

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1205227-0

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 31, 1959

FROM : Mr. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DANIEL KEN INOUE
NEWLY ELECTED TO
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - DEMOCRAT
FROM HAWAII

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

"The Evening Star," Washington, D. C., dated July 29, 1959, reported that Daniel Inouye, aged 34, was elected to fill the single House of Representatives seat from Hawaii.

Inouye was born of Japanese parentage in Hawaii and is a veteran of the 442nd Infantry Regiment, U. S. Army, which was highly decorated for its record in World War II. Mr. Inouye lost his right arm as a result of wounds received in combat and was subsequently decorated with a Distinguished Service Cross. He attended the University of Hawaii where he met his wife, Margaret Awamura Inouye. (123-6864)

INFORMATION IN BUFILES

Reliable sources reflect that Tokuyoshi Awamura of 247 North King Street, Honolulu, father of Margaret Awamura Inouye, was considered an enemy alien during World War II but was not considered a threat to the security of the U. S. He contributed to the Japanese Award Relief Fund in 1937. (123-6864)

"The Honolulu Star Bulletin" dated May 23, 1950, reported that Daniel Ken Inouye had "stood pat" at the Territorial Convention in Honolulu, April 30, 1950, when over 100 members walked out in protest because the convention contained men who had defied the House Committee on Un-American Activities when questioned about their communistic connections. The remaining individuals were thereafter considered to be "left-wing Democrats."

Reliable sources in Honolulu reflect that Inouye has often been endorsed by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) since 1950 in his political efforts. He was endorsed by ILWU in his campaign for election to the House of Representatives.

There is no correspondence in Bufiles with Inouye.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
NHC:paw (7)

60 AUG 11 1959

AUG 4 1959

CRIME RECORDS

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Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
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Hawaii Republicans Win Three of Five Top Offices

Two Congress Races Taken By Democrats

HONOLULU, July 29 (AP). — Republicans made a surprise showing in Hawaii's first State election, capturing three of the top five offices and regaining control of the State Senate.

Republican William F. Quinn overcame the underdog role to win the Governorship in his contest with Democrat John A. Burns, delegate to Congress when the islands were a territory.

Two Democrats and one Republican won election to Congress. Republican Hiram L. Fong of Chinese ancestry, and Democrat Oren E. Long captured Senate seats. Democrat Daniel K. Inouye, of Japanese parentage, easily won the lone House seat.

The date of the swearing-in ceremony in Washington depends upon when President Eisenhower issues the proclamation formally admitting Hawaii to the Union as the 50th State.

Mr. Quinn's running mate, Hawaiian-born James K. Kealoha, was a shoe-in victor in the Lieutenant Governor's race.

Democrats Favored

Democrats had been favored because of a strong primary showing a month ago. Mr. Quinn overcame a 20,000-vote deficit. The Democrats had won every territorial election since 1954.

The Democrats won the State House of Representatives, 33-18, but the Republicans captured narrow control of the Senate, 13-12.

Unofficial but virtually complete returns from Hawaii's 240 precincts gave the 40-year-old Quinn 82,514 votes to 80,083 for Mr. Burns.

Mr. Fong, 52, defeated Democrat Frank F. East, a native of Connecticut, 83,592 to 75,681.

Mr. Long, 70, received 80,879 votes to 76,139 for Republican Wilfred C. Tsukiyama.

Inouye Big Winner

Mr. Inouye, 34, defeated Charles K. Silva by a better than 2-to-1 margin, 108,343 to 49,304.

Mr. Kealoha was the winner over Mitsuyuki Kido, a Japanese-American, 85,593 to 73,755.

The present lineup of the House in Washington is 282 Democrats, 153 Republicans and one vacancy. The Senate has 64 Democrats and 34 Republicans.

After Mr. Burns conceded the election, Mr. Quinn said: "I think the State of Hawaii will have to make quick use of the

See HAWAII, Page A-6

The Washington Post and _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star **FINAL** _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date _____

JUL 29 1959

ENCLOSURE

94-52653-1

HAWAII

Continued From First Page
outstanding services of Jack Burns."

Both Mr. Fong and Mr. Inouye made note of their ancestry in victory statements.

"I feel that more will be demanded of me because of my ancestry," Mr. Fong, a millionaire businessman, said. "It is a great responsibility because everything will be scrutinized. I campaigned under the

label of 'man of the Pacific.' He is the son of a poor Chinese farmer.

Mr. Inouye declared his victory was "one of the people of diverse ethnic backgrounds that make up the population of Hawaii."

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

Then Mr. Inouye, a much-decorated World War II veteran, added:

"I'm a little scared."

Mr. Long, a veteran politician and one-time Governor of Hawaii, noted early returns, saw he was winning, and went home to bed.

Are First to Serve

Mr. Fong and Mr. Inouye will be the first legislators of Chinese and Japanese ancestry to serve in Congress.

Mr. Fong was the only Republican supported by Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. The rest of the union's indorsement went to Democrats. The union claims 24,000 sugar, pineapple and dock workers in Hawaii.

Mr. Inouye, much-decorated Mr. Inouye, who lost his right arm in combat, had the easiest contest — against Mr. Silva, a dentist currently serving as Hawaii's director of public institutions.

In defeating Mr. Tsukiyama, 62, Mr. Long won over the elder statesman of the islands' politicians of Japanese ancestry. Mr. Fasi, 38, beaten by Mr. Fong, settled in the islands after World War II and was a Senator in the last territorial Legislature, as was Mr. Inouye.

Lead Changed 4 Times

Mr. Quinn, last appointed Governor and first elected one, won out over Mr. Burns, 50, in a contest that saw the lead change four times. Mr. Quinn was appointed to the governorship by President Eisenhower in 1957.

The election brought out a record vote of an estimated 170,000 or 93 per cent of the 183,000 registered voters.

Mr. Quinn will have unprecedented patronage powers. He will appoint 460 officials, including judges, department heads and members of boards and commissions.

His pay is \$25,000 a year, a \$6,000 raise over the appointed job.

Hawaii's two Senators will serve terms of either two, four or six years to be determined by the Senate. They will probably draw lots as Alaska's first two Senators did.



HAWAII'S GOVERNOR—Republican William F. Quinn, 40, who has been serving as Hawaii's Governor after appointment by President Eisenhower, is surrounded by well-wishers in Honolulu after he won a closely contested race for Hawaii's first elected Governor.



HIRAM FONG
Elected to Senate



OREN E. LONG
Elected to Senate



DANIEL K. INOUE
House Victor

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Honolulu (62-0)

SUBJECT: DANIEL K. INOUE
U. S. Congressman from Hawaii;
OREN E. LONG
U. S. Senator from Hawaii;
HIRAM L. FONG, aka Ah Leong Fong
U. S. Senator from Hawaii
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 8/1

ATT: CRIME RECORDS

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Attached are four copies each of three letterhead memoranda setting forth background information concerning the two newly elected United States Senators and one Congressman from Hawaii. These memoranda are strictly for the information of the Bureau as it is felt it may be of some assistance to Bureau personnel to have background information on these individuals when necessary contacts are made.

T-1 in the attached memoranda on Senators FONG and LONG is [redacted] who furnished this information to SA LEO S. BRENNEISEN on 7/24/59. This informant has furnished reliable information in the past.

On 3/4/59 Captain [redacted] Vice Squad, Honolulu Police Department, advised SA DWIGHT E. NEWBERG that HARRY LEE FONG, whose real name is LAU LEE FONG, connected with Aloha Quiz, a Bingo gambling game operating in Honolulu in 1958, was the brother of HIRAM FONG. [redacted] pointed out that in the 1930's HARRY LEE FONG had a reputation as a con man and had several arrests for gambling. HARRY LEE FONG has FBI No. 615200, and on 3/20/37 was given five years probation on a conspiracy charge. He was also arrested by the Sheriff's Office at Los Angeles on 7/4/41 under the name of HARRY LEE, charged with suspect, grand theft, and released on bond. Police records also reflect in 1932 he was suspected of having murdered a dock watchman at Crockett, California. However, records at the Honolulu Police Department do not substantiate the relationship between HIRAM and HARRY. HARRY furnished his father's name on one occasion as LEE FONG and on another occasion as LEE KWAI. His mother was listed as ROSE LEE or CHAR SHEE. It would appear, therefore, from the information furnished on HARRY FONG that he and HIRAM FONG do not have the same parents; however, no record was located covering the birth of either HIRAM or HARRY FONG at the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Honolulu or at the Office of the Secretary of Hawaii, where the Hawaiian birth records are maintained.

REC-24

1 - Bureau (Encl. 12)
1 - Honolulu

JGS:ejg
(3)

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HN 62-0

It should be noted that military intelligence, in 1942, reported that HIRAM FONG had a brother, [redacted], residing at [redacted] Los Angeles, California. In connection with the Aloha Quiz, a Bingo gambling game, the June 26, 1958, edition of the "Honolulu Star-Bulletin" carried a story to the effect that the Circuit Court at Honolulu had outlawed the Bingo-type game and had convicted nine men and women who were operators. The article went on to state that HIRAM FONG, defense attorney, denied he was owner of the Aloha Quiz and stated that the owner was [redacted] of Los Angeles and the registered owner was one [redacted]. There is doubt concerning the relationship between HIRAM and [redacted] and no inquiries are being made by this office. b6 b7C

Information relating to the IPR in the memorandum on LONG was obtained from report of ASAC [redacted] Honolulu, 6/12/51 entitled "INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS, ESPIONAGE - R", Bufile 100-64700. Information relating to INOUYE is from public sources except that relating to receipt of "Honolulu Record", which came from U. S. Postal Inspectors, Honolulu.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Honolulu, Hawaii
August 12, 1959

DANIEL KEN INOUE
U. S. Representative
from Hawaii

DANIEL KEN INOUE was born September 7, 1924, in Honolulu, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. HYOTARO INOUE. He is married to MARGARET SHINOBU AWAMURA, an instructor in education at the University of Hawaii, has no children and resides at 4987 Kolohala, Honolulu. His law office is 200 Capital Investment Building.

INOUE received a diploma from McKinley High School, Honolulu; an A.B. Degree from the University of Hawaii in 1948 or 1949, and a J.D. Degree from George Washington University Law School, Washington, D. C., in 1952.

In 1943 when the U. S. Army activated the 442nd Infantry composed of 5,000 Hawaiian and mainland second generation American-born Japanese, INOUE enlisted as a private and served with distinction in Italy and France. He was wounded in action four times and in his last battle action lost his right arm. He was retired at 22 as a captain with many citations, and decorations, including the Distinguished Service Cross, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart with clusters.

After completion of his legal education, INOUE became a Deputy Public Prosecutor for the City and County of Honolulu in 1953 and 1954. From 1955 to 1959 he was a member and majority leader of the Territorial House of Representatives. In 1959 he became a member of the Territorial Senate. He was elected U. S. Representative from Hawaii on the Democratic ticket in the first state election on July 28, 1959. He has also been Secretary of the Central Pacific Bank in Honolulu.

INOUE has been active in education, religion, and civic affairs, is a member of Lions International and is likewise prominent in veterans affairs. He was a member of the Hawaiian Statehood Delegation to Washington in 1954.

ENCLOSURE

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INOUYE was publicly endorsed by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) in both the primary and general elections of 1959 but has been regarded as a member of the moderate wing of the Democratic Party, having become Secretary of the Oahu County organization in 1950 when several Communists and pro-Communists, including his predecessor WILFRED OKA, were removed.

The name of INOUYE appeared on a list of persons receiving the "Honolulu Record" issue of February 9, 1956. It was indicated that his subscription had expired on November 10, 1955. There was no indication as to whether he had requested the newspaper or how his name appeared on the list. This newspaper, which ceased publication July 3, 1958, was described as the journalistic mouthpiece of the Communist Party in the Territory of Hawaii and followed the Communist Party line, but following 1955 took a much less militant viewpoint. Sources have reported that mere receipt of this newspaper is of no security significance.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Honolulu, Hawaii
August 12, 1959

OREN ETHELBIRT LONG, aka
Oren Ethelbert Long
U. S. Senator from Hawaii

The following background information was developed in connection with an investigation of LONG in December 1950 for the position of Governor of Hawaii:

OREN ETHELBIRT LONG was born March 4, 1889, at Altoona, Kansas, is married to GENEVA LONG, has no children, and resides at 2054 Makiki, Honolulu, Hawaii.

LONG received his high school diploma from Johnson Academy, Kimberlin Heights, Tennessee, in 1908, and his A.B. Degree from Johnson Bible College in the same town in 1912. He took summer terms at the University of Tennessee in 1913 and the University of Michigan from 1914 to 1916, receiving an M.A. Degree from the latter institution in 1916. In 1922 he received an M.A. Degree and a principal's diploma from Columbia University, New York City.

LONG was a teacher at Johnson Academy, Kimberlin Heights, Tenn., from 1912 to 1915 and principal of that school from 1915 to 1917. He arrived in Hawaii July 24, 1917, and from September 1917 to September 1918 was teacher in charge of grammar and secondary classes at Waiakea Social Settlement, Hilo, Hawaii, under the Hawaiian Board of Missions of the Christian Church. From December 1918 to September 1919 he was Educational Secretary at the Schofield Barracks Branch of the Army-Navy YMCA, Fort Shafter, Oahu. From September 1919 to August 1920 he was teacher and vice principal of McKinley High School in Honolulu. From 1920 to 1921 he was Personnel Officer of Kohala Sugar Company on the Island of Hawaii. From 1922 to 1924 he was Principal of Church Farm School, Glen Loch, Pennsylvania. During the 1924-25 school term he was Principal of Kauai High School, Lihue. On August 21, 1925, he became Deputy Superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction of the Territory of Hawaii and on July 1, 1934, became Superintendent of that department.

On August 1, 1946, he became Director of the Territorial Department of Public Welfare, leaving this position October 17, 1946, to become Secretary of Hawaii. He held this position until 1951, when he was appointed Governor of Hawaii. From 1953 to 1958 he was a member of the Hawaii Statehood Commission and from 1957 to 1959 was a member of the Territorial Senate. In recent years he has also been an associate editor of the "Honolulu Advertiser" daily newspaper. LONG was elected to U. S. Senate Seat B in the first Hawaii state election July 28, 1959.

LONG has been active in religious, educational and civic affairs in Hawaii for 33 years, is a member of Lions International and Aloha Temple Shrine. From approximately 1936 to 1940 he was president of the Pan Pacific Union, a now defunct organization founded in 1917 by ALEXANDER HUME FORD "for the advancement of understanding among peoples of the Pacific." Statements of individuals connected with the Imperial Japanese Consulate in Honolulu reflect that during the years preceding World War II this organization was subsidized by the Japanese Government to act as a pro-Japanese propaganda agency. Individuals close to LONG report that the organization was also supported by prominent Honolulu businessmen and that it was natural that LONG, as an educator, would be interested in and used by such an organization, since he was a great believer in eliminating racial animosity and creating good will among all people.

Information developed in 1951 from the records of [redacted] Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations of Hawaii, Inc., reflected that in 1935 OREN E. LONG, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Territory of Hawaii, and other prominent educators participated in meetings of the Educational Committee of the IPR which were directed toward placing in the public schools textbooks on China, Japan and the USSR to be prepared under the auspices of IPR. Documents indicated that LONG, while favoring this procedure, felt that it was not expedient at the time because of public opposition.

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b7C

According to a report on the IPR issued by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security in July 1952, that organization had been considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence which disseminated and sought to popularize false information, including information originating from Soviet and Communist sources. The report further stated that a small core of officials and staff members carried the main burden of IPR activities and directed its administration

and policies. Members of this small core were characterized as either Communists or pro-Communists. Hawaii sources have reported that the Hawaii group of the IPR included many prominent individuals and that no stigma was ever attached to them for having been associated with the IPR.

