURST FROM THE ROCKS AHEAD.

INUOYE FELT A TERRIFIC JOLT ON HIS RIGHT SIDE BETWEEN HIP AND RIBS. IT WAS AS THOUGH A SPARRING PARTNER HAD LANDED A SOLID BLOW TO HIS MIDRIFF. THE IMPACT KNOCKED HIM DOWN AND HE INSTINCTIVELY LOOKED AROUND TO SEE WHO HAD PUNCHED HIM. THEN, QUICKLY, HE FELT ALL RIGHT AND GOT TO HIS FEET AND BEGAN WALKING AT THE CROUCH AGAIN.

HIS RADIOMAN AND GOOD FRIEND, PFC JOHN T. SUZUKI, TOUCHED HIM ON THE SHOULDER FROM THE REAR.

"DAN," HE SAID, "YOU'RE BLEEDING."


SUDDENLY MURDEROUS MACHINE GUN FIRE BURST FROM THREE POSITIONS, STRAIGHT AHEAD AND TO THE LEFT. THE NISEI FLOPPED TO THE GROUND AND QUICKLY SNAKED ON THEIR BELLIES BEHIND ANY PROTECTION THEY COULD FIND, A DIP IN THE GROUND, A BOULDER, A TREE TRUNK.

FOR Perhaps 30 SECONDS THE SLUGS FLEW OVERHEAD AS THOUGH IN A SOLID, STEEL ROOF. INOUYE WAS WEAK WITH FEAR AND HIS BELLY AND FACE HUGGED THE EARTH. IT WOULD BE PLEASANT TO RECORD THAT IN THIS MOMENT OF TRUTH, THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT EVOLVED A RAPID COMMAND DECISION AS DO THE FOUR-STAR GENERALS WHO COMMIT GREAT ARMIES TO BATTLE. ACTUALLY ONLY TWO THOUGHTS RACED THROUGH HIS MIND.

THE FIRST: "IF THIS GOES ON ANOTHER MINUTE, WE'LL ALL DIE," THE SECOND: "DAMN IT, THIS IS IT. A LEADER CAN'T RUN." AND THEN, ALMOST WITHOUT CONSCIOUS THOUGHT, DANINOUYE SPOTTED THE THREE FOCAL POINTS OF THE MACHINE GUN FIRE AND BEGAN TO CRAWL TOWARD THE ONE DIRECTLY AHEAD, PULLING A GRENADE
FROM THE BAG AS HE WENT.

SUDDENLY, AND AGAIN WITHOUT BEING CONSCIOUS OF HAVING MADE A DECISION, HE STOOD BOLT UPRIGHT IN THAT HAIL OF STEEL AND RAN TOWARD THE NEAREST MACHINE GUN, HIS SUB-MACHINE GUN IN HIS LEFT HAND, A GRENADE IN HIS RIGHT. HE FELT LIKE YELLING, BUT HIS THROAT HAD NO VOICE. A FEW YARDS AHEAD, VERY BLURRED, HE COULD MAKE OUT SOME SAND BAGS, A NICHE BETWEEN TWO ROCKS AND THREE HELMETS AND A MACHINE GUN. HE PULLED THE PIN IN THE GRENADE, COUNTED ONE, TWO, AND LET FLY FROM HIS RIGHT HAND IN A LOOPING LOB. IN THE EXPLOSION, HE COULD SEE A HELMET BOUNCE CRAZILY OUT OF THE FIRING NEST.

INUOYE, PULLING ANOTHER GRENADE FROM THE BAG, RAN TO HIS LEFT. THIS TIME HE GOT WITHIN 30 FEET OF ANOTHER MACHINE GUN, BENT ON HIS LEFT KNEE, PULLED THE PIN, COUNTED ONE, TWO AND THREW. HE THOUGHT HIS AIM WAS OFF AND EVEN WHILE THE GRENADE WAS EXPLODING HE REACHED FOR A SECOND ONE. WHICH ONE SILENCED THE POSITION, HE NEVER KNEW, BUT TWO GERMANS SLUMPED DEAD OVER THEIR GUN.

ANOTHER GUN WAS FIRING, STILL FURTHER TO HIS LEFT. "I'M BLESSED, I'M BLESSED," INOUYE THOUGHT AS HE RAN TOWARD IT, "THEY WON'T GET ME." THERE WAS NO FEAR NOW, ONLY A WELLING OF EMOTION THAT SEEMED TO PROPEL HIM FORWARD. AGAIN HE KNEELT, PULLED THE PIN AND PREPARED TO THROW. HE KEPT THE SPRING HANDLE GRIPPED TIGHT IN HIS HAND. ONLY AFTER THIS WAS RELEASED COULD THE GRENADE EXPLODE. JUST AS INOUYE PULLED HIS RIGHT ARM BACK FOR THE THROW, TURNING HIS BODY 90 DEGREE AWAY FROM THE TARGET, HIS SIDE VISION PICKED UP A GERMAN SOLDIER STANDING ONLY ABOUT 12 FEET FROM HIM.

