Chronological: Japan-America Society of Dallas, 2001-03-12

JAPAN-AMERICA SOCIETY
OF DALLAS/FORT WORTH

2001 Awards Dinner

Honoring

Senator Daniel K. Inouye

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 2001
THE FAIRMONT HOTEL
INTERNATIONAL BALLROOM

Senator Daniel K. Inouye

has served in the United States Congress since 1959, when he became the first U.S. Representative from the new State of Hawaii and the first American of Japanese descent elected to either House of Congress. In 1962, he won election to the United States Senate, where he continues to serve today.

As a young man, Senator Inouye distinguished himself in the U.S. Army's 442nd Regiment, a highly decorated unit of Japanese American soldiers. He was awarded numerous medals, including the Congressional Medal of Honor, Bronze Star and Purple Heart. His distinguished career in Washington, D. C., and in Hawaii has improved understanding and relationships between Americans and Japanese.

Senator Inouye is the Ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Defense and the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine, and he is Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. He also serves as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles.

The Sun & Star Legacy Award is presented each year to an individual who has made an exceptional contribution to U.S.-Japan relations. Past recipients include Thomas S. Foley, U.S. Ambassador to Japan; Ambassador Hisashi Owada, Japan's former representative to the United Nations; and Walter F. Mondale, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan.

The Japan-America Society of Dallas/Fort Worth is a non-profit, non-political organization founded in 1970 to foster friendship and understanding between Japanese and Americans. Proceeds from the evening will support the Society's business, educational, cultural and public affairs programs.

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United States Senator from the State of Hawaii

Masters of Ceremonies
Richard L. Thurston, President
John M. Stich, Vice President
Japan-America Society of Dallas/Fort Worth

Welcome
Richard L. Thurston

Greetings
Ambassador Joseph E. Lake
Director, Office of International Affairs, City of Dallas

Toast
The Honorable Masami Takemoto
Consul General of Japan

Music Performance
Tsuru no sugomori ("Depicting the Cranes in their Nest")
Played on the *Shakuhachi* (Bamboo Flute)
Stan Richardson

Dinner

Introduction of Guest of Honor
Elaine Yamagata
Founder, Fort Worth Japanese Society

Keynote Address
"U.S.-Japan Relations"
The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye

Presentation of Sun & Star Legacy Award

Special Recognition

Closing

2001 AWARDS DINNER

CHAIRS:
CHRISTIANA STICH
THE ASIAN NETWORK, L.L.C.

RICHARD L. THURSTON
HAYNES AND BOONE, L.L.P.
PRESIDENT, JAPAN-AMERICA SOCIETY OF DALLAS/FORT WORTH

HOST COMMITTEE:
THE HONORABLE KENNETH L. BARR
JAN COLLMER
TRAMMELL S. CROW
C. DAVID CUSH
PAULA ANN HUGHES
CAL JILLSON
JAMES W. KEYES
SEISHI KIMURA
ALBERT S. KOMATSU
AMBASSADOR JOSEPH E. LAKE
KIMIO MASEGI
H. NEILL MCFARLAND
HENRY E. NEELY
YUJIRO NISHIYAMA
HASAN PIRKUL
NAOKO SHIRANE
ELWIN L. SKILES, JR.
KANJI SUZUKI
THE HONORABLE MASAMI TAKEMOTO
AKIRA TOKIMASA
ELAINE YAMAGATA

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TXU
UNIVERSITY OF DALLAS,
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS,
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

SPECIAL THANKS:
MUSIC:
STAN RICHARDSON, *SHAKUHACHI*
EIKO BRIGGS, *KOTO*

BONSAI DISPLAY:
FORT WORTH BONSAI SOCIETY

JAPAN-AMERICA SOCIETY OF DALLAS/FORT WORTH

HONORARY DIRECTORS:
THE HONORABLE MASAMI TAKEMOTO,
CONSUL GENERAL OF JAPAN

H. NEILL MCFARLAND,
FOUNDER AND CHAIRMAN EMERITUS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
RICHARD L. THURSTON,
PRESIDENT