Shortly before the general election in July 1959, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) Political Action Committee announced that the union was endorsing OREN LONG. HN T-1 has pointed out that the ILWU made no endorsement for the U. S. Senate seats at the primary and did not endorse LONG at their regular Political Action Committee meetings in Honolulu between the primary and general elections, but LONG had been endorsed by the Committee at a special meeting held at Lihue, Kauai. T-1 pointed out that this endorsement should not be taken to mean that LONG was close to the ILWU or even held in high esteem by the union. The ILWU in the past has not even been lukewarm over OREN LONG. He was Secretary of Hawaii during the 1949 longshore strike and ILWU leaders have always felt that he opposed them. During the 1956 territorial elections the ILWU opposed OREN LONG in his bid for the Territorial Senate and endorsed WILLIAM QUINN, a Republican, instead. It would appear that the ILWU's endorsement of LONG for the Senate seat came about because LONG was considered by the union as being slightly less conservative than his Republican opponent, WILFRED TSUKIYAMA.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Honolulu, Hawaii
August 11, 1959

Hiram Leong Fong, also
known as Ah Leong Fong
U. S. Senator from Hawaii

Unless otherwise noted, the following information was taken from the archives of the "Honolulu Star-Bulletin", the files of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, or from information received on January 27, 1942, from military intelligence in Honolulu.

Ah Leong Fong was born October 1, 1907. His parents, Sau How and Lum Shee Fong, were both born in China, and his father was a plantation laborer. Fong attended high school in Honolulu and graduated from the University of Hawaii in 1930. He received his LL.B. degree from Harvard in 1935 and returned to Honolulu, where he became Deputy City Attorney. In 1938 Fong entered into private law practice. During the war he was in the Air Corps and as a major was Judge Advocate of the Seventh Fighter Command. Fong, early in his career, dropped the name Ah Leong and became known as Hiram Leong Fong.

Fong has succeeded in amassing a great deal of wealth since the end of World War II. Although he remains a senior partner in the firm of Fong, Miho and Robinson, his main interests have been in the field of real estate, finance and insurance. Fong is president of several Hawaii corporations including Market City, Ltd., Finance Factors, Ltd. (a twelve-million-dollar corporation), General Pacific Life Insurance Company, Finance Realty, Ltd., and Ocean View Cemetery, Ltd. He is also a partner in the Alakea Drugstore, owner of Kaalaea Farms, co-owner of Merchant-Alakea Building, and director in other Hawaii corporations.

ENCLOSURE

74-541-2-2

Fong is married to Ellyn Sai Ngun Io. This couple have four children; the oldest was a freshman at college last year.

Fong has been active in Republican circles for many years. Prior to the war, he served as a representative in two regular and one special Territorial Legislatures. He was re-elected to the Legislature while still in the Air Force and was first speaker and floor leader of the Territorial House in 1945 and 1947. Fong was speaker of the House of Representatives in the regular sessions of 1949, 1951, and 1953, and in special sessions of 1949 and 1950. Fong is active in civic affairs and has been granted an honorary LL. D. degree from the University of Hawaii.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) did not endorse a candidate for the two Senate seats in the 1959 primary. After the primary, the ILWU's Political Action Committee met in Honolulu but still made no endorsement for these two seats. On July 20, 1959, the ILWU announced its endorsement of Hiram Fong, Republican, and Oren Long, Democrat, for the two United States Senate seats. On July 23, 1959, Fong, when questioned on a television program, declared he had not sought the union's endorsement and had made no commitments to the ILWU. On July 24, 1959, Honolulu source T-1, who has been close to the ILWU for many years, explained that the ILWU endorsed Fong as a move to block one of their most hated political enemies, Frank Fasi, a Democrat, from obtaining a Senate seat. Honolulu T-1 pointed out that Fong has never been considered close to the union, and during the 1949 Legislature was considered anti-ILWU.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan WCS
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Rosen *R*

DATE: March 28, 1960

FROM :



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b7C

SUBJECT:

REQUEST TO MEET THE DIRECTOR ON TOUR

KIN INOUE

On Saturday, 3/26/60, Mrs. Margaret Inouye, wife of Congressman Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat - Hawaii, telephonically contacted SA J. Russell Faulkner requesting a special tour through the Bureau at 1:00 p.m. on Monday, 3/28/60, and their desire to meet the Director if his heavy schedule would permit. Mrs. Inouye stated she desired this tour for the parents of the Congressman, Mr. and Mrs. Hyotaro Inouye, who are presently visiting in Washington, D. C., from Hawaii. Congressman Inouye advised SA Faulkner on 3/28/60 that he would probably not accompany his family on this tour, as he would be on the floor of the House of Representatives at this hour.

Mrs. Margaret Inouye shook hands with the Director during the recent tour of the Bureau by the members of the Congressional Wives Club.

A review of Bureau files indicates that Congressman Inouye was publicly endorsed by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) in both the primary and general elections of 1959 but has been regarded as a member of the moderate wing of the Democratic Party, having become Secretary of the Oahu County organization in 1950 when several communists and pro-communists were removed.

No correspondence in Bureau files with Inouye. No derogatory information in Bureau files concerning the Congressman's wife or parents.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That if the Director's heavy schedule will permit, that the Inouye family be received in the Director's Office.

MCT-41

REC-66

71-52653-3

(2) That a special tour be conducted by a Special Agent for the Inouye family.

EX-135

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Ingram
 1 - Mr. Stapleton

JRE:DR:1-1960

Director was out.
 Reports prepared by
 Sullivan
 Pinks

Done by Sullivan

3-28-60

50 APR 5 1960
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 84

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2:23PM March 28, 1960

The WIFE and PARENTS of
Congressman Daniel K. Inouye
(D.-Hawaii) returned to the
Reception Room after having completed
a special tour of the Bureau conducted
by Inspector Suttler to determine if
the Director had returned.

They were advised of the Director's
continued absence and regrets were expressed.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Malone ✓
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Ingram ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

cen

*Memorandum to
Mr. DeLoach
3-28-60
Pm*

REC- 66

7 MAR 30 1960

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DO-

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 28, 1960 *file*

At 1:00PM today, the WIFE and PARENTS of Congressman Daniel K. Inouye (pronounced In-o-way), Democrat of Hawaii, are scheduled to call at the Reception Room to meet the Director and tour the Bureau. Inspector Suttler, Crime Records Division, will introduce the party to the Director and will thereafter conduct them on a special tour of the Bureau.

Copies of background material are attached.

msr *1/6/8*

Handled separately

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

msr / 5-1

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REC- 66

14-52653-

7 MAR 30 1960

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EX-135

CRIME RECORDS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
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 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach *yes*

DATE: March 28, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR
 MRS. DANIEL KEN INOUE
 (PRONOUNCED IN-NAW-WAY)
 WIFE OF CONGRESSMAN INOUE (D-HAWAII)
 AND HIS MOTHER AND FATHER

Today at 1:00 p.m., Supervisor J. Russell Faulkner introduced the wife, the mother and father of Congressman Daniel Ken Inouye of Hawaii to Inspector Suttler in the Director's Reception Room. As Mr. Hoover was out of the office at the start of the tour, they were taken through the various rooms of the Laboratory, the Exhibit Rooms on the first floor and the firearms range where Special Agent [redacted] gave an excellent demonstration and furnished each with a target. The Congressman's mother asked for some empty shells for her grandchildren and was delighted to receive them.

b6
 b7C

At 2:20 p.m., Suttler returned the group to the Director's Reception Room and upon learning of his absence from the office expressed his regrets to the group. Mrs. Inouye, the Congressman's wife, stated they appreciated deeply the courtesies extended to them and seemed particularly happy that Special Agent Russell Faulkner went along on the tour, as he had known them previously. (The Congressman's wife's first name is Margaret and her nickname is Maggie.)

DANIEL K. INOUE
K. INOUE

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.

BMS:jcs
 (3) *jcs*

REC-66

7 MAR 30 1960

94-52653-6
7 MAR 30 1960
CRIMINAL
Paul

59 APR 4 1960

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII
425 OLD HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

April 5, 1960

ALFRED LAURETA	
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	
ED	Mr. Tolson
ADM	Mr. DeLoach
SU	Mr. Parsons
	Mr. Belmont
NO	Mr. Callahan
AS	Mr. DeLoach
GI	Mr. Malone
AS	Mr. McGuire
	Mr. Rosen
	Mr. Tamm
	Mr. Trotter
	Mr. W.C. Sullivan
	Tele. Room
	Mr. Ingram
	Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On Monday, March 28th, my wife and my parents spent a most delightful day touring your facilities. They returned that evening fully impressed with the efficiency and effectiveness of your organization. Two of your very able subordinates, Mr. J. Russell Faulkner and Mr. Bernard Suttler, were extremely helpful in making this tour most pleasant and informative. My parents and my wife are extremely grateful for the many courtesies and kindnesses accorded them by Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Suttler.

Thank you for extending the courtesies of your office to my family.

Sincerely and aloha,

Daniel K. Inoue
DANIEL K. INOUE, M.C.

DKI:nk

REC-25

94-52653-7

20 APR 13 1960

Handwritten notes and signatures at bottom of page, including "8. KR" and "3" in the right margin.

April 8, 1960

REC- 25

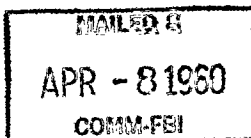
Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

Your letter of April 5, 1960, has been received, and it was indeed thoughtful of you to write concerning the recent visit of Mrs. Inouye and your parents to our headquarters.

I am very pleased that the tour of our facilities proved to be of interest to them, and you may be certain that Messrs. Faulkner and Suttler share my appreciation for your generous remarks.

I hope you will not hesitate to call on us in the event we can be of further assistance to you in the future.



Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Tour Room - Enclosure
- 1 - SA J. Russell Faulkner - Enclosure
- 1 - Inspector Bernard M. Suttler - Enclosure
- 1 - Personnel file of SA J. Russell Faulkner - Enclosure
- 1 - Personnel file of Inspector Bernard M. Suttler - Enclosure

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Mrs. Daniel K. Inouye and her husband's parents were conducted on a special tour of the Bureau 3-28-60 by Inspector Suttler and SA J. Russell Faulkner who was previously acquainted with them. SA J. Russell Faulkner EOD 12-8-41 clerk, 11-16-53 SA, assigned Investigative Division in GS12.

RFL:td (8)

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 8 5 17 PM '60

September 14, 1960

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Member of Congress
Honolulu, Hawaii

My dear Congressman:

I am enclosing a copy of the September, 1960, issue of "The Investigator," a monthly publication for FBI employees, which contains a feature article concerning the State of Hawaii. I thought you might like to have a copy of this issue.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no derogatory data concerning Congressman Inouye. *addressee per call to his office.*

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

LEH:tmf

(4)

SEP 16 1960

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 14 11 24 AM '60
FBI
RECEIVED ROOM

REC-41

SEP 15 1960

EX 10

SAC, HONOLULU

January 16, 1961

REC-47
DIRECTOR, FBI

94-52653-9

b6
b7C

INFORMATION CONCERNING

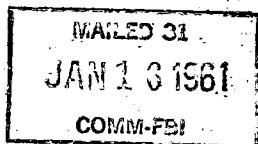
On 1/11/61 captioned individual was conducted on a Special Tour of Bureau headquarters. Mrs. Daniel K. Inoué, wife of Congressman Inoué of Hawaii, accompanied [redacted] on the tour. [redacted] is the wife of [redacted] Honolulu surgeon.

[redacted] indicated during the course of the tour that she has a son in law school who is interested in becoming a Special Agent when he has completed his education. The name of the son was not mentioned. [redacted] was instructed to have her son contact the Honolulu office when he is prepared to make application.

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

JRF:mmm

(4)



Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

59 JAN 25 1961

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : [redacted] *WJ*

FROM : *JR* J. R. Faulkner

DATE: January 9, 1961

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [redacted]
BUREAU TOUR

B.C.

Mrs. Daniel K. Inouye, wife of Congressman Inouye of Hawaii, contacted the writer requesting that a special tour be afforded the captioned individual on Wednesday, January 11, 1961. Mrs. Inouye related that [redacted] is the wife of [redacted] of Honolulu, Hawaii, who is presently attending the American Medical Association Conference on the Aged, being held at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Inouye indicated she will probably accompany [redacted] on this tour.

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Mrs. Inouye was advised that unless she received word to the contrary from the writer on Monday morning 1/9/61, indicated date and time for the tour was confirmed, and they should come to Room 1732 to begin the tour.

Bufiles are negative on [redacted] There is a reference in Bufile 100-59778-287, page 239, to one [redacted] indicating his residence in Honolulu, Hawaii, was searched, as a Japanese alien, on January 2, 1942, under the General Search order of the Military Governor of Hawaii. There is no indication of any derogatory information concerning [redacted]

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This matter was discussed with SA William H. Stapleton, who has confirmed the appointed date and hour for the tour.

ADDENDUM 1/11/61: JRF:mmm

1 - Tour Room

The writer of this memorandum conducted the tour for Mrs. Inouye and [redacted] at the indicated hour. Both were impressed by the Laboratory facilities as well as the firearms demonstration. It is noted that [redacted] commented concerning a son who desires to become a Special Agent of the FBI upon completing his education in the field of law. [redacted] was advised to have her son contact the Honolulu office when he is ready to make application.

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JRF:mmm

(3)

REC-47

EX-113

18 JAN 17 1961

Att to AU
1-16-61

6-81
PERS

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☐
 Gale ☐
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

Washington Merry-Go-Round

The New Senator From Hawaii

By Drew Pearson

When the Senate reconvenes in January, the President's brother Ted will find himself sharing the spotlight with another freshman Senator, Daniel Ken Inouye of Hawaii.



Pearson

Inouye is the first American of Japanese descent to be elected to the most important parliamentary body in the world, less than 20 years after a devastating war between the United States and the nation of his forefathers.

Unlike the President's brother, Democrat Inouye had no entrenched wealth behind him. Yet he beat a multimillionaire opponent, Ben Dillingham, scion of one of the most famous families of Hawaii.

Inouye's is a real American story.

Came Pearl Harbor. Overnight Hawaii became an armed camp. Japanese-Americans were looked upon with suspicion. Some were arrested. All were barred from the streets after dark. Thousands along the California coast were moved inland to concentration camps. It was no honor to be a Japanese-American anywhere in the Pacific.

However, that was when Dan Inouye enlisted as a private, joined the 442d Infantry Regimental Combat Team, was shipped to Italy, and in the battle of Cassino participated in one of the most heroic attacks of the war.

Up a steep bank of lava in the face of murderous enemy fire, the 442d combat team of

Japanese-Americans advanced. Their patriotism had been impugned. Back in Hawaii they were suspected of being disloyal. Their motto on that famous advance was "Go For Broke."

They did. In that advance, Dan Inouye lost an arm. Many of his comrades lost more. Casualties were among the heaviest in World War II.

The new Senator from Hawaii came out of the war with a battlefield commission as second lieutenant, a Distinguished Service Cross, Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Clusters, plus five battle stars.

Having left an arm behind in Italy — together with his dream of being a surgeon—he turned to law and politics, was elected and reelected to the House of Representatives.

When touring the Far East in 1959, a Japanese suggested that Congressman Inouye's election to the House was a "frameup" to show that Americans now had no race prejudice.

"I wish I had known that. I had to fight darn hard to get elected," replied the son of Hyotaro and Kame Imanaga Inouye.

He had to fight hard for his senate seat too. It was a "Go For Broke" battle against one of the great fortunes of Hawaii.

His opponent's father, industrialist Walter F. Dillingham, resigned as vice president and director of the Honolulu Advertiser when that paper endorsed Inouye. The Dillinghams own 9 per cent of the Advertiser.

Asked if he would consider returning to the Advertiser's board if son Ben were elected

over Inouye, the elder Dillingham said:

"When Ben is elected, I will be willing to consider almost anything."