THE SOLDIER STOOD AMID A CLUMP OF BUSHES AND HIS RIFLE POINTED STRAIGHT AT INOUYE. THE GERMAN WAS TALL AND HIS FACE WAS SCREWED UP AS HE SQUINTED DOWN THE BARREL. AT THE END OF THE BARREL WAS A BROWN BLOB.

"HE'S SHOOTING ME WITH A RIFLE GRENADE," THOUGHT INOUYE, "WHAT AN INEFFICIENT WAY TO KILL A GUY."

THE GERMAN FIRED. THE RIFLE GRENADE EXPLOSION MISSED INOUYE'S BODY, BUT IT STRUCK HIS ELBOW, SPUN HIM AROUND AND KNOCKED HIM OVER. HIS RIGHT ARM WAS SHATTERED AT THE ELBOW. HE LOOKED WILDLY ABOUT FOR HIS GRENADE. TO HIS
SURPRISE, IT WAS LOCKED TIGHT IN HIS FIST, THE SPRING HANDLE STILL SECURE.

AS HE LAY ON HIS BACK IN TERROR, HE COULD SEE THE TALL GERMAN METHODICALLY LOADING A SECOND RIFLE GRENADE. INOUYE LOOSENED HIS GRIP ON HIS SUB-MACHINE GUN WITH HIS LEFT HAND, REACHED OVER AND PRIED THE GRENADE OUT OF HIS USELESS RIGHT HAND.

THE GERMAN LOOKED UP FROM HIS RELOADING. "WHY THE HELL DOESN'T HE SHOOT ME, THE STOOP?" INOUYE ASKED HIMSELF.

INOUYE STRUGGLED TO HIS FEET, PRIMED HIS GRENADE AND THREW LEFT-HANDED AT THE GERMAN JUST AS THE NAZI TROOPER WAS RAISING HIS LOADED GUN. THE EXPLOSION SEEMED TO LIFT THE GERMAN BODILY TWO OR THREE FEET IN THE AIR, SO THAT HIS FEET COULD BE SEEN THROUGH THE TOP OF THE BUSHES. THEN HE VANISHED FROM SIGHT.

THROUGHOUT THIS MOMENTARY ACTION, WHICH OCCURRED ABOUT 2:40 P.M. UNDER A HIGH SUN, THE THIRD ENEMY MACHINE GUN NEST HAD BEEN FIRING BURSTS AT INOUYE, BUT SOMEHOW MISSED HIM.

WHILE HIS RIGHT ARM DANGLED, ALMOST SEVERED BELOW THE SHOULDER, INOUYE PICKED UP HIS SUB-MACHINE GUN WITH HIS LEFT HAND, CRADLED IT AGAINST HIS BODY AND WALKED UNSTEADILY TOWARD THE ENEMY MACHINE GUN EMLACEMENT, FIRING AS HE WENT. THE THOMPSON EJECTED ITS SHELLS TO THE RIGHT, BUT SINCE INOUYE WAS FIRING FROM HIS LEFT SIDE, EACH HOT SHELL HIT HIS LEFT CHEEK, SCORCHING THE SKIN.

THIRTY FEET FROM THE THIRD MACHINE GUN NEST, A SAND-BAGGED FOX HOLE WITH A SMALL BOULDER FOR ADDED PROTECTION, INOUYE DROPPED HIS THOMPSON AND PULLED ANOTHER GRENADE FROM HIS BAG. ONE, TWO, THROW. THE TWO ENEMY GUNNERS DIED INSTANTLY AND THE GUN FLEW APART.

THE 3RD PLATOON OF E COMPANY, ABOUT 25 YARDS BEHIND INOUYE, SCRAMMBLED TO ITS FEET AND RUSHED UP THE HILL. AS THE MEN AND THEIR LIEUTENANT ADVANCED IN A FAST, SMALL WAVE, A FOURTH MACHINE GUN, THUS FAR SILENT, SUDDENLY OPENED UP FROM THE HILLSIDE. A SLUG HIT INOUYE'S RIGHT SHINBONE, CRUMPLING HIM AS THOUGH HE HAD BEEN CLIPPED IN FOOTBALL. AGAIN HE FELL OVER, BUT THIS TIME HE ROLLED DOWN THE HILL.
TEC/4 YEICHI (KELLY) KUWAYAMA, a 27-YEAR OLD PRINCETON GRADUATE FROM NEW YORK, SERVING AS THE PLATOON'S MEDIC, RAN TO INOUYE'S SIDE. HE GAVE HIM A SHOT OF MORPHINE AND TRIED TO FIT A CRUDE SPLINT TO THE SHATTERED ARM.

"YOU GOTTA GO BACK, DANNY," SAID KELLY KUWAYAMA, "OR YOU'RE GOING TO BLEED TO DEATH."