JOHN M. STICH,
AMERICAN FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

YOZABURO TAJIMA,
JAPANESE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

MARK G. JOHNSON,
AMERICAN SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

KIMIO INAGAKI,
JAPANESE SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

ELAINE BROWNING,
SECRETARY

MITSUO FUKUDA,
TREASURER

HIROMASA OHASHI,
GENERAL COUNSEL

ANNA MCFARLAND,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

JAPAN-AMERICA SOCIETY
OF DALLAS/FORT WORTH

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Menu

Mesclun Greens
Herb Roasted Tomatoes
Hearts of Palm
Grilled Portabella Mushrooms
Julienne of Peppers
Feta Cheese Crumbles
White Balsamic Vinaigrette

Fan Shaped Stuffed Chicken with Mushroom Duxelles and Perigourdine Sauce
Grilled Shrimp with Mediterranean Sauce
Orzo Pasta
Artichoke Bottoms with Spinach
Carrots

Dessert Trio with Sauces
Petite Crème Brulee
Chocolate Cup with Berries
Flourless Chocolate Cake

Selection of Freshly Baked Rolls
Creamy Butter

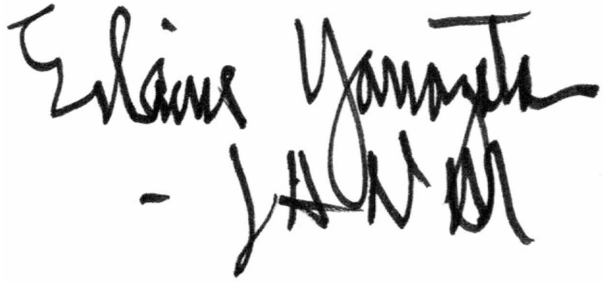
Coffee, Decaffeinated Coffee, and Tea

Wine with Dinner

Choice of:
La Terre Chardonnay
La Terre Cabernet Sauvignon

SPEECH COPY. MARCH 12, 2001
JAPAN-AMERICA SOCIETY OF DALLAS

STATEMENT BY
SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUYE
BEFORE THE
JAPAN-AMERICA SOCIETY OF
DALLAS-FORT WORTH
March 12, 2001



I speak to you this evening as a proud American very much in love with my country. But I also stand before you deeply respectful and proud of my ancestry.

I am the eldest son in the line of eldest sons for seven generations, and, as such, my grandfather, who had traveled the vast Pacific from his home

village in Fukuoka, concluded that it was his family responsibility and obligation to take personal charge of my early upbringing. He was not a literate man, but he could read *katakana* and was able to sign his name. However, in the traditional manner, he was able to recall stories of great honor, heroism, and glory that were passed on in the traditional way for many, many generations.

As a result, I was acquainted with Nobunaga, Hideyoshi, and Ieyasu before I ever heard of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, or Lincoln.

However, during my tenth grade, I was blessed with a teacher, Mrs. Ruth King, who had left her home in Michigan to help the natives of Hawaii receive an American education. Suddenly, Jefferson, Franklin, Washington, and Lincoln became my new heroes,

and I looked to the 35 sacred words in the Declaration of Independence, the words which begin with, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," as sacred words equal to the profound words in the Ten Commandments.

So I hope that one can understand the shock and dismay I experienced on December 7, 1941, and the dark weeks that followed.

The rounding up of Japanese–a majority of them U.S. citizens–for uncommitted crimes and interning them in concentration camps, was not an American principle I learned at school. I was personally devastated when the Selective Service Commission designated all Japanese Americans as "4-C," the hated and feared designation of "enemy alien."

Together with thousands of my contemporaries of Japanese ancestry, we petitioned the President of the United States to give us the opportunity to demonstrate, if necessary with our lives, our love for our country, and our patriotism. The President, a few months later, declared that "Americanism is a matter of mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

He authorized the formation of an all Japanese American Combat Team.

The rest is history. The combat team I was privileged to serve on became the most decorated unit of its size in the history of the Army of the United States. Our volunteers received more medals including Medals of Honor, than any other regimental combat team.

Proudly, as a result of our combat team's involvement in the rescue of the troops from Texas in the 36th Division, we were all made honorary citizens of Texas.

However, this chapter in my history does not end here. In 1988, after many years of debate and discussion, the Congress of the United States adopted, by a wide margin, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

This measure, signed into law by President Reagan, was an extraordinary law. In this measure, the United States of America admitted that a wrong had been committed in 1942, when Japanese Americans and their parents were sent to the camps.