But the final count was 99,502 for the son of an immigrant Japanese family; 47,396 for the son of one of the early pioneers.

AFL-CIO Storm

The AFL-CIO, which has held together a sometimes differing group of unions in fairly effective unity in recent years, today is in real danger of falling apart.

This week the AFL-CIO executive council meets to decide whether a vacancy on the council should be filled by a Walter Reuther-CIO choice, Ralph Helstein of the United Packing Workers, whom George Meany does not like.

They will also decide whether James Carey of the electrical workers, whom Meany also doesn't like, shall be a representative at the International Conference of Free Trade Unions.

If Meany turns thumbs down on both, the buildings trades unions which dominate the executive council will support him, and the Walter Reuther-Jim Carey group will have to eat crow or else get out.

The chances are they would get out.

For the basic issue in the minds of the CIO unions is whether "George Meany runs organized labor out of his hip pocket."

Meany has cracked down on Reuther on issues a long way from organized labor, one of them being Reuther's trip to India and his belief that American labor should cooperate with Nehru and Indian labor.

Meany, violently opposed to Nehru as a neutralist, actually bawled out Reuther in one executive council meeting for working with Nehru.

Recent events in India and the now close relationship between the United States and India would make it appear that Reuther was right.

All this adds up to the fact that labor, below the surface, is more divided than at any time since industrial unions walked out of the AFL in 1936. If tempers don't cool, it looks as if the United Mine Workers, the Teamsters, and the Longshoremen and other independents will soon have company.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Evening Star

New York Herald Tribune

New York Journal-American

New York Mirror

New York Daily News

New York Post

The New York Times

The Worker

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

Date

NOT RECORDED

149 NOV 19 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-19-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DANIEL K. INOUE (D)
SENATOR-ELECT--HAWAII

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

On 11-6-62, Inouye, Democrat of Honolulu, was elected to the United States Senate to the seat formerly held by Oren Long who did not run for re-election.

DANIEL K. Inouye was born in Honolulu, 9-7-24, received his A. B. degree in government and economics at the University of Hawaii in 1950 and his J. D. degree in 1952 at the George Washington University Law School. From 1954 to 1958 he was majority leader of the Territorial House of Representatives and served in the Territorial Senate from 1958 to 1959. Inouye is a veteran of the 442 Infantry Regiment, United States Army, which was highly decorated for its record in World War II. As a result of wounds received in combat, Mr. Inouye lost his right arm. He was subsequently decorated with a Distinguished Service Cross. Mr. Inouye was elected Congressman at large from Honolulu and served in the 86th and 87th Congresses.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Reliable sources advised the Bureau that Tokuyoshi Awamura, father of Inouye's wife, was considered an enemy alien during World War II but was not considered a threat to the security of the United States. He had contributed to the Japanese Award Relief Fund in 1937. (123-6864)

"The Honolulu Star Bulletin" of 6-23-50, reported that Inouye had "stood pat" at the Territorial Convention in Honolulu on 4-30-50, when over 100 members walked out in protest because the Convention contained men who had defied the House Committee on Un-American Activities when questioned about their communistic connections. The remaining individuals were thereafter considered to be "left-wing Democrats." Reliable sources in Honolulu stated that Inouye has

1 - Mr. Morrell

ULG:ear 20

(5)

REC-23

911-52653-10

12 NOV 21 1962

NOV 28 1962

11-19-62
JAN 1963
11-19-62

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
Re: DANIEL K. INOUE (D)

often been endorsed by the National Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in his political efforts since 1950. In October, 1958, he was endorsed by the United Public Workers. (94-52653; 100-422504-42)

By memorandum 9-8-59, SA J. Russell Faulkner advised that Congressman and Mrs. Inouye are personal friends of the Faulkners.

On 3-28-60, Mrs. Inouye and the Congressman's parents were conducted on a special tour of the Bureau. By letter 4-8-60, the Congressman expressed appreciation for courtesies extended his family. (94-52653)

According to Honolulu Crimdel of 8-16-60, Congressman Inouye publicly defended the Hawaiian prison system as "leading the Nation" and said the people should not condemn prison administration because of the Oahu prison riot and escapes. (63-4296-18-115)

By letter 9-14-60, a copy of the September, 1960, issue of "The Investigator," which contained a feature article on Hawaii was sent to the Congressman.

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On 1-9-61, Mrs. Inouye requested a special tour for [redacted] the wife of [redacted] of Honolulu who was attending the American Medical Association Conference on the Aged. Mrs. Inouye and [redacted] were conducted on a special tour 1-11-61, during which [redacted] commented that her son desired to become an Agent upon the completion of his education in the field of law. She was advised to have her son contact the Honolulu Office when he is ready to make application. (94-52653)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

gpc

PR

2/1/69

Memorandum

DATE: **January 6, 1964**

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] ET AL.;
[REDACTED] ET AL. -

VICTIMS
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

This is to advise of an allegation developed by the Richmond Office in interviewing a prostitute who states that during the period between January and March, 1963, she associated with an individual known to her as Senator Daniel Inouye who said he was from Hawaii. It is noted that Daniel K. Inouye is a Democrat serving in the U. S. Senate from Hawaii.

viewed by the Richmond Office on 1-3-64, at which time she advised of the following information relating to the person known to her as Senator Inouye. She related that in about January, 1963, she was residing in an apartment at the Arlington Towers, Arlington, Virginia, with three other female acquaintances and remained in Arlington until March, 1963. She stated that shortly after arriving in Arlington she had gone to the Gas Light Club in Washington, D. C., with her female friends and while there first met Senator Inouye. She stated he invited her to go across the street with him to the Statler-Hilton Hotel where he maintained a suite of rooms. Upon arrival at his suite there were two or three other persons present, all of whom were very drunk. [] advised that after these persons departed from the suite, Inouye started cursing his wife and stated she would not come with him to Washington. According to [] Inouye asked her to talk "filthy" to him, which she proceeded to do. She claims he was so drunk that he eventually gave her \$50 and cab fare home and she departed after giving the Senator her telephone number.

[redacted] advised that the following day Inouye called her on the phone and asked her to meet him at the Carroll Arms in Washington, D. C., for supper. She related that she arrived at 9:00 or 10:00 P. M. but found the Senator had gone to sleep and could not be wakened, so she left.

1 - Mr. ~~Al~~ Mohr

NOT RECORDED

53 JAN 15 1964 DeLoach 167 JAN 10 1964

JAC:cjr (8)

22 JAN 9 1964

Be. 100
Mo. 100
E. 100
P. 100
G. 100
S. 100
T. 100
Trotter 100
Tele. 100
Holmes 100
Gandy 100

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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b7C

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: [redacted]

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[redacted] continued that later the Senator made arrangements to meet her at the Dodge House in Washington, D. C., and she had attempted to go to his room at the hotel but the elevator operator would not take her up to the room. She claims she then went to the room clerk and had him telephone the Senator's room but again the Senator was too drunk to have anything to do with her.

According to [redacted] she subsequently met the Senator again and he took her and [redacted], one of [redacted] roommates, to the Senate Office Building about midnight and they were in a big room that had the Senator's name on the door. According to [redacted], the Senator had [redacted] and [redacted] remove their clothing other than their high heel shoes and he, in turn, removed his clothing. She stated he then chased them around the room and when he would catch them he would turn them loose and not physically molest them. However, he wanted the girls to converse with him using "filthy" language. [redacted] commented that the Senator got his "kicks" out of this type of activity and soon after [redacted] and his sexual desire satisfied, he paid them \$100 and [redacted] back to the Arlington Apartments. [redacted] stated this was the only time she had any dealings with this individual, who was known to her as Senator Inouye.

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On 1-3-64, the Richmond Office interviewed [redacted] at Roanoke, Virginia, who advised that [redacted] met an individual at the Gas Light Club in Washington, D. C., in about January, 1963, who was known to her as Senator Inouye from Hawaii. According to [redacted] filled three or four dates with the Senator and on one occasion, [redacted] had gone with [redacted] to the Senate Building in Washington, D. C., where they were with the Senator in his office. [redacted] claimed that she had accompanied [redacted] to the Senator's office on this occasion at [redacted] request as [redacted] was afraid to go there alone because of the unusual sex activity of the Senator.

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By way of background, the field is conducting investigation concerning prostitutes [redacted] and two others from the Roanoke, Virginia, area, several of whom were [redacted] Fred Astaire's Studio in Roanoke, who were brought to Arlington, Virginia, about January, 1963, at the instigation of subject [redacted] Investigation indicates that several of the

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

RE:

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prostitutes were transported from Arlington to Washington, D. C., to conduct prostitution activities. Washington Field and Richmond are conducting intensive investigation concerning this case; and as soon as all facts are developed, presentation concerning violation of the White Slave Traffic Act Statute will be made to the appropriate U. S. Attorney.

V. Keene

JHM

Jac

AS

44

AS

Q

F B I

Date: 1/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (31-89727)
FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (31-2933) - P -



b6
b7C

VICTIMS

Daniel K. Inouye

WSTA
OO: WFO

Lt. [redacted] Arlington Towers Apartment Police Department, Arlington Towers, Arlington County, Virginia, advised SA WILLIAM H. CROWDER on 12/16/63 that DIANE BANCER, white, female, age 27, who was employed by the Blue Cross, Inc., Washington, D.C., had committed suicide on 4/1/63 by jumping from top of Jefferson Building. She was residing at that time in Apartment 507 in the Washington Building, according to [redacted] and was under the care of a psychiatrist.

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Lt. [redacted] stated his records indicated Apartment [redacted] in the Madison Building had been occupied since [redacted] by [redacted] an employee of the [redacted] Washington, D.C., and that Apartment [redacted] in the Madison Building had been occupied since [redacted] by [redacted] who is [redacted] Washington, D.C. Both these tenants reside alone according to the records.

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[redacted] Virginia, has previously advised she accompanied [redacted] from Roanoke, Virginia to Bethesda, Maryland late in November, 1962.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - WFO (31-5668)
- 2 - Richmond
- JDP:GTC
- (7)

94-52653-
NOT RECORDED
167 JAN 10 1964

4 JAN 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 31-89727-0

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per [Signature]

[] returned to Roanoke, but [] and [] proceeded to Washington, D.C. where [] and [] prostituted themselves for several days at the Woodner Hotel with dates being arranged by [] and [] later moved to Arlington Towers, Arlington, to an apartment provided by [] and [] subsequently joined them in this apartment and according to [] all of them engaged in prostitution. [] had further advised she knew during the period of her residence in the Arlington Towers Apartments that [] maintained several other apartments for prostitutes. She said one of these girls living either in Apartment [] or [] had committed suicide in March or April, 1963. A second prostitute living in Apartment [] or [] was a [] according to []

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In his interview with SA [] on 12/16/63 Lt. [] advised that based upon his examination of files pertaining to occupants of Apartment [] & [] in other buildings, he had not discovered any indication that a female [] resided in either of these apartments in 1963.

[] was reinterviewed on instant date by SAs WILLIAM A. WHELAN and HAROLD P. SETTLE. [] stated DIANE BANCKER and a prostitute whose name she could not recall, but was [] from [] and had two children, resided in an apartment on what she believed to be the [] floor of the Washington Building, Arlington Apartments, Arlington, Virginia, prior to BANCKER moving to the apartment in which she was residing at the time she committed suicide. She advised the prostitute whose name she could not recall, was employed by the U. S. Government, possibly [] and on leaving the elevator you would turn to the left and the apartment was the [] or fifth door off the right. She advised this apartment was arranged for by []

b6
b7C

She stated she had never actually seen this particular prostitute but knew she was working for []

She advised that [] were with her at the Gas Light Club as [] from the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., shortly [] arrival in Arlington in January, 1963. She informed [] was well known to the proprietor of the Gas Light Restaurant, having a key to the establishment. She said that []

b6
b7C

RH 31-2933

met an individual who was known to her as Senator INOUE (Ph.) from Hawaii. [redacted] had filled three or four dates with the Senator. One of the dates was filled at the Carroll Arms Hotel, another at the Dodge House and on one occasion she, [redacted] had gone with [redacted] to the Senate Building, Washington, D.C., where they were with the Senator in his office. She advised that she had gone to the Senate Building with [redacted] because of the unusual sex activity of the Senator and [redacted] [redacted] was afraid to go to the Senate Building at night with him alone. b6 b7C

[redacted] was reinterviewed by SAs WHELAN and SETTLE on this date and she advised that she had gone to Arlington, Va., occupying Apartment [redacted] in the Arlington Apartments with [redacted] and [redacted]. She informed that she remained in Arlington until March, 1963, and then returned to Salem, Va.

She stated that shortly after arriving in Arlington, she had gone to the Gas Light Club across from the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., with [redacted]. While at the Gas Light Club, she met an individual known to her as Senator DANIEL INOUE (Ph.), who said he was from Hawaii. She stated he invited her to go across the street with him to the Statler-Hilton, where he maintained a suite of rooms. Upon arriving at his suite in the hotel, there were two or three others persons who were present, but who were very drunk. When they departed, INOUE started cursing his wife and stating that she would not come with him to Washington and asked her to talk "filthy" to him. She stated that she had talked filthy to him but he was so drunk that he had eventually given her \$50.00 and cab fare home and she had departed after she gave him her phone number. b6 b7C

He then called her the next day and asked her to meet him at the Carroll Arms, Washington, D.C., for "supper". She arrived at the (Carlton) Arms at 9:00 or 10:00 P.M., but he had gone to sleep and could not be awakened, so she left.

Later he made arrangements for her to meet him at the Dodge House, Washington, D.C., and she had attempted to go to

RH 31-2933

his room at the hotel but the elevator operator would not take her up. She then went to the room clerk and had him call the room, but again he was too drunk to have anything to do with her.

She informed that she subsequently met him and he had taken her and [] to the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., about Midnight and they were in a big room that had his name on the door. He then had them remove their clothing, keeping on their high heel shoes, and he removed his clothing. She stated he then chased them around the room and when he would catch them, he would turn them loose and not physically molest them; however, he wanted them to talk filthy to him. She advised that he got his "kicks" out of this and soon after he had his sexual desires satisfied, he had paid them \$100 and cab fare back to the Arlington Apartments. She advised this was the only time that she had had any dealings with this individual.

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The current Congressional Directory shows DANIEL K. INOUE is presently a Senator from Hawaii.

The Richmond Office is conducting intensive investigation into this matter.

LEADS

WFO AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will interview the proprietor of the Gas Light Club across from the Statler-Hilton Hotel regarding his association with subject [] and victims and his knowledge of their activities.

RICHMOND AT ARLINGTON, VA.

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b7C

Will recontact the manager of the Arlington Apartments to ascertain the identity of the apartment occupied by DIANE BANCKER immediately prior to the apartment she occupied at the time she committed suicide. Will identify the roommate of this apartment at that time as this individual is allegedly a prostitute working for []

5/22/63

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (94-1161)(RUC)
RE: SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
(D - Hawaii);
[REDACTED]

White
Avalon, California
INFORMATION CONCERNING
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

b6
b7C

Re Bureau airtel dated 5/17/63.

On 5/21/63, Detective [REDACTED] Police Department, Hermosa Beach, California, advised that [REDACTED] was arrested by that department for a disturbance on 5/14/63. [REDACTED] had dined at a local restaurant and refused to pay his dinner check. He threatened to tear up the restaurant and became very violent. He was transferred by Hermosa Beach Police Department to Los Angeles County General Hospital, Psych. Mobile Ward, for observation on 5/16/63. [REDACTED] is described as follows:

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Race:	White
Sex:	Male
DOB:	[REDACTED]
POB:	Honolulu, Hawaii
Height:	[REDACTED]
Weight:	[REDACTED] pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Olive

b6
b7C

3-Bureau (AM)
2-Los Angeles
JHC:pm
(5)

74-53453-
NOT RECORDED
203 MAY 29 1963

53 JUN 4

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-15710-1

LA 94-1161

Former Addressee:

Relative:

[redacted] had been appearing at the John B. Restaurant in Avalon, California and at Insomniac Cafe, a "beatnik" hangout, in Hermosa Beach.