"NOT BEFORE WE TAKE THE HILL," SAID INOUYE.

WITH HIS ONE GOOD ARM FLUNG OVER THE SHOULDER OF AN ENLISTED MAN, INOUYE STARTED UP THE SLOPE AGAIN. BY THIS TIME, THE PLATOON HAD OVER RUN THE FOURTH MACHINE GUN POSITION AND THE WAY TO THE TOP WAS CLEAR. TWELVE GERMANS ON THE PEAK SURRENDERED WITHOUT A FIGHT. THE TIME WAS 3 P.M. MOUNT MARCIASO WAS TAKEN.

NOW PAIN FLOODED OVER DAN INOUYE. KUWAYAMA RIGGED HIM A LITTER AND AN ENLISTED MAN GUIDED HIM BACK DOWN THE HILL WITH FOUR CAPTURED GERMANS CARRYING THE LITTER.

AS SOON AS THE NISEI HAD SEIZED THE HIGH GROUND, GERMAN ARTILLERY ON THE NEXT SLOPE OPENED FIRE. THE SHELLS PASSED OVER THE PEAK AND BEGAN EXPLODING ON THE BACK SIDE WHERE THE LITTER PARTY HURRIED DOWN. TWICE THE GERMANS DROPPED INOUYE TO SEEK COVER AND ONLY A THREAT TO SHOOT ONE PERSUADED THEM TO ABANDON THE HABIT.

INUOE REACHED AN AMBULANCE AT 6 P.M. AT 7 P.M., MORE THAN FOUR HOURS AFTER HE SUFFERED HIS THIRD AND FINAL WOUND, HE WAS PLACED ON A TABLE IN A TENTED FIELD HOSPITAL. A CREW OF WEARY DOCTORS SLOWLY WORKED THEIR WAY TOWARD HIM, AMPUTATING AN ARM HERE, A LEG THERE.

"MY ARM, DOC," SAID INOUYE WEAKLY.

"YOUR ARM, HELL," WAS THE REPLY. "YOU CAN LOOSE BOTH AND LIVE. IT'S YOUR STOMACH WE'RE GOING TO FIX FIRST."

TEN DAYS AND 17 BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS LATER, LT. DANIEL K. INOUYE FOUND HIMSELF WITHOUT A RIGHT ARM. IT HAD BEEN AMPUTATED BELOW THE SHOULDER. BUT HIS LEG AND STOMACH HEALED AND 14 YEARS LATER, PEOPLE WERE CALLING HIM
"CONGRESSMAN INOUYE," FOR HE BECAME HAWAII'S FIRST ELECTED MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON.

THE 3RD PLATOON SUFFERED THREE CASUALTIES. THAT DAY, ONE KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED. IT WAS ONE OF THE LAST DAYS OF BLOODSHED IN ITALY, FOR TWO WEEKS LATER THE WAR ENDED AND THE GERMANS IN THE PO VALLEY SURRENDERED FASTER THAN THEY COULD BE COUNTED.

HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS, AS WELL AS BRITISH AND FRENCH, HAD BEEN AS BRAVE AS LT. INOUYE IN THE LONG CRAWL NORTHWARD ALONG THE ITALIAN SPINE. SOME LIVED, MANY DIED.

IN LATER YEARS MILITARY STRATEGISTS ARGUED HEATEDLY AS TO THE VALUE OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN AND ONCE A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION WAS EVEN DEMANDED TO FIX BLAME FOR ONE BLOODY AMERICAN DEFEAT THERE. BUT THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT IT SAPPED GERMAN STRENGTH AND DRAINED OFF CRACK DIVISIONS. MORE THAN 200,000 GERMEN PRISONERS WERE TAKEN BEFORE THE FIGHTING ENDED.

WHATEVER THE FINAL DECISION OF HISTORY, FEW MEN WHO FOUGHT THE WAR OF THE MUD, MULES, MOUNTAINS AND MONASTERIES WILL EVER FORGET THE WORST DAYS OF THEIR LIVES.

END
WIRE:

Mr. T. Naguwa  
President, Carlos Long Community Ass'n.  
Halekulani Hotel  
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Friends:

Maggie and I regretfully decline your cordial invitation to attend your annual installation dinner. By prior arrangement, the people of Hilo scheduled for tonight a testimonial dinner in my honor.

May I wish your association continued success in its many activities. Please extend my very personal congratulations to your incoming officers and my congratulations to your outgoing officers to a job well done.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE, M.C.
CARLOS LONG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

November 20, 1961

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Inouye
c/o Rm. 201 Capital Investment Bldg.
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Inouye:

The Carlos Long Community Association cordially invites you to its annual Installation Dinner to be held at the Hau Terrace of the Halekulani Hotel on Saturday, December 2, 1961, at 7:00 p.m. Cocktails at 6:00 p.m.

Very truly yours,

T. Naguwa, President
Carlos Long Community Assn.

R.S.V.P. 715142
before Nov. 26, 1961