The United States also admitted error in designating us as enemy aliens. As a footnote, it should be noted that the present Chief of Staff of the United States Army, the most senior officer of the Army, was an enemy alien when born. His name is General Eric Shinseki. His grandparents were also plantation workers.

In addition to the admission of the wrong, this measure provided a token stipend to those who were incarcerated, but the most importation provision was the provision in which the government of the United States issued an official apology to those who were incarcerated. I cannot recall any other great nation that has apologized in like manner. It was an act of great moral strength and courage.

The law also provided for an educational program to be funded by whatever money remained after all individual payments were made, but unfortunately the funds ran out because there were more people incarcerated than estimated. However, last year, the Congress appropriated $20 million to carry out the educational provisions of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

This law made me extremely proud to be a citizen of a great and powerful but sensitive, humanitarian nation.

I have been asked to share with you some of my thoughts on Japan-U.S. relations.

America has tried and continues to try its best to live up to those 35 words of the Declaration of Independence, but we acknowledge that we are far from its full incorporation into our lives.

There exists, unfortunately, not only in America but throughout the world, a curse of discrimination based upon color, religion, and cultural differences. As a result, one can suggest that our present day good relationship between Japan and the United States is not based upon love, but primarily upon mutual respect–respect of one another's economic and military power and potential for world leadership.

Our good relationship also exists because of our present day economic and military partnership and dependence upon each other for the maintenance of the good life. History has shown that it takes much more than mutual respect of power to assure good relations. It requires all of us to go the extra mile to understand and appreciate the cultures and their differences in this partnership.

Accordingly, I wish to express a concern–not a concern of great magnitude, but nevertheless a concern that I believe should be recognized.

President Bush has made some extraordinary appointments of men and women in important positions–men and women of vast experiences, and men and women of tested accomplishments. However, I do have some concerns. Let me explain.

Vice President Cheney's background and experience are based upon his service with President Nixon and President Bush, the father of the present President. He served as an important member of the White House staff and during the Bush Administration as Secretary of Defense. This was during the Cold War when much of the focus was on Europe and the Soviet Union. NATO was a matter of great concern to us.

The Secretary of State, General Colin Powell, is a patriot of the highest degree, but much of his experience and background are also focused on Europe. Donald Rumsfeld, the new Secretary of Defense, began his career in the Nixon Administration and served as Secretary of Defense in the Ford Administration. Here, again, his background and experience are with the Cold War.

Dr. Condeleeza Rice, a distinguished scholar, is an expert on the Soviet Union. She serves as the chief security advisor to our president.

If our nation is to continue maintaining positive and productive relations with Japan, we should do our best to convince our leaders and people to clearly begin to focus greater attention on the activities of Asia and the Pacific Rim.

Those of you in business know very well that the level of business activity and the monetary value of such activity is more than double in the Pacific than in the Atlantic. For every jumbo jet carrying cargo across the Atlantic, four similar jumbo jets fly across the Pacific. The same ratio can be found in merchant trips in the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Of the ten largest armies in the world, eight are located in the area of responsibility of our Commander in Chief of the Pacific. The future of the stability in the world may well depend upon close working relations between the U.S., Japan, and China. We cannot ignore the fact that within three decades, the combined population of China and India may be one-half of the global population.

We cannot ignore the fact that our presence in the Pacific is absolutely necessary to maintain the present level of diplomatic and military stability in that part of the world. It may interest you to know that a few years ago, soon after the closing of our naval base at Subic Bay, Luzon, Senator Stevens and I traveled throughout the area, quietly and without fanfare.

Ours was a simple mission, to inquire of leaders of nations extending from Australia to China whether they wanted the United States to continue maintaining a high level of military presence in the Pacific and Asia region. We discussed this matter with leaders in Sydney, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Singapore, Manila, Hanoi, Seoul, Taipei, Beijing, and Tokyo.

Their response was unanimous. Though they may not say so publicly, all these countries made clear that the military presence of the United States was necessary to maintain the present level of stability. Some countries made it clear that if we left, Asia would become a hell hole of violence.

Some nations expressed concerns over activities of India, while some were fearful of China, and others were fearful of Japan. Many pointed to the Spratly Islands where oil has been discovered and where several nations have announced their claims of national ownership and jurisdiction. Several nations maintain military troops on the islands.