Officer [redacted] further informed that prior to 5/14/63, [redacted] made allegations to Police Department that narcotics party was taking place at the [redacted] residence, [redacted] telephone [redacted] which allegation was unfounded. [redacted] further revealed that [redacted] had indicated he was working in under-cover capacity for Government agency but could not produce any credentials to support representation.

Sergeant [redacted], Mental Health Division, Los Angeles Sheriff's Office, Los Angeles, California, on 5/22/63 advised [redacted] voluntarily admitted to Los Angeles County General Hospital, Psychopathic Ward, for examination on 5/16/63. Examiners reports disclosed [redacted] suffers from history of bizarre feeling. He imagines he is associated with CIA or Government agency which protects J. KENNEDY. He believes God talks to him and receives visions that others are not aware of. Physicians determined [redacted] mentally ill and recommended treatment as he is considered threat to self and community.

Following hearing in Los Angeles Superior Court on 5/22/63 on petition charging mental illness (Los Angeles Superior Court #19824) [redacted] was committed to Camarillo State Hospital, Camarillo, California, for mental treatment for an indefinite period of time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 16, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE (D-HAWAII)
 [REDACTED] ALSO KNOWN AS [REDACTED]
 AVALON, CALIFORNIA
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

On 5-14-63, [REDACTED] Special Assistant to Senator Inouye, called my office and spoke to [REDACTED]. He said that Senator Inouye had a matter of urgency and would like to speak to someone as soon as possible. After checking, [REDACTED] went up to see the Senator and [REDACTED].

Senator Inouye was very friendly and said that for the past four weeks, his office has been plagued by long distance telephone calls and telegrams from an individual known as [REDACTED], who, he thought, resides at Redondo Beach, California. He stated these calls come all hours of the day and night and that the matter has become insufferable. He said some weeks ago his wife was with him in the office late in the evening, the phone rang and it was a long distance call from this individual. His rantings and ravings were such that she is now afraid to pick up the phone. He made available a copy of the attached "inane" telegram dated 5-13-63 which reads as follows:

"Concerning [REDACTED] Wash DC
 Have your staff pick up my projection device on inbound flight 2 DC
 Mace arrangements to meet him your campaign manager knows him
 well 707 Flight is charged to your campaign Thank you."

The Senator said that at 11 a.m. on 5-14-63, [REDACTED] called collect from Redondo Beach, California, and [REDACTED] refused to accept the call; accordingly, [REDACTED] said he would pay for it. He said that he was calling from [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] talked about the President's plane being in California and asked him to get him aboard the Presidential plane so he could come to Washington. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] told him he had just finished twelve weeks' engagement on Catalina Island. [REDACTED] said he knew [REDACTED] casually in Hawaii, that [REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] stated that while he had no proof of the matter, [REDACTED] talked like he was a wild man and sounded as if he were on some type of narcotics.

Enclosures 5-17-63

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Evans / ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Jones

ECK:geg (8)

*Telephone number not complete; however, this is all
 [REDACTED] got.

63 MAY 28 1963

194-2-2653 (CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

NOT RECORDED

199 MAY 20 1963

12 MAY 20 1963

b6
b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b6
b7C

DeLoach to Mohr memo
Re: Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii)

[redacted]
Avalon, California
Information concerning

[redacted] questioned both the Senator and [redacted] as to whether there b6
been any threats or attempts of extortion in connection with these calls and they both b7C
advised there had not been. [redacted] explained our jurisdiction in this matter. The
Senator thoroughly understood, was very friendly and said he would appreciate any
information which we might have that would be of assistance to him. He said this matter
was becoming extremely serious.

On 5-15-63, the Senator's office contacted [redacted] and advised that they
had received a communication from a contact in Hawaii. The communication stated as
follows:

[redacted] b6
b7C

CHECK OF BUFILES ON [redacted]

A check of the Bureau files fails to reflect anything which can be identified
with either [redacted] or [redacted] based on the limited identifying data which we
have. b6
b7C

CHECK OF BUFILES ON SENATOR INOUE:

Senator Inouye was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1959 and
to the United States Senate on 11-6-62. Inouye was born of Japanese parentage in
Hawaii and is a veteran of the 442nd Infantry Regiment, U. S. Army, which was highly
decorated for its record in World War II. Mr. Inouye lost his right arm as a result of
wounds received in combat and was subsequently decorated with a Distinguished Service
Cross. Inouye has often been endorsed by the International Longshoremen's and Ware-
housemen's Union since 1950 in connection with his political efforts. Since being in
Washington, we have had limited relations with him; however, his wife has been in on
tour several times and has sent friends into the Bureau for tours.

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

DeLoach to Mohr memo

Re: Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii)

[redacted]
Avalon, California, Information Concerning

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Recommend the attached airtel be forwarded to Los Angeles to try and get a line on [redacted] in view of possible White Slave Traffic Act violation and possible interest to Narcotics Bureau and Secret Service.

2. That Honolulu be requested to check files and furnish pertinent information to Los Angeles and the Bureau.

sch

JA

R

G

MA

DW

V

b6
b7C

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

NFA 132 0A 166

1963 MAY 13 PM 5 42

0 L38003 COLLECT WUX AVALON CALIF 13 1240P PDT

DANIEL K INOUYE SENATOR 442

CONCERNING [REDACTED] WASHDC

HAVE YOUR STAFF PICK UP MY PROJECTION DEVICE ON INBOUND FLIGHT
2 DC MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET HIM YOUR CAMPAIGN MANAGER KNOWS
HIM WELL 707 FLIGHT IS CHARGED TO YOUR CAMPAIGN THANK YOU
NINE PELE NTO CONCERNING [REDACTED] AND 2 DC 707 PPC

b6
b7C

*Answer.
21AL
TWA*

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

94 - 52653

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 2, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT:

ET AL.;
ET AL. -
VICTIMS
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

b6
b7C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

During the course of the investigation concerning captioned case, the Richmond Office interviewed two prostitutes who advised that during the period between January and March, 1963, they associated with an individual who identified himself to them as Senator Daniel Inouye from Hawaii.

It was alleged that Senator Inouye had one of the prostitutes visit with him in the Statler Hilton Hotel after meeting her in the Gaslight Club, Washington, D. C., and then requested her to talk "filthy" to him, which she did, and received \$50 for this service.

The prostitutes advised that on a later date they met the individual they believed to be the Senator and accompanied him to the Senate Office Building around midnight where they occupied a room having Senator Inouye's name on the door. They stated that this individual at that time had them remove all of their clothing except for their high heeled shoes and he, in turn, removed his clothing, following which he chased the girls around the room. After catching the girls, he would release them without physically molesting them. They advised that at this time the individual believed to be the Senator also requested that they talk "filthy" to him, and the prostitutes commented that he got his "kicks" out of this type of activity, and when he decided to terminate the activities of the evening, he paid them \$100 and cab fare home.

The Richmond Office was instructed to locate and reinterview these prostitutes since the description as originally given by them as allegedly that of Senator Inouye did not clearly indicate the person they referred to was in fact Senator Inouye. It is to be noted that Senator Daniel K. Inouye was born September 7, 1924, in Honolulu and is a Democrat serving in the U. S. Senate from Hawaii, has his right arm missing at the shoulder as the result of a war injury and he wears no false arm or replacement device.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - 94-52653

SFM:cjr:jsk
(9)

APR 13 1964

XEROX

APR 8 1964

APR 8 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 31-89727-

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

RE: [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

The Bureau received the results of the reinterview with these prostitutes on 3/20/64 and they have advised that the individual they believed was Senator Inouye had no missing limbs, appeared to be in his late 30's or early 40's, was 5'7" tall, weighed in excess of [REDACTED] pounds and suffered from a [REDACTED] condition. They further described this person as having a [REDACTED] who was [REDACTED] when he walked."

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b7C

One of the prostitutes stated that the individual who identified himself as Senator Inouye reportedly possessed a [REDACTED] plant in the Islands and allegedly was a [REDACTED] in that [REDACTED] was on his door in the Senate Office Building and further that this individual's father was allegedly a Senator.

ACTION

Based on the description made available by the prostitutes in this instance, the individual they originally referred to as Senator Inouye is not identical with Senator Daniel K. Inouye from Hawaii, and this memorandum is being submitted to set the record straight. ORIGINAL ALLEGATION ON INOUE WAS NOT DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE BUREAU.

Washington Field is conducting intensive investigation concerning captioned case regarding possible White Slave Traffic Act violation.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: f, JHM, mis, K, MS, [circled], Jeth, JP]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MOHR

1 E: 5/5/64

FROM : N. P. CALTAN

SUBJECT: EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEARS 1955 THROUGH 1964
HONOLULU FIELD DIVISION

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

[REDACTED] Accounts Branch, Department of Justice, furnished the attached copy of a letter addressed to the Attorney General under date of 4/27/64, from U. S. Senator Daniel K. Inoué of Hawaii in which he requests captioned information. It will be noted in second paragraph that the Senator specifies "the total amounts spent by your Department in (underscoring supplied) Hawaii---." The Bureau has no way of determining the amount spent in Hawaii. The only information we have is the total expenditures for the maintenance of the office there regardless of whether the expenditure was made in Hawaii or in the United States and the articles shipped to Hawaii. However, it is believed that approximately 80 per cent of the expenditures would be in Hawaii. The last similar request of this nature was made by the Library of Congress in January, 1963, at which time we furnished the figures for the fiscal years 1957 through 1960. There follows a tabulation showing the total actual cost for fiscal years 1955 through 1963, and the estimated cost for fiscal year 1964:

Fiscal Year

Total Expenditures

1955	\$201,719
1956	229,606
1957	233,997*
1958	246,879*
1959	241,290*
1960	270,249*
1961	327,680
1962	325,993
1963	351,282
1964 (Estimated)	389,647

*These figures furnished in January, 1963, for a request of the Library of Congress.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that [REDACTED] be furnished the above figures.

Enclosure

WCJ:djl

(6)

64 MAY 15 1964

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-17-111

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 9/1/64

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR

1230 only
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

On 9/1/64, the following were afforded a special tour of the Bureau's facilities at Washington, D. C., by SA William H. Burke, Special Investigative Division.

NAME	ADDRESS	TITLE
Mrs. Kame Inouye	Honolulu, Hawaii	
[Redacted]	Honolulu, Hawaii	
[Redacted]	Honolulu, Hawaii	
and party		

b6
b7C

Remarks:

Mrs. Inouye and [Redacted] are the mother and sister, respectively, of Daniel K. Inouye, United States Senator from Hawaii. [Redacted] is a relative of the senator's wife. Four other friends of the senator also accompanied the Inouye family on the tour.

b6
b7C

REC 8

94-52653-12
NOT RECORDED

8 SEP 8 1964

EX 110

1 - Tour Room

WHB:jm
(4)

80 SEP 16 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12/3/64

FROM : SAC, Honolulu

ATT: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

SUBJECT: DANIEL K. INOUE
U. S. Senator
State of Hawaii

Attached is one copy of a letter from SAC, Honolulu, to Senator INOUE.

I had a very pleasant visit with Senator INOUE about a week ago, when he was in Hawaii, and he particularly commented on the tremendous interest displayed by many young people in taking a tour of the FBI Headquarters and witnessing the excellent firearms demonstration. He said as a matter of fact, he finds it quite difficult to interest these young people in tours of the Smithsonian Institute, Archives Building, etc., because by far the FBI tour takes preference over all others. He said that he keeps a supply of used targets in his office so that if some youngster comes back from the tour without a target, he is able to provide one to fill the gap. These targets are much sought after prizes.

Senator INOUE said that he has never taken a tour of the FBI Headquarters and, as a matter of fact, has never seen the FBI firearms demonstration. I told the Senator that we would be very glad to arrange for a special tour of FBI Headquarters.

It is suggested that the Bureau through the Liaison Section informally contact Senator INOUE and arrange for a special tour of our headquarters at his earliest convenience.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Honolulu

RLF:ejg
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC-40

10 JAN 13 1965

10 JAN 13 1965



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

206 Dillingham Building
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

December 3, 1964

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
The United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Inouye:

At our recent luncheon at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel you evidenced an interest in law enforcement problems. I mentioned that our good friends at the Honolulu Police Department were keenly aware of the changes taking place and, for training purposes, had requested 30 extra copies of an article entitled "New Concepts in the Criminal Law," which appeared in the August 1964 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. I am enclosing a copy of this article, and also a pamphlet entitled "Cooperation, The Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement," which I believe you may find interesting.

It was a real pleasure to be able to visit with you as a guest of [redacted] at the special "Chef's Table" luncheon, and I am looking forward to seeing you again in the not too distant future.

b6
b7C

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

RAY L. FAISST
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures

- 1 - addressee
- 1 - Bureau
- 1 - Honolulu

RLF:cjg
(3)

ENCLOSURE 7d 52653 13

BA

June 22, 1965

94-52653 14

REC-114

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

JUN 22 2 09 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

My dear Senator:

Your letter of June 18th has been received and I am enclosing some material which contains suggestions all of us can use in the fight against communism. Your constituent may also want to read my books, "Masters of Deceit" and "A Study of Communism." They were written to help readers gain an insight into the true nature of communist activities, both in this country and abroad. They may be available at his local library.

Your constituent may be interested in knowing that this Bureau does not maintain a bibliography such as he requested, and, therefore, I regret I cannot be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Inouye is an individual with whom we have had limited correspondence and there is no derogatory information concerning him.

WAM:dl's (4)

Enclosures (2)

Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 25
JUN 22 1965
COMM-FBI

F114

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten signatures and stamps:
M...
J...
J...
Comm

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA., CHAIRMAN
JOHN STENNIS, MISS.
HARRY FLOOD BYRD, VA.
STUART SYMINGTON, MO.
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.
HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
STEPHEN M. YOUNG, OHIO
DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII
THOMAS J. MCINTYRE, N.H.
DANIEL B. BREWSTER, MD.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE
STROM THURMOND, S.C.
JACK MILLER, IOWA
JOHN G. TOWER, TEX.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

June 18, 1965

CHARLES B. KIRBOW, CHIEF CLERK

*M
22*

*5
MR*

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

One of my constituents has requested
sample literature and a bibliography
of material on how best to fight the
Communist menace.

Any information which you may have
will be welcomed.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

94-52653-14

3 JUN 23 1965

REC-114

DKI:co

*nml
ack 6-22-65
WAM:dlr*

*T
sent*

JUN 21 1965

Marrell
CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE:

7/2/65

FROM : J. J. CASPER

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR USED TARGETS ;
OFFICE OF SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE (HAWAII)

[redacted] of Senator Inouye's office called. She wanted to obtain 5 or 6 used targets from the range for the Senator.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Training Division furnish these used targets to Crime Records Division for delivery to the Senator's office.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JJC:hd
4

ST-116

REC-24

JUL 8 1965

JWO

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: *SEPT. 16, 1968*

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

DRUCK K.

Page S10734. Senator Inouye, (D) Hawaii, stated "while Mr. Agnew is still apologizing for his 'soft on communism' charge, Mr. Nixon now suggests that Hubert Humphrey is soft on crime. - - - Hubert Humphrey is the one candidate who has directly faced the forces of crime in America. As mayor of Minneapolis, he strengthened the police force, rid the city of racketeers and won an FBI award for effective law enforcement."

Original filed in: 11-33

94-52600-
NOT RECORDED
195 OCT 7 1968

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for *9/13/68* was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau *252* case or subject matter files.

59 OCT 17 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 8/29/68

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Bishop

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL
FOR NAME CHECKS ON
SENATORS FRED HARRIS;
DANIEL INOUE; and
EDMUND MUSKIE

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Attorney General called at 12:05 p.m. today and stated that "the man" (presumably Vice President Humphrey), had called and needed immediate name checks on the captioned individuals. The AG specified that he had to have the results of these checks within 30 minutes. I told the AG this was short notice; however, we would do what we could.