It was suggested that the presence of our Navy, constantly monitoring the activities on these islands, was the only thing that prevented the eruption of military violence.

It would be wise to consider that our relationship with nations in Asia are good but fragile. They are relationships that require constant attention and sensitivity. They are relationships that we cannot take for granted.

The recent incident in Hawaii involving the Ehime Maru and a U.S. Navy submarine should suggest to us that an accident of this nature, no matter how big or small, could cause much anguish and could easily deteriorate our relationship.

There is a happy rumor circulating in Washington that our next Ambassador to Tokyo may well be Senator Howard Baker, former Majority Leader of the United States Senate. I cannot think of anyone better suited for this position. He enjoys the confidence and friendship of all senior leaders in Washington, whether Democrat or Republican. He is respected in foreign capitals, and is a knowledgeable and sensitive person.

The highest level of
Ford relations

- Lee must be praised during
this period - and be as helpful
as we can be

- a weakened Japan is
not in our best interests — nor
in the interest of Asia

Added to all this is his extraordinary partner and his first lady, his wife, Nancy Kassebaum, the beloved former Senator from Kansas. I feel certain that if Senator Baker should be called upon to serve, he would be pleasantly received by leaders in Tokyo. I personally hope this will be the case.

In closing - most of you aware of the economic + financial problems of Japan - and the political uncertainties —

If we are to maintain

2

Your mission is a very patriotic one.

Your mission calls for constant involvement. Your mission will help to ensure stability and mutual respect that are necessary to bring about not only a happy, but a productive relationship between Japan and the United States.

MONDAY, MARCH 12

8:00 AM	**LV LOS ANGELES**	**AMERICAN 2418 (3F)**
1:05 PM	**ARR DALLAS/FT WORTH**	

JOHN AND CHRISTIANA STICH WILL MEET SENATOR AT ARRIVAL GATE. DRIVE TO HOTEL.

6:30 PM	**RECEPTION**
7:30 PM	**DINNER, SPEECH. JAPAN AMERICA SOCIETY OF DALLAS/FORT WORTH. FAIRMONT HOTEL**

OVERNIGHT - FAIRMONT HOTEL
214/720-2020

TUESDAY, MARCH 13

8:01 AM	**LV DALLAS/FT WORTH**	**AMERICAN 1602 (4F)**
11:53 AM	**ARR DULLES**	

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Final

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We cannot ignore the fact that our presence in the Pacific is absolutely necessary to maintain the present level of diplomatic and military stability in that part of the world. It may interest you to know that a few years ago, soon after the closing of our naval base at Subic Bay, Luzon, Senator Stevens and I traveled throughout the area, quietly and without fanfare. Ours was a simple mission, to inquire of leaders of nations extending from Australia to China whether they wanted the United States to continue maintaining a high level of military presence in the Pacific and Asia region. We discussed this matter with leaders in Sydney, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Singapore, Manila, Hanoi, Seoul, Taipei, Beijing, and Tokyo. Their response was unanimous. Though they may not say so publicly, all these countries made clear that the military presence of the United States was necessary to maintain the present level of stability. Some countries made it clear that if we left, Asia would become a hell hole of violence. Some nations expressed concerns over activities of India, while some were fearful of China, and others were fearful of Japan. Many pointed to the Spratly Islands where oil has been discovered and where several nations have announced their claims of national ownership and jurisdiction. Several nations maintain military troops on the islands. It was suggested that the presence of our Navy, constantly monitoring the activities on these islands, was the only thing that prevented the eruption of military violence.

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STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUYE
BEFORE THE
JAPAN-AMERICA SOCIETY OF DALLAS-FORT WORTH
March 12, 2001

I speak to you this evening as a proud American very much in love with my country. But I also stand before you deeply respectful and proud of my ancestry.

I am the eldest son in the line of eldest sons for seven generations, and, as such, my grandfather, who had traveled the vast Pacific from his home village in Fukuoka, concluded that it was his family responsibility and obligation to take personal charge of my early upbringing. He was not a literate man, but he could read *katakana* and was able to sign his name. However, in the traditional manner, he was able to recall stories of great honor, heroism, and glory that were passed on in the traditional way for many, many generations. As a result, I was acquainted with Nobunaga, Hideyoshi, and Ieyasu before I ever heard of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, or Lincoln.