I called the AG back at 12:25 p.m., and told him

(1) that the FBI had never had any reason, nor had the FBI ever been requested to conduct an investigation concerning any of the three Senators;

(2) there appeared to be no information of any pertinence of a derogatory nature in FBI files concerning any of the three Senators;

(3) the FBI had enjoyed a cordial relationship with all three Senators.

The AG asked if my check of these names had included their Internal Revenue files. I told him it had not. He asked how long such a check would take. I told him it would take a considerable time inasmuch as it would be necessary for Internal Revenue Service headquarters to ask regional offices to produce the files in question. The AG stated he was afraid this would cause too much speculation and therefore he did not desire to request that this be done. He asked that his call be kept strictly confidential.

The AG was not advised that our check was based on current, up-to-date cards that are kept on the various representatives of Congress.

ACTION: For record purposes.

NOT RECORDED

101 SEP 3 1968

17 AUG 30 1968

SEP 3 1968

ADD:CSH (3)

NAME CHECK

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-60379-8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2013
F43M21K44

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-144424)

DATE: 8/4/67

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-70877) (P)

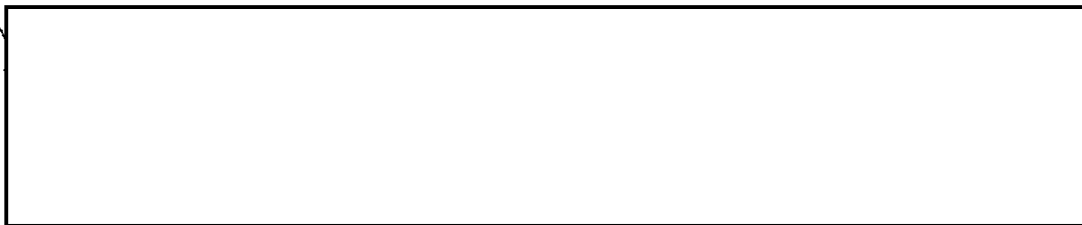
SUBJECT: IS-CH
(OO: BUREAU)

b7D

ReWFOlet dated 6/21/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a list of additional names and addresses of persons whose requests for validation of their passports for travel to Communist China have been approved, on the dates indicated, by the Passport Office, U.S. Department of State. Validation of these passports, as distinguished from approval of validation, is set forth when indicated in the records of the Domestic Operations Division, Passport Office, and the Passport Numbers are set forth when known.

In addition to the individuals listed whose requests for validation of their passports for travel to Communist China were approved, the following four persons requests for such validation was not approved on the grounds that they did not qualify within the general categories for which such validation is currently considered:



b6
b7C

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 9)
- 1 - WFO

CBF:emb
(3)

4-17-88
CLASSIFIED BY SP9 CBT/PCT
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6
256,610

94-52653-
NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 25 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

240

57 AUG 23 1967

94-52653



WFO 105-70877

~~SECRET~~



b6
b7C

The information from the records of the Domestic Operations Division, Adjudications Branch, Passport Office, U.S. Department of State (USDS), was obtained by SA CHARLES B. FINDLEY, JR., and additional names will be furnished to the Bureau when made available by the Passport Office.

~~SECRET~~

WFO 105-70877

CBF:emb

1

[redacted] care of Knight Newspapers, Inc., 1195 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., 20004. On February 6, 1967, his request for validation of his passport for travel to North Vietnam and Communist China was approved and he was advised to apply for a passport if he had not already done so and that a new passport would be validated accordingly.

b6
b7C

[redacted] On January 31, 1967, his request for validation of his passport for travel to Albania and Communist China was approved and he was advised to furnish his passport (Number not given) to the Passport Agency in San Francisco, California, for the necessary validations.

[redacted] [redacted] for 'Christianity and Crisis'. On February 10, 1967, the Passport Office advised [redacted] 'Christianity and Crisis', 537 West 121st Street, New York, New York 10027, that the Passport Office had approved of his request for the validation of the passport of [redacted] [redacted] for 'Christianity and Crisis' for travel to North Vietnam and Communist China. He was advised that [redacted] should present his passport to the New York Passport Agency, New York, New York, for the necessary validation.

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[redacted], Mountain Trail, Croton-on-Hudson, New York 10520. On February 15, 1967, the Passport Office approved his request to validate his passport for travel to Communist China and his passport (number not stated) was returned to him validated accordingly.

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b7C

[redacted] the Honolulu Advertiser, Post Office Box 3110, Honolulu, Hawaii 96802. On February 6, 1967, the Passport Office approved his request for validation of his passport for travel to China and North Vietnam and he was advised to forward his passport to the Honolulu Passport Agency, Honolulu, Hawaii for the necessary validation.

CLASSIFIED BY 3105/10/11
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] and his wife [redacted] Terra Linda High School, 320 Nova Albion Way, San Rafael, California 94903. On January 31, 1967, the State Department approved the request of [redacted] and his wife to travel to Communist China and they were advised to present their passports (numbers not given) to the San Francisco Passport Agency for the necessary validation.

b6
b7C

[redacted] of the "National Catholic Reporter." On February 10, 1967, the Passport Office advised [redacted] of the "National Catholic Reporter," Post Office Box 281, Kansas City, Missouri 64141, that it had approved of his request to validate the passport of [redacted] of the "National Catholic Reporter," for travel to North Vietnam and Communist China. He advised [redacted] to forward [redacted] passport (number not given) to the Passport Office, Washington, D. C., for the necessary validation.

0 INOUYE, DANIEL K. (U.S. Senator), U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. On January 20, 1967, the Passport Office approved of his request for validation of his passport for travel to Communist China and his regular passport (number not given) was validated for travel to Communist China and forwarded to him along with his official passport number Y498348.

[redacted] (Professor), Western Reserve University, 2035 Abington Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44105. On January 24, 1967, his request for permission to travel to Communist China was approved and he was advised that he should present his passport (number not given) to the Passport Office, Washington, D.C. for the necessary validation.

b6
b7C

[redacted] care of the New York Times, United Nations Bureau, United Nations, New York 10017. On January 31, 1967, his request for travel to Communist China was approved and his passport (number not given) was validated accordingly and forwarded to him.

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] On February 10, 1967, the Passport Office advised [redacted]

[redacted], it had approved his request for validation of the passport of [redacted], for travel to North Vietnam and Communist China. He was advised to present [redacted] passport to the New York Passport Agency for the necessary validation.

b6
b7C

[redacted] (Professor), Pacific Union College, Angwin, California 94508. On February 17, 1967, his request for approval for permission to travel to Communist China was approved and his passport number [redacted] was validated accordingly and forwarded to him.

[redacted], Care of Bureau of Security and Counselor Affairs, Department of State, Room 6811, Washington, D. C. 20520. On February 17, 1967, his request to validate his passport (number not given) for travel to North Vietnam and Communist China was approved and his passport, validated accordingly was forwarded to him at the above address.

[redacted], Bureau of Security and Counselor Affairs, U.S. Department of State, Room 6811, advised that [redacted] is a journalist for the "Baltimore Sun," Baltimore, Maryland.

[redacted] (Professor), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Biology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. On January 24, 1967, his request for permission to travel to Communist China was approved and he was advised to present his passport (number not given) to the Boston Passport Agency, Boston, Massachusetts, for the necessary validation.

b6
b7C

[redacted] On February 21, 1967, his request for permission to travel to North Vietnam and Communist China was approved. His passport (number not given) was validated accordingly and forwarded to him.

[redacted] (Reverend). On February 10, 1967, the Passport Office advised the Reverend [redacted] Paulist Newman Press, 21 Harristown Road, Glen Rock, New Jersey 07452, that his request for validation of the passport of Reverend [redacted] for travel to North Vietnam and Communist China had been approved and that he should present his passport to the New York Passport Agency for the necessary validation.

b6
b7C

[redacted] On February 2, 1967, the Passport Office advised [redacted] "Saturday Review," 380 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017, that it had approved his request for the validation of the passport of [redacted] for travel to Communist China, North Vietnam, North Korea, and Albania. It was stated that the Honolulu, Hawaii Passport Agency would be notified to validate his passport accordingly upon presentation of the passport at that Agency.

[redacted], Arnart Imports, Inc., New York, New York 10010. On January 24, 1967, he was advised that his request for permission to travel to Communist China had been approved and that he should present his passport (number not given) to the New York Passport Agency for the necessary validation.

b6
b7C

In addition to the above on January 20, 1967, the Passport Office advised [redacted] of the American Broadcasting Company, 1124 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. that it had approved his request for validation of the passports of [redacted]

[redacted] for travel to Communist China and North Vietnam. It was stated that they should present their passports (numbers not given) to the Passport Office, Washington, D. C. for the necessary validation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 9-22-65

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: FBI TV SERIES
"WILL THE REAL TRAITOR PLEASE STAND UP?"

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

There is attached a letter from Senator Daniel K. Inouye to Mr. Leonard Goldenson, President, American Broadcasting Company, (undated) congratulating Mr. Goldenson on the fact that the above-captioned program entitled "Will the Real Traitor Please Stand Up?" has been cancelled. The Director has asked for the facts.

At the beginning of our series we asked throughout the Bureau for suggestions relative to good programs. Special Agent Donald G. Hanning, who suffered untold misery at the hands of the Japanese in a Japanese prison camp during World War II, brought up the suggestion of a case entitled "Tomoya Kawakita" with alias "Meatball." SA Hanning was personally familiar with the viciousness of the subject. Kawakita tortured many members of the U.S. Armed Services. He was a remembrance of horror and brutal punishment in the minds of numerous prisoners of war, including SA Hanning. The subject took delight in striking prisoners with a wooden sword and starving them to death. The subject did this in spite of the fact that he was an American citizen of Japanese ancestry who had gone to Japan to further his education shortly before the outbreak of World War II. After Pearl Harbor he volunteered his services to the Japanese Army, was rejected for physical reasons but was made a civilian interpreter in the Prisoner of War camp.

On October 6, 1946, a former U.S. Army sergeant was shopping in one of the Los Angeles larger department stores. He suddenly recognized the subject. This former sergeant took the subject's license number and reported all facts in his possession to the San Diego Office of the FBI. From this license number our San Diego Office identified Kawakita.

On June 5, 1947, FBI Agents arrested Kawakita. After several postponements and continuances at the request of the defense attorney, Kawakita was brought to trial in Los Angeles on June 18, 1948. Numerous former prisoners of war unhesitatingly identified him. Many of them testified as to the brutal punishment they suffered at his hands. On September 2, 1948, the jury returned

Enclosure
1 - M. A. Jones

CDD:mlk (3)

ENCLOSURE

94-52653

NOT RECORDED
145 OCT 12 1965

6 OCT 11 1965

50 OCT 13 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-60700-319

DeLoach to Mohr memorandum
RE: FBI TV SERIES

a verdict finding Kawakita guilty of treason. On October 5, 1948, Kawakita was sentenced to die in the gas chamber at San Quentin. In passing the death sentence the judge said "His crime is not against a few American prisoners of war, it is against the whole people of this country. In our history, traitors always have been held worse than murderers; murder violates only a few but treason violates all. Under the common law traitors were drawn and quartered but today the law permits the life of a traitor to be spared. But to do so would dishonor the memory of Private Sadao Munemort (Nisei Congressional Medal of Honor winner) and all the other Americans of Japanese ancestry who died for the land of their birth."

Appeals were taken by Kawakita's attorneys to the United States Court of Appeals and to the United States Supreme Court. On June 2, 1952, the United States Supreme Court upheld Kawakita's conviction. On October 29, 1953, the President of the United States commuted the death sentence of Kawakita, changing it to life imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

This was one of the most heinous examples of torture in World War II. The FBI solved this case and received great acclaim in papers all over the country concerning the arrest of Kawakita.

I talked to the studio regarding this matter. It seems that when the program was recently being filmed an assistant county attorney in Irving, California, applied to the studio for a job as an "extra." He was a Japanese-American. He was turned down. However, 95% of the cast were Japanese Americans and performed very well during the program. The assistant county attorney later got in touch with the editor of a Japanese American newspaper, Mr. Harry K. Honda, and protested the fact that this program would put Japanese Americans in a bad light. Editor Honda obviously wrote Senator Inouye and he in turn wrote the American Broadcasting Company network. The result is that the program has apparently been cancelled. The assistant county attorney claimed he represented the Japanese American citizens league. FBI files reflect that the Japanese American Citizens League befriended subject Kawakita during his trial and did everything possible to have him acquitted.

In order to avoid any possible unfavorable publicity regarding this matter the studio even presented scripts to editors of various Japanese American newspapers and Japanese groups. The only protest apparently came from the assistant county attorney in question and one [redacted] who is with the Japanese American Citizens League.

b6
b7C

DeLoach to Mohr memorandum
RE: FBI TV SERIES

The script in question was thoroughly reviewed at FBI Headquarters and while it was approved as an above-average script reflecting both Identification and Laboratory work on the part of the FBI, it did not reflect the horror of the many incidents committed by Kawakita. This would have been a good program. The script differentiated between individuals of Kawakita's ilk and those loyal Japanese Americans who are good United States citizens.

OBSERVATIONS:

It seems a shame that the FBI's good work in this case cannot be more fully exhibited to the American public through the medium of television. It appears quite obvious that Leonard Goldenson, President of ABC, has bowed to the pressure of politics. On the other hand, this however is a matter between the Japanese American Citizens League, a lobbying group, and the ABC Network. The FBI has ^{not} been contacted regarding the matter and the only communication we have received is a copy of the letter from Senator Inouye to Goldenson.

ACTION:

None. I do not feel that we should even acknowledge the copy of the letter which Senator Inouye sent to Goldenson.

PMW - ~~✓~~ ✓
It is a shame ABC didn't
have the "guts" to go through
with it.
J

COPY

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Mr. Leonard Goldenson, President
American Broadcasting Company
7 West 66th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Mr. Goldenson:

Congratulations on the good sense displayed in your decision regarding the cancellation of the controversial first episode from the series, "Will the Real Traitor Please Stand Up?"

If these episodes are reputedly being done from actual files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, then it is quite obvious some liberty was taken in writing the episode referred to above. Although I am not aware of how precisely the presentation was to have been made, the nature of the criticisms so far directed against that segment of the series has been such that I believe grave injustice was being done.

As far as I know, no such incident as described in the story has ever taken place. TV stories presented with reported FBI backing should be as authentic as possible.

With warmest regards,

Very sincerely,

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKL:ld

bcc:
PACIFIC CITIZEN
Federal Bureau of Investigation

b6
b7C

6 OCT 11 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

145 OCT 12 1965

ENCLOSURE

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187

EXP. PROC. 37
SEP 22 1965

SEP 15 1965

SEP 11 1965

SEP 22 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Bishop *VB*

DATE: 9-17-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE
(D - HAWAII)
STATEMENT IN CONGRESSIONAL
RECORD CONCERNING FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-19-88 BY SP-3 *Chapman*

SYNOPSIS:

In defense of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey's record against crime, Senator Inouye had statement in 9-13-68 issue of the Congressional Record which stated that Humphrey, while mayor of Minneapolis, Minnesota, received "FBI award for effective law enforcement." Logical Bureau and Minneapolis Office files contain no record of any such award.

DETAILS:

The 9-13-68 issue of the Congressional Record, page S10734, (copy attached), contains a statement by Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii in defense of Vice President Humphrey's record against crime. This statement notes that Humphrey, "As mayor of Minneapolis, ... strengthened the police force, rid the city of racketeers and won an FBI award for effective law enforcement."

An examination of logical Bureau and Minneapolis Office files (as requested telephonically) disclosed no record of any such award given by the Bureau to Vice President Humphrey when he was mayor of Minneapolis.

Files do reveal that Humphrey won election as mayor on a "cleanup" platform that promised to completely reorganize the Minneapolis Police Department. In this effort, Humphrey did seek the advice of the Bureau and, in fact, appointed as his police chief a National Academy graduate whom Humphrey knew we considered favorably for that position. Humphrey even visited the Director during his administration as mayor and invited Mr. Hoover to visit the city of Minneapolis some time in the future for the purpose of viewing the changes (presumably in the Police Department) that had taken place. The Director, of course, made no commitments in this regard.

RECOMMENDATION:

ENCLOSURE For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JHC:jak (6)

1 - Mr. Bishop

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-92715-1

REC 49
EX 110
OCT 7 1968

94-52653-116

SEP 30 1968

just rights to organize and to bargain collectively. Government became a symbol of the effort to see that "law and order" was maintained in the sweat-shops of America.

Did these practices succeed? Perhaps for a while, but not in the long run. Government by injunction did not succeed in establishing stable labor relations in America because it was government without justice for the workingman. Such practices failed to create productivity or efficiency or stability commensurate with the capability of our nation. So strikes became more, rather than less frequent, and picket-line violence more rather than less common. For a time it seemed that the division between management and labor in this country was truly the kind of class struggle that Karl Marx had predicted would be the eventual outcome of a capitalist economy. Marx was proved wrong, and one major reason was that this nation finally faced up to its responsibilities and gave workers the justice which had been denied them so long, in passing the Wagner Act.

Today—while there is much still to be done—we can take pride in the results. We have institutionalized the process of collective bargaining, and what is more, we have left it largely free from heavy government restrictions. Collective bargaining is free to establish a guaranteed annual wage, free to establish retirement and welfare plans for millions of workers and their families, free to deal with the vexing problems of automation, free to serve as an instrument for assuring a fair share of the national economy to American workers.

Of course, there are those who say that we shouldn't have anymore strikes—that the hard-won gains of labor are now secure and that the right to strike should therefore be regarded as a philosophical relic once useful but no longer appropriate or worthy of recognition. But they are mistaken. The right to strike is in most cases what makes collective bargaining work, and collective bargaining and a free, vigorous and effective trade union movement remain a vital part of the American way.

There are also those who would turn the clock back a half-century to make labor once again subject to antitrust laws. They are equally mistaken.

If many American workers now enjoy prosperity, it is largely because they have not been denied justice. And what is true for prosperous workmen is even more true for impoverished men who have no jobs at all.

Guns and night-sticks may bring "law and order" to a Chicago or to a Prague, but they cannot—even without brutality—bring tranquility. Police and National Guardsmen may terrorize and arrest dissenters, but they can never stifle dissent.

Reactionary attacks against court decisions that affirm the Constitution by merely requiring poor and ignorant defendants to be advised of their basic rights—such as to see a lawyer or to refuse to incriminate themselves which educated defendants and hardened criminals already know they possess—may appeal to some who seek a convenient scapegoat on which to blame increases in crime. But they certainly will not have the effect of materially reducing crime in our streets. Laws whose enforcement depends on the ignorance of the accused do not even deserve the name of law.

The way to stop the increase in crime—and it must be stopped—is to seek out and eliminate the root causes of crime: unemployment, poverty, slums, and ignorance. We must deter men from committing crime, but we shall not be successful until we can show them that the way to a different life is open to all those who abide by the law.

Let us not delude ourselves into thinking that "law and order" can be a substitute for law and justice. And if we are really to solve the problems which now beset us, it is law and justice that we must have.

HUBERT HUMPHREY IS LEADER IN FIGHT ON CRIME

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, while Mr. Agnew is still apologizing for his "soft on communism" charge, Mr. Nixon now suggests that HUBERT HUMPHREY is soft on crime.

The Republican presidential candidate is as poorly informed as his running mate when he says that Mr. HUMPHREY is "tragically naive" on the issue of crime in America.

HUBERT HUMPHREY is the one candidate who has directly faced the forces of crime in America. As mayor of Minneapolis, he strengthened the police force, rid the city of racketeers and won an FBI award for effective law enforcement.

In his campaign Mr. HUMPHREY has advanced—and will continue to advance—a program of strong action to combat crime in America. From Mr. HUMPHREY, we get a plan of action. From Mr. Nixon, we get only cheap tricks.

It is now Mr. Nixon's turn to look at the evidence of the Humphrey record, and then apologize.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

GUN CONTROL ACT OF 1968

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The BILL CLERK. A bill (S. 3633) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for better control of the interstate traffic in firearms.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DODD obtained the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, without losing his right to the floor?

Mr. DODD. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the previous order the Chair recognizes the senior Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I shall be very brief this morning. There are some things that I think should be said about S. 3633, the measure now before us.

I repeat what I said yesterday. I believe a great many people are pleased that we are now at this point, particularly those who worked so hard for so many years to see a strong firearms control bill before the Senate and the House of Representatives.

On July 24, 1968, the House of Representatives passed its long arms control bill, while the Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate was reporting favorably its version of the same piece of legislation which we are now discussing. I think they both represent significant advances. And they are the end products of millions of words of testimony, dozens of days of hearings, thousands of pages of transcript, and scores of versions of bills and amendments. Many people worked hard on this matter for a long time. They have a right to be pleased that we are here now.

President Johnson signed the omnibus crime bill, which included title IV, on June 19, 1968, and the long gun amendment was ordered to be reported by the Judiciary Committee in July.

I would like to make it clear that these are the best firearms laws ever considered by Congress in the history of this country. That point should be emphasized. It troubles me, therefore, to witness the misunderstanding of the legislative process, and that is the only way I can account for it, and the legislative word that is evident among so many people.

I make this statement to clear up perhaps some of the misunderstanding. What I have said about these bills was true when title IV was passed by the Senate last May and it is even more true since July 24.

I simply do not understand the attitude of some people who have greeted this legislation as they have done when it was reported to the Senate by the Committee on the Judiciary. I do not know where they get their information, but it is misleading and it is not helpful to those who want to see a sensible gun-control law passed in this Congress.

Typical of what I am talking about is an article which was published in the New York Times on July 25, 1968. That newspaper prides itself on its comprehensive coverage of activities in Congress. However, apparently it was victimized or it made some mistake because it clearly distorted what actually happened on the floor of the House of Representatives and in the executive session of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The editorial stated that S. 3633, which we are now considering, the long gun amendment, reported by the Committee on the Judiciary "can only be branded as a phony bill." Then, two paragraphs

ENCLOSURE 94-33653-16

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Bishop *PB*

DATE: August 19, 1969

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

SUBJECT: SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE (D - HAWAII)
INFORMATION CONCERNING DISSEMINATION MADE
BY BUREAU OF INFORMATION REGARDING MARTIN
LUTHER KING

Reference Malmfeldt to Bishop memorandum of 8/15/69 wherein Mr. DeLoach suggested that he and Inspector Bowers personally deliver the enclosed letter dated 8/18/69 to Senator Inouye.

Contact with the Senator's secretary on 8/19/69 revealed the Senator and both of his top assistants are out of Washington and not scheduled to return until 9/3/69.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed letter be delivered by Bowers to the Senator's secretary and that she be advised at that time that Mr. DeLoach would like to call on the Senator upon his return to Washington to discuss any additional questions he may have concerning his inquiry about Martin Luther King.

He will not be given any confidential information.

Encl.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
- 1 - Mr. Jones

ST-113

REC-73

94-52653-17

Bowers should deliver note & nothing further said.

DWB:clw
(8) *clw*

10 AUG 22 1969

58 AUG 28 1969
129

AUG 25 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/79 BY 9803 RDD/mt

CORRESPONDENCE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-

August 18, 1969

REC-73 94-52653-18

ST-113

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

Your letter of August 13th has been received.

You may be assured that any dissemination of information regarding Martin Luther King made by this Bureau to officials in the Executive Branch of the Government was on the basis of their proper interest in the subject matter involved. In my letter of August 8, 1969, I made absolutely no implication whatsoever that any of these officials "leaked" such information. Under the circumstances, I do not believe that any purpose would be served in identifying the individuals to whom the pertinent information was furnished.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

12/4/79

9803 RDD/mly



Delivered
8-20-69
DWB

LMG:mmm (4)

mm

NOTE: See G. E. Malmfeldt to Mr. Bishop memo dated 8/15/69 captioned "Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D - Hawaii), Information Concerning Dissemination Made By Bureau of Information Regarding Martin Luther King."

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

AUG 25 1969

58 AUG 28 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 8-15-69

FROM : G. E. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT: SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE (D - HAWAII)
INFORMATION CONCERNING DISSEMINATION MADE
BY BUREAU OF INFORMATION REGARDING MARTIN
LUTHER KING

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D - Hawaii with whom we have had limited but cordial correspondence), by letter of 8-13-69, has inquired as to our dissemination of information regarding Martin Luther King. Recommended that attached letter be directed to Senator Inouye advising him that our dissemination was on the basis of the proper interest of those to whom FBI disseminated and that no purpose would be served in identifying those government officials.

By letter 8-6-69, Senator Inouye made reference to an article in the 7-27-69 issue of Parade magazine regarding the immoral conduct of King, and the wiretap on King. Inouye inquired as to whether the FBI had released any information obtained from the wiretap. By letter 8-8-69 Inouye was advised that the FBI did not "leak" information regarding King and that, in keeping with our responsibilities, we disseminated information concerning King on a high-level basis within the Executive Branch of the Government. In his letter of 8-13-69, Inouye asks for the identities of the officials who received confidential information on King and inquires whether our letter of 8-8-69 implied that these officials may have been responsible for any leak of data on King. On this letter the Director noted "I am not implying anything. H."

ST-113 REG-73 94-52653-18

The FBI has made dissemination of information on King to various high levels of the Government including the White House, the Vice President, the Attorney General, and intelligence agencies. We should not disclose identities of the officials to whom we have disseminated information. If we give Senator Inouye any such list, other members of Congress will expect similar treatment in other Bureau matters. In addition, the furnishing of any list to the Senator might also cause him to inquire of the officials on the list whether or not they leaked any data on King, and causing them to be displeased with the FBI for disclosing their identities as recipients of sensitive information on King.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Malmfeldt

LMG:mr (5)

CONTINUED - OVER

CORRESPONDENCE

AUG 25 1969

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-1

Memorandum to Mr. Bishop
Re: Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D - Hawaii)

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Senator Inouye.

JAV

Suggest Inspector
Bowers and I personally
deliver this letter.

J

OK.

JAV

WCD

TSE

sk

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 13, 1969

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to thank you for your prompt response to my inquiry concerning the "leak" of information in the Federal Bureau files on Dr. Martin Luther King. I can well understand and approve of the regulations which require that such files be maintained as confidential.

I would like to inquire, however, as to what officials "on a high level basis within the Executive Branch of the Government" received such confidential information. I wish also to inquire whether in your letter you are implying that such information as may have been leaked came therefore from one or more of these officials.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:bh

[Handwritten: I am not implying anything.]
177K XPROX
AUG 25 1969

REC 94-52653-19

ST-113

12 AUG 14 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

Malmefeldt to Bishop memo
8-15-69 LMB: num

ack mml
8/18/69 LMB num

249
70 SEP 2 1969
COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-114

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop *JB*

FROM : M. A. Jones *M. A. Jones*

SUBJECT: CRITICAL ARTICLE APPEARING IN
APRIL 20, 1971, ISSUE OF
"HAWAII TRIBUNE-HERALD"

DATE: 5-6-71

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop *✓*
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

By letter dated 4-27-71, the Honolulu Office has forwarded a copy of an article by [redacted] appearing in captioned paper. This article refers to admissions by U. S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye that he had had his telephones checked for bugs. Elsewhere [redacted] speaks of FBI "bugging" and notes he had previously assumed that such activities were restricted to criminal and security subjects. He states it is "frightening" that a Senator should be concerned enough to have to check his phone to see if it was "bugged" and concludes, "Any man--including the untouchable Hoover who can create this kind of a shaky and suspicious climate--has outlived his usefulness in public life and is overdue for retirement." Honolulu notes that [redacted] is News Editor of this paper and reportedly is considered to be anti-law enforcement.

Special Agent in Charge (SAC) Richard D. Rogge also enclosed a personal letter dated 4-27-71, which he had prepared for [redacted]. In this letter he objects to the unfair treatment afforded by [redacted] article and points out that [redacted] apparently devised a theory and then attempted to prove it through innuendo and false assumptions.

Mr. Rogge requests Bureau approval of his letter to [redacted] and asks that if it is approved, it be mailed here to [redacted] and that Honolulu be advised what action was taken. He noted that there was a mailing delay which prevented this newspaper from being received at the Honolulu Office prior to 4-26-71.

OBSERVATION:

This is an excellent letter and is a good refutation of [redacted] charges. It is felt, however, that since it is being sent by Mr. Rogge, it would be more appropriate for it to be mailed in Honolulu rather than in Washington,

Enclosure *sent 5-7-71*

- 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
- 1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure

CJH:cl
(75 5 MAY 26 1971)

94-52653-
NOT RECORDED MAY 13 1971
170 MAY 14 1971

CONTINUED - OVER

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: CRITICAL ARTICLE APPEARING IN APRIL 20, 1971, ISSUE OF
"HAWAII TRIBUNE-HERALD"

as Mr. Rogge requests. Accordingly, it is believed we should return this letter to Mr. Rogge and instruct him to redate it and mail it locally.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to Honolulu in line with the foregoing be approved and sent.

JMB

OK

OK

J

V

TEB

LTH

SAC, Honolulu (62-148)

May 7, 1971

Director, FBI

94-52653-

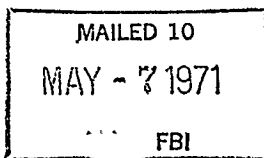
CRITICAL ARTICLE APPEARING IN
APRIL 20, 1971, ISSUE OF
"HAWAII TRIBUNE-HERALD"
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

FILES. ENC. UNIT

Reurlet 4-27-71.

The Bureau has no objection to your proposed letter to [] It is felt, however, that this letter should be mailed in Honolulu rather than Washington. Accordingly, it is being returned to you herewith. It should be redated by you and mailed promptly.

b6
b7C



Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Mohr (detached)
1 - Mr. Bishop (detached)
1 - M. A. Jones (detached)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo dated 5-6-71, captioned "Critical Article Appearing in April 20, 1971, issue of 'Hawaii Tribune-Herald.' "

CJH:cl

(9)

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

56 MAY 21 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

66262

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

206 Dillingham Building
Post Office Box 3858
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

April 27, 1971

[Redacted]

The Hawaii Tribune-Herald
355 Kinooole Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

b6
b7C

Dear [Redacted]

I have just read an article prepared by News Editor Hugh Clark which appeared in the April 20, 1971, issue of the "Hawaii Tribune-Herald." To say the least, I was quite surprised and somewhat distressed at the totally unfair manner in which [Redacted] treated the FBI and its Director, J. Edgar Hoover.

b6
b7C

It would appear [Redacted] has devised his own theory and then set out to prove it by innuendo and false assumptions. He implies the FBI regularly engages in the electronic interception of conversations on a free-wheeling basis. Then to add to his lack of objectivity, he equates a statement by the Honorable Daniel K. Inouye, U. S. Senator from Hawaii, regarding the Senator's actions in having his office and telephones checked by senate electronics technicians to bolster his contention this check was necessitated because of fear of the FBI, although he refrains from specifically so stating, permitting the unwary reader to make the inevitable conclusion based on the ostensibly straight reporting.

The FBI does not and has never initiated the interception of conversations on its own initiative for any imaginary purpose or reason. In fact, Mr. Hoover over the years has proven to be one of the staunchest defenders of individual liberties. He has successfully resisted efforts by well meaning citizens to enlarge our organization into a national police force, insisting that law enforcement belongs within the local community.

- 1 - Bureau (Crime Records)
1 - HN 80-94
1 - HN 62-148 (Tribune-Herald)
1 - HN 62-563 (Inouye)

RDR:ejg
(5)

94-52000-
NOT RECORDED
170 MAY 14 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-52000-1

Of course there are those who have suffered the penalties of intensive FBI investigation, including criminal and subversive elements, and as a well known newspaper reporter once stated, "You gotta say one thing for knockers, they only pick on winners."

For the information of [] the United States Code under Title 18, Sections 2511 and 2512, provides maximum severe penalties of up to \$10,000 fine or 5 years in prison or both for violations of the nature to which [] refers.

[] concludes his article by stating Mr. Hoover is responsible for creating a "shaky and suspicious climate." I suggest that any such "climate" has been created by individuals such as [] who permit themselves the luxury of literary license under the guise of interpretive writing to castigate and demean at will an honored organization and its Director for reasons known only to himself. [] fallacious assumptions, I feel, will be detected by knowledgeable readers who will be in a position to evaluate his article in the light of the demonstrated record of the FBI over the years and be able to determine that his article by its very nature lacks objectivity, is filled with innuendo, and directly contradicts public statements made by such authoritative and respected individuals as the President and the Attorney General of the United States.

While no good purpose would be served in my writing directly to [], since he has amply demonstrated his prejudice and bias towards the FBI, I nevertheless felt it my duty to bring to your attention the above information so that your readers will have an opportunity to see the other side of the picture. In this manner they should be able to evaluate the truth and objectivity of [] article.

Sincerely,

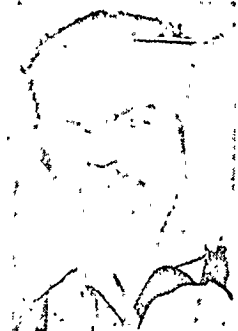
S/DICK

RICHARD D. ROGGE
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Second Thoughts

By HUGH CLARK
T-H News Editor



Sen. Inouye Relates A New Cause For American Fear

We found ourselves last week experiencing a new fear. It's called eavesdropping, wiretapping or bugging. It means someone is listening in on your telephone conversation, and maybe recording it.

We had heard for some years of the controversy in Congress and the courts over the issue of wiretapping and had taken two general positions—one, that it was pretty bad manners socially and, two, quite unconstitutional legally. But it was mostly an academic reaction.

Basically, we had developed a kind of imagery that J. Edgar and his boys were bugging those who were not so nice themselves—you know the proven and identifiable organized criminals and the international spies and agents who would do us in somehow.

Not a very sophisticated reaction to a national issue, to be sure, but a pretty normal one we suspect.

Suddenly, last week. U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye gave us a new perspective on the entire matter.

He admitted matter-of-factly that he has had his home and office telephones checked for "bugs" by the Senate's top electronics man who works under the sergeant-at-arms.

He didn't seem to realize so much he was revealing a heretofore unknown concern. He was just relating a fact of Washington life.

Our immediate question is: if a respected member of the nation's most important and powerful body—the U.S. Senate—cannot feel secure in using his own telephone for fear it might be bugged by a government agency, we are much closer to George Orwell's 1984 than we dare be.

It is not necessary for Sen. Inouye's phone to be tapped. It is frightening to think that he's concerned enough about the matter to have it checked or, as he explained, to have certain persons flatly refuse to discuss matters over the telephone for fear or belief it may be bugged.

Any man—including the untouchable Hoover who can create this kind of a shaky and suspicious climate—has outlived his usefulness in public life and is overdue for retirement.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

HAWAII TRIBUNE HERALD
HAWAII

A-4.

Date: 4/20/71

Edition: ISLAND EDITION

Author: HUGH CLARK

Editor:

Title: SEN. DANIEL K.
INOUE

Character:

or

62-563

Classification: 62-148

Submitting Office: HONOLULU

☐ Being Investigated

94-52653-
ENCLOSURE

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 11, 1972

Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Baker	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Jenkins	_____
Mr. Marshall	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Director Gray:

May I take this opportunity to thank you for inviting me to attend the Graduation Exercises of the FBI National Academy and Dedication of the FBI Academy on September 15th.

Regretfully, due to prior commitments, I will be unable to join you on that day. Your thoughtfulness, however, in including me is most appreciated.

Sincerely,

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:jmo

(D - HAWAII)

EX-116
REC-33

94-52653-20
20
20 SEP 12 1972

Copy made for Tele. Rm.

9/13/72

58 SEP 22 1972

EXP. PROC.

SEP 12 1972

#32

TWO

January 31, 1974

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

In connection with its cooperation with local, state, and other Federal law enforcement agencies, the FBI publishes in its monthly Law Enforcement Bulletin byline articles by police officials and other executives on productive investigative techniques and proven enforcement programs.

I am enclosing two advance copies of the February, 1974, issue of the Bulletin as I thought you might be interested in the article, beginning on page 26, entitled "Law and Justice Awareness Program," by Sergeant Harry J. Chinn, Police Department, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: We have had good relations with Senator Inouye (D-Hawaii).

JHC:bhm
(5)

REC 27 4

52652-21

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Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

58 FEB 7 1974

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

RECEIVED

FEB 1 1974

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 4, 1976

Mr. Clarence Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I wish to thank you for your kind communication of congratulations on my appointment to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and my selection as chairman. Your faith and confidence is much appreciated. I hope that I shall continue to live up to your expectations.

Aloha,

[Signature]
DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:bhm

ST 115

REC-34

EXP. PROC.
34 JUN 28 1976

97-52653-23

JUN 23 1976

CORRESPONDENCE
No ack - Response would
be "Thanks for thanks"

58 JUL 16 1976
347

July 27, 1976

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

For your information, I have enclosed two advance copies of the August, 1976, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. This edition features an article entitled "Traffic Investigation: A New Approach," by Lieutenant [redacted] Honolulu Police Department, Honolulu, Hawaii. I am sure our readers will find it both interesting and informative.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

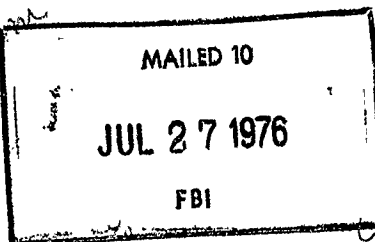
Enclosures (2)

- 1 - Office of Congressional Affairs
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt (detached)

14 JUL 28 1976

Assoc. Dir. DCT:ram (6)
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Dep. AD Inv. dot

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Director Sec'y _____



APPROVED:
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Dep. AD Inv. _____
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Adm. Serv. _____

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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 3, 1976

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Dep. A.D.-Inv.	
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Adm. Serv.	
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Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
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Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

On behalf of Senator Inouye, who is currently in Hawaii, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your communication of July 27th with the enclosed advance copies of the August, 1976, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, which features an article written by Lieutenant [redacted] of the Honolulu Police Department.

Please be assured that I shall bring your communication and the enclosures to the Senator's attention upon his return, for I know that he will appreciate receiving these articles.

[redacted]
Administrative Assistant

ECR:bhm

REC-72
SI-120

94-52653-25

10
D AUG 6 1976

~~CORRESPONDENCE~~

51 AUG 20 1976

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 8, 1976

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
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Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

Honorable Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Your kind invitation to the Graduation Exercises
of the FBI National Academy on September 23, 1976,
is most appreciated.

Regretfully, because of a prior commitment, I will
not be able to attend the Graduation. However, I
do wish to thank you for thinking of me.

Aloha,

[Signature]
DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:vqbf

*D.P.
Hawaii*

EX 104
REC-13

94-52653-26

6 SEP 9 1976

265
70 SEP 2 1976

5
P112

40 SEP 9 1976
30

[Signature]

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 15, 1976

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
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Director Sec'y	_____

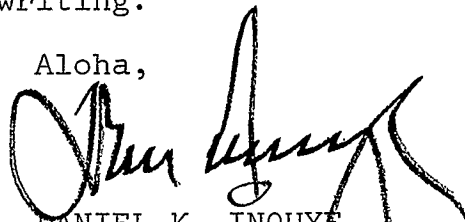
Mr. Clarence Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

This will acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of September 7, concerning my remarks before the Hawaii State Law Enforcement Conference on September 4, 1976.

I appreciate your writing.

Aloha,


DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:vqbf

EXP. PROC.
40 SEP 17 1976

30

EX 104

REC-29

94-52653-27
20
SEP 17 1976

57 OCT 5 1976 Filed

CORRESPONDENCE
no ack - This is a reply
to Mr. Kelley's letter
of 9/7/76. JKS

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 8, 1977

Assoc. Dir.	_____
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Dep. AD Inv.	_____
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Adm. Serv.	_____
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S. & T. Serv.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
Washington, D.C. 20535

*For letter to
K. and Sen. I.
K*

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I received recently from Mr. Francis Keala, Chief of the Honolulu Police Department. Over the past few years, you have had extraordinary burdens placed upon you. I hope Chief Keala's letter will make them somewhat easier to bear.

You may be pleased to know that I have also sent a copy of the letter to Attorney General Bell.

Aloha,

[Signature]

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator
(HAWAII)

DKI:vqbf
Enclosure

EX-108

REC 61

94-52653-28

3-8
FEB 11 1977

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE

57 MAR 10 1977

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814

FRANK F. FASI
MAYOR

RICHARD K. SHARPLESS
MANAGING DIRECTOR



10 20 1977

FRANCIS KEALA
CHIEF

EUGENE FLETCHER
DEPUTY CHIEF



OUR REFERENCE

YOUR REFERENCE

January 31, 1977

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

I would like to take this opportunity to solicit your support for Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I have known Mr. Kelley personally for over six years, as Chief of Police of the Kansas City Police Department and as a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In those positions, his dynamic personality and integrity were nationally and internationally recognized.

While acting as chief executive of the Kansas City Police Department, Mr. Kelley initiated many new and innovative programs, reorganized that operation and effectively increased the stature of the Kansas City Police Department in the eyes of major metropolitan police executives across the country.

It is my firm belief that, in these troubled times, when our nation experiences yearly increases in the rate of crime, we need a man of Clarence M. Kelley's stature as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. His knowledge of, ability in, and willingness to assist local law enforcement is just what is needed to foster the cooperation of local agencies and departments that is so vital to FBI effectiveness.

It has been my distinct pleasure to know Mr. Kelley as a friend and professional associate. I do not think our nation could have a more qualified or capable person to head its top law enforcement agency.

Sincerely,

Francis Keala
FRANCIS KEALA
Chief of Police

94-52653-28
ENCLOSURE

February 22, 1977

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Inouye:

You were very thoughtful to forward a copy of Mr. Keala's letter to me. Every once in a while we need morale boosters to help brighten an otherwise dreary day. Your letter as well as Mr. Keala's did just that. Thank you for this support.

I wish you every good wish for continued success in the future.

Sincerely,

15/ Clarence Irving

CMK:mfd
(3)

EX-103

REC 61

94-52653-29

MAR 8 1977
Copy made for Corres.
and Tours Section

3/3/77 gk

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XEROX
MAR 8 1977

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. _____
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Legal Coun. _____
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Rec. Mgnt. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FRO
Mailing List
Card made
Gance Noted
3/3/77, gka

FBI/DOJ

A
S.T.
JHC

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

August 3, 1978

5
18

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am happy to bring to your attention the article
by [redacted] Police Department,
Honolulu, Hawaii, entitled "Honolulu's Nun in Blue." This
splendid article begins on page 16 of the August, 1978, FBI
Law Enforcement Bulletin, two advance copies of which are
enclosed.

b6
b7C

070

Sincerely yours,

William H. Webster
William H. Webster
Director

Enclosures (2)

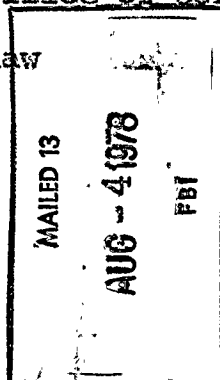
1 - Office of Congressional Affairs

EX-136

REC-19

94-52653-30

- JLS:daw
(7)
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 - Dep. AD Inv. _____
 - Asst. Dir.: _____
 - Adm. Serv. _____
 - Crim. Inv. _____
 - Fin. & Pers. _____
 - Ident. _____
 - Intell. _____
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 - Legal Coun. _____
 - Plan. & Insp. _____
 - Rec. Mgnt. _____
 - Spec. Inv. _____
 - Tech. Servs. _____
 - Training _____
 - Public Affs. Off. _____
 - Telephone Rm. _____
 - Director's Sec'y _____



AUG 8 1978

mkh

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 6104, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850
(808) 546-7550

United States Senate

ROOM 442, RUSSELL SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

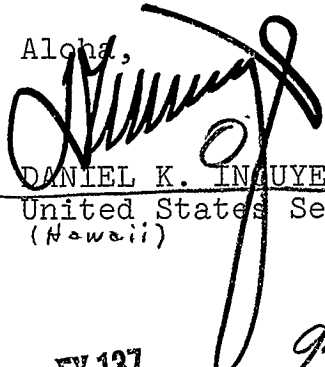
August 11, 1978

Mr. William H. Webster, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Webster:

Thank you for bringing to my attention [redacted]
[redacted] article in the August
issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.
Your thoughtfulness in providing me with two
advanced copies of the bulletin is greatly
appreciated.

Aloha,


DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator
(Hawaii)

DKI:lb

EX-137
REC-66

94-52653-31

8/23
2 AUG 17 1978

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFF.

54 SEP 14 1978

61

DEAR DAN No ack nec.

Adm.	
Inv.	
Corv.	
Inv.	

EXP. PROC.
37 AUG 17 1978
b6
b7C
32

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

PRINCE KUH
Room 6104, 30
HONOLULU
(81)

United States Senate

ROOM 105, RUSSELL SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

September 1, 1981

Mr. William H. Webster, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Webster: *DANIEL K. INOUE*

On behalf of Senator Inoué, who is currently in Hawaii, I wish to thank you for your letter of August 27, 1981, and the enclosed copy of your Department's letter to all agencies which submit fingerprint cards to the FBI's Identification Division..

Please be assured that I will bring your letter to the Senator's personal attention upon his return to the office.

Again, thank you for sharing this information with the Senator.

Aloha,

Frank J. Kelly
FRANK J. KELLY
Legislative Assistant

FJK:mcb

*No response required.
Clt 9/14/81*

94-52653-32
SEP 21 1981

9 OCT 26 1981

Exec AD Inv. _____
Exec AD Adm. _____
Exec AD LES _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. *[initials]*
Ident. *[initials]*
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Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Insp. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Public Affs. Off. *[initials]*
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

FBI/DOJ

b6
b7C

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
SUITE 7325, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HI 96850
(808) 541-2542

United States Senate

ROOM 722, HART SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510
(202) 224-3934

November 6, 1987

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

HL
[Redacted]
Office of the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

b6
b7C

Dear [Redacted]:

Thank you for your letter concerning [Redacted] I
greatly appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Aloha,

[Signature]
DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:mcd

(91)

11/18/87
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February 6, 1989

By Courier
2-6-89
JH

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Inouye:

I would like to take this opportunity to extend to you an invitation to join the FBI in the dedication of our new dormitory and conference center at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, at 2 p.m. on February 19, 1989.

With continued congressional support, we have developed at Quantico a modern and sophisticated training facility which has earned an enviable reputation for its program excellence and commitment to enhancing the delivery of law enforcement services to the American citizenry. The addition of this new multipurpose building, which will be named Jefferson Dormitory, will allow us to further solidify joint Federal and local efforts to address our Nation's crime problems.

I recognize there are many demands on your time, but I hope that you and your family can join us for what I trust will be an enjoyable day at the Academy. Please advise Supervisory Special Agent [redacted] of our Congressional Affairs Office at telephone number [redacted] if you plan to join us.

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Sincerely yours,

William S. Sessions
Director

94-52453-34

1 - Congressional Affairs Office

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SSA [redacted]
Room 7236, TL #245

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Director's Sec'y _____

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MAIL ROOM

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October 30, 1989

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman
Select Committee on Indian Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Please be advised that we have received your letter to Director Sessions dated October 16, 1989, signed by you and Vice-Chairman John McCain regarding H.R. 498, the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act.

A member of our Congressional Affairs Office will be in contact with your Committee staff.

Sincerely yours,

John E. Collingwood
Inspector-in-Charge
Congressional Affairs Office

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- 1 - [] - Enclosure
- 1 - [] Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Collingwood - Enclosure
- 2 - [] Enclosure
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ENCLOSURE

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JAM
MAIL ROOM ☐ *sector*

DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII, CHAIRMAN
JOHN MCCAIN, ARIZONA, VICE CHAIRMAN

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PATRICIA M. ZELL, CHIEF COUNSEL
ERIC EBERHARD,
MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR/COUNSEL

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6450

October 16, 1989

The Honorable William S. Sessions
Director
Federal Bureau Of Investigations
United States Department of Justice
Room 7142
J. Edgar Hoover Building
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Sessions,


The Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs has reported H.R. 498, the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act for Senate action. H.R. 498 requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop training and educational standards comparable to those of other Federal law enforcement agencies. We respectfully request your assistance in obtaining the Federal Bureau Of Investigations basic training and educational standards for field officers, so that we may assure that the Department of the Interior has access to the standards.

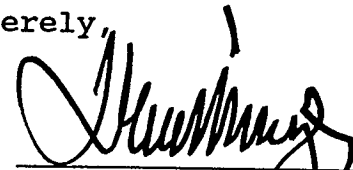
Our goal is to insure that the Bureau Of Indian Affairs officers receive comparable training to improve professionalism and performance in the field. Correspondence should be directed to [redacted] of the Senate Select Committee On Indian Affairs. If your department has any questions please contact [redacted]
[redacted]

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Your assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


JOHN MCCAIN
Vice-Chairman


DANIEL K. INOUE
Chairman

94-55653-35
ENCLOSURE

DEC 19 '80

SSP. Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman
CLASS Select Committee on Indian Affairs
SRC'D United States Senate
SER Washington, D.C. 20510
REC

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In response to your letter of October 16, I asked our Training Division to prepare an informational package on the training we provide our new Agents. They have provided me the following which I am happy to forward you.

1. A copy of our FD-257 which outlines the minimum qualifications for the position of FBI Special Agent;
2. A chart showing the major components in the current FBI new Agent curriculum;
3. A memorandum which is signed by each new Agent trainee spelling out the requirements and standards of the FBI Academy;
4. A booklet entitled "Pre-Quantico Kit" which is sent to all trainees prior to their arrival at the FBI Academy.

I am pleased that you have chosen to seek our assistance in this matter and hope that the enclosed material will prove useful. The FBI's Training Division also would be glad to provide to the extent possible any additional assistance that would be useful in this endeavor. If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

William S. Sessions
Director

Enclosures (4)

- 1 - Honorable John McCain
Vice Chairman
Select Committee on Indian Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Training _____
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Director's Sec'y _____

WBS:JEC:mmc

1 - [Redacted]
2 - Congressional Affairs Office

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

APPROVED:
Director
Dep. Dir.
ADD-Adm.
ADD-Inv.

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Intell. _____ Cong. Affs. Off. _____
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STH

FBI/DOJ

SPECIAL AGENT

SPECIAL AGENT candidates must:

- (1) be a United States citizen or a citizen of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- (2) be completely available for assignment anywhere in the Bureau's jurisdiction
- (3) have reached his/her 23rd but not his/her 35th birthday.
- (4) have uncorrected vision not less than 20/200 (Snellen) and corrected 20/20 in one eye and at least 20/40 in the other eye. All applicants must pass a color vision test.
- (5) meet following hearing standards by audiometer test. No applicant will be considered who exceeds the following:
 - (a) average hearing loss of 25 decibels (ANSI) at 1000, 2000, and 3000 Hertz; (b) single reading of 35 decibels at 1000, 2000, or 3000 Hertz; (c) single reading of 35 decibels at 500 Hertz; (d) single reading of 45 decibels at 4000 Hertz.
- (6) possess a valid driver's license
- (7) be in excellent physical condition with no defects which would interfere in firearms use, raids, or defensive tactics.

The five entrance programs under which SPECIAL AGENTS qualify are:

1. **LAW** - law school graduates with two years of undergraduate work.
2. **ACCOUNTING** - graduate of a four-year college or university with a degree in accounting or degree in another discipline, preferably economics, business or finance, with a major in accounting. An applicant must also have passed the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination or provide certification from the school at which the accounting degree or major was earned that he/she is academically eligible to sit for the above examination.
3. **LANGUAGE** - four-year college degree plus fluency in foreign language(s) for which the Bureau has a current need.
4. **DIVERSIFIED** - four-year college degree plus three years' full-time work experience. Those individuals possessing an advanced degree need only have two years' work experience.
5. **ENGINEERING/SCIENCE** - college graduate with a master's degree in Computer Science, Management Information Systems or a comparable degree with a major curriculum emphasis on the design and development of computer-related systems; OR master's degree in Mathematics, Physics, Engineering, Business Administration, Public Administration, Operational Research, or Management Science, with two years' experience designing and/or developing computer-related systems; OR bachelor's degree in Computer Science, Management Information Systems, Mathematics, Physics, Engineering, Business Administration, Public Administration, Operational Research, or Management Science, with three years' experience designing and/or developing computer-related systems; OR master's degree in any Engineering discipline; OR bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering, Electronic Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, or Aerospace Engineering; OR bachelor's degree in an Engineering discipline other than those specified above, with three years of engineering-related work experience; OR master's or doctoral degree in Physics, Biological Science, Chemistry, Geology, Pharmacy, Pharmacology, or toxicology; OR bachelor's degree plus three years' scientific professional experience in the major field or allied area of: Physics, Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Pharmacy, or toxicology. Individuals with Biological Science degrees must have satisfactorily completed 16 hours in Chemistry (including Organic Chemistry) and 8 hours in Physics; OR bachelor's degree in Metallurgy.

In addition, applicants who have expertise as firearms examiners, explosive examiners, document examiners, and fingerprint examiners may qualify under the Science Program. College transcripts and detailed resume showing experience in these areas will be necessary to determine if an applicant qualifies under these options.

To qualify educationally under any entrance program except Law, one must possess a resident degree from a school accredited by an accrediting body of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education. Law degrees must be from a state-accredited, resident school, and a law candidate's undergraduate work must be from a resident school accredited as above.

SPECIAL AGENT applicants undergo an initial written examination that is scored by computer at FBI Headquarters in Washington. Should an applicant rank high enough as the result of the testing, he/she is afforded a formal interview, which is again computerized. The highest ranked individuals in each of the entrance programs are given consideration for employment based on the needs of the Bureau and are thoroughly investigated for employment. A polygraph examination may also be requested. All prospective FBI employees will be required to submit to a urinalysis for drugs of abuse prior to employment.

Successful applicants begin employment at the GS-10 level, serve a one-year probationary period, and thereafter become a permanent employee upon satisfactorily completing the one-year trial period. Additional compensation may be earned for overtime as the need arises.

44-38861-100

Newly appointed Special Agents report to the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia, where they are given the oath of office and undergo training for approximately 15 weeks. New Special Agents receive regular salary while in training class. Training class generally consists of classroom instruction, physical fitness, and firearms training.

The minimum passing grade on each academic examination is 85 percent and other disqualifying conditions which will result in dismissal are:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) failure of two examinations | (4) failure to safely handle weapons during firearms training regardless of score |
| (2) failure to demonstrate proficiency in defensive tactics | (5) failure to demonstrate proficiency in simulated arrest situations |
| (3) failure to demonstrate proficiency on all qualifying firearms courses by the eleventh week of training | (6) violations of conduct rules and regulations during training |

The Agent trainee will also be expected to demonstrate a high level of physical fitness during training which is evaluated by the following test.

NEW AGENTS' PHYSICAL FITNESS TESTS AND RATING SCALE

MEN

Put-Ups	Points
Number Completed	
2 - 3	1
4 - 5	2
6 - 7	3
8 - 9	4
10 - 11	5
12 - 13	6
14 - 15	7
16 - 17	8
18 - 19	9
20 or more	10

Push-Ups	Points
Number Completed	
25 - 30	1
31 - 35	2
36 - 40	3
41 - 45	4
46 - 50	5
51 - 55	6
56 - 60	7
61 - 65	8
66 - 70	9
71 or more	10

Sit-Ups	Points
Number Completed	
46 - 51	1
52 - 57	2
58 - 63	3
64 - 69	4
70 - 75	5
76 - 81	6
82 - 87	7
88 - 93	8
94 - 99	9
100 or more	10

WOMEN

Modified Put-Ups	Points
Number Completed	
10 - 11	1
12 - 13	2
14 - 15	3
16 - 17	4
18 - 19	5
20 - 21	6
22 - 23	7
24 - 25	8
26 - 27	9
28 or more	10

Push-Ups	Points
Number Completed	
14 - 17	1
18 - 21	2
22 - 25	3
26 - 29	4
30 - 33	5
34 - 37	6
38 - 41	7
42 - 45	8
46 - 49	9
50 or more	10

Sit-Ups	Points
Number Completed	
46 - 51	1
52 - 57	2
58 - 63	3
64 - 69	4
70 - 75	5
76 - 81	6
82 - 87	7
88 - 93	8
94 - 99	9
100 or more	10

MEN

120-Yard Shuttle Run	Points
Time	
25.1 - 26.0	1
24.6 - 25.0	2
24.1 - 24.5	3
23.6 - 24.0	4
23.2 - 23.5	5
22.8 - 23.1	6
22.4 - 22.7	7
22.0 - 22.3	8
21.6 - 21.9	9
21.5 or less	10

Two-Mile Run	Points
Time	
15:49 - 16:30	1
15:24 - 15:48	2
14:55 - 15:23	3
14:26 - 14:54	4
13:57 - 14:25	5
13:28 - 13:56	6
12:59 - 13:27	7
12:30 - 12:58	8
12:01 - 12:29	9
12:00 or less	10

(Sit-Ups done within 2 minute time limit.)

WOMEN

120-Yard Shuttle Run	Points
Time	
28.1 - 29.0	1
27.6 - 28.0	2
27.1 - 27.5	3
26.6 - 27.0	4
26.1 - 26.5	5
25.6 - 26.0	6
25.1 - 25.5	7
24.6 - 25.0	8
24.1 - 24.5	9
24.0 or less	10

Two-Mile Run	Points
Time	
17:56 - 18:45	1
17:21 - 17:55	2
17:01 - 17:20	3
16:31 - 17:00	4
15:51 - 16:30	5
15:31 - 15:50	6
15:01 - 15:30	7
14:31 - 15:00	8
13:46 - 14:30	9
13:45 or less	10

Total possible points 50

★ U.S.G.P.O.: 1986-2/11-706/93408

MAJOR COMPONENTS IN CURRENT FBI NEW AGENT CURRICULUM

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u># OF HOURS</u>
Behavioral Science	20
Field Office Administration	22
Communications/Interviewing	48
Informant Development	12
EEO/Sensitivity Training	5
Ethics	4
Legal	76
Physical Fitness	74
Practicals	60
Firearms	113
Forensic Science	43
White Collar Crime	26
Computer Based Training/FOIMS	6
FCI	8
Terrorism	8
General Property Crimes	2
Personal Crimes	2
Organized Crime/Informants	12
Fugitives/General Government Crimes	2
Selective Operations	2
Civil Rights	2
Liaison/Interpol	2
Background Investigations	2
Miscellaneous Instruction (Taught by TD and other FBIHQ personnel)	45
Narcotics	14

ADDITIONAL TOPICS COVERED

Special Projects	1
Word Processing	1
Writing Survey	1
Traffic Management	1
NCIC	2
Administrative Services	1
Polygraph	1
Selective Operations	2

REQUIREMENTS AT THE FBI ACADEMY

All of the instruction at the FBI Academy may be defined in three general programs: 1) academics, 2) firearms, 3) physical fitness/defensive tactics (PT/DT). Each program has prescribed minimum levels of performance which must be met or exceeded by every Special Agent (SA) trainee in order to continue in the overall training program and/or graduate.

ACADEMICS: Classroom instruction is divided into courses or blocks of instruction, each concluding with a major examination. These courses and examinations include:

1. Behavioral Science
2. Legal I
3. FOAC I (Field Office Administration)
4. Interviewing practicum
5. FOAC II (Field Office Communications)
6. Legal II
- *7. Forensic Science and Fingerprinting
8. White Collar Crime
9. Organized Crime

* Two lesser test instruments combine to produce a major exam.

Listed below is the grading policy of the Academy:

100 - 85	Passing
85 - 80	Marginal Failure
below 80	Outright Failure

Each New Agent must pass every major examination before continuing in the academic schedule. In the event of any failure, the trainee will be given the opportunity to review the failed instrument with the instructor, receive counseling and remedial instruction, and must take a comparable examination covering the same subject matter after a reasonable time. A combination of failures changes this procedure as indicated below:

Two marginal failures or 1 marginal and 1 outright failure will trigger an in-depth review of the trainee by the New Agent Training Unit (NATU), resulting in either a retest or the convening of a NARB*

Two failures (either marginal or outright) on the same subject matter will result in dismissal

Two outright failures will result in dismissal

* NARB defined later

Revised 5/89

FIREARMS: All trainees must qualify twice with the S&W Model 13 revolver and demonstrate familiarity and proficiency with the Remington 870 12-gauge shotgun and 9mm carbine.

Initial qualification occurs in the seventh week of training at which time trainees must demonstrate their ability by shooting a passing score on two out of three qualifying attempts. Qualification is designed to test a shooter's skill in a variety of positions at distances from five to fifty yards. Trainees who fail to qualify will be afforded remedial instruction and one other opportunity to qualify. Failure on the requalification attempt will result in dismissal.

The second revolver qualification occurs in the tenth week at which time trainees will be tested on one record run of the qualifying course. Failure to achieve a passing score will result in remedial instruction and the requirement to pass two out of three requalification attempts. Failure to do so results in dismissal.

Beginning in the seventh week, trainees are also required to demonstrate proficiency on a variety of courses designed to test skill from close ranges and the fifty-yard line. Shotgun proficiency is also tested at this time on a course fired from the fifty-, twenty-five, and fifteen-yard lines.

Extensive practical "combat" shooting designed to test skill, judgment, speed, and accuracy culminates in a proficiency test administered in the tenth week of training. Failure to meet the minimum prescribed standards on this or any other proficiency test will result in a recommendation for a NARB.

Trainees will also be exposed to a number of role play and computer simulated arrest scenarios where their judgment, reactions, and proficiency in the use of firearms will be evaluated. Grossly unsafe, unprofessional, or inappropriate behavior during these scenarios or at any other time on the range will result in a recommendation for a NARB.

PHYSICAL TRAINING/DEFENSIVE TACTICS: All New Agents must pass the PT and DT portions of New Agents' Training in order to graduate.

PT involves the strength, endurance, and ability of a person while performing alone in five events as defined in the "Pre-Quantico Kit". Once initial guidelines have been set, improvement in one's physical condition is the responsibility of the individual trainee, as scheduled instruction is spent in more specific areas. PT tests are administered under strict times and protocol in the 1st, 6th, and 12th weeks of training. The inability of any trainee to score a minimum of 15 points with at least one point in each of the five events, in the 12th week PT test, constitutes a failure in PT.

DT involves the ability to execute given maneuvers according to previous instruction when confronted by an adversary. After the course of instruction, each trainee's ability to perform assigned maneuvers is evaluated and graded by the instructors. Approach, confidence, aggressiveness, execution, balance, and body mechanics are necessary as an indication to the evaluators that the New Agent can