However, during my tenth grade, I was blessed with a teacher, Mrs. Ruth King, who had left her home in Michigan to help the natives of Hawaii receive an American education. Suddenly, Jefferson, Franklin, Washington, and Lincoln became my new heroes, and I looked to the 35 sacred words in the Declaration of Independence, the words which begin with, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," as sacred words equal to the profound words in the Ten Commandments.

So I hope that one can understand the shock and dismay I experienced on December 7, 1941, and the dark weeks that followed. The rounding up of Japanese–a majority of them U.S. citizens–for uncommitted crimes and interning them in concentration camps, was not an American principle I learned at school. I was personally devastated when the Selective Service Commission designated all Japanese Americans as "4-C," the hated and feared designation of "enemy alien."

Together with thousands of my contemporaries of Japanese ancestry, we petitioned the President of the United States to give us the opportunity to demonstrate, if necessary with our lives, our love for our country, and our patriotism. The President, a few months later, declared that "Americanism is a matter of mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry." He authorized the formation of an all Japanese American Combat Team.

The rest is history. The combat team I was privileged to serve on became the most decorated unit of its size in the history of the Army of the United States. Our volunteers received more medals including Medals of Honor, than any other regimental combat team. Proudly, as a result of our combat team's involvement in the rescue of the troops from Texas in the 36th Division, we were all made honorary citizens of Texas.

However, this chapter in my history does not end here. In 1988, after many years of debate and discussion, the Congress of the United States adopted, by a wide margin, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. This measure, signed into law by President Reagan, was an extraordinary law. In this measure, the United States of America admitted that a wrong had been committed in 1942, when Japanese Americans and their parents were sent to the camps. The United States also admitted error in designating us as enemy aliens. As a footnote, it should be noted that the present Chief of Staff of the United States Army, the most senior officer of the Army, was an enemy alien when born. His name is General Eric Shinseki. His grandparents were also plantation workers.

In addition to the admission of the wrong, this measure provided a token stipend to those who were incarcerated, but the most importation provision was the provision in which the government of the United States issued an official apology to those who were incarcerated. I cannot recall any other great nation that has apologized in like manner. It was an act of great moral strength and courage.

The law also provided for an educational program to be funded by whatever money remained after all individual payments were made, but unfortunately the funds ran out because there were more people incarcerated than estimated. However, last year, the Congress appropriated $20 million to carry out the educational provisions of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

This law made me extremely proud to be a citizen of a great and powerful but sensitive, humanitarian nation.

I have been asked to share with you some of my thoughts on Japan-U.S. relations.

America has tried and continues to try its best to live up to those 35 words of the Declaration of Independence, but we acknowledge that we are far from its full incorporation into our lives. There exists, unfortunately, not only in America but throughout the world, a curse of discrimination based upon color, religion, and cultural differences. As a result, one can suggest that our present day good relationship between Japan and the United States is not based upon love, but primarily upon mutual respect–respect of one another's economic and military power and potential for world leadership.

Our good relationship also exists because of our present day economic and military partnership and dependence upon each other for the maintenance of the good life. History has shown that it takes much more than mutual respect of power to assure good relations. It requires all of us to go the extra mile to understand and appreciate the cultures and their differences in this partnership. Accordingly, I wish to express a concern–not a concern of great magnitude, but nevertheless a concern that I believe should be recognized.

President Bush has made some extraordinary appointments of men and women in important positions–men and women of vast experiences, and men and women of tested accomplishments. However, I do have some concerns. Let me explain.

Vice President Cheney's background and experience are based upon his service with President Nixon and President Bush, the father of the present President. He served as an important member of the White House staff and during the Bush Administration as Secretary of Defense. This was during the Cold War when much of the focus was on Europe and the Soviet Union. NATO was a matter of great concern to us.

The Secretary of State, General Colin Powell, is a patriot of the highest degree, but much of his experience and background are also focused on Europe. Donald Rumsfeld, the new Secretary of Defense, began his career in the Nixon Administration and served as Secretary of Defense in the Ford Administration. Here, again, his background and experience are with the Cold War. Dr. Condeleeza Rice, a distinguished scholar, is an expert on the Soviet Union. She serves as the chief security advisor to our president.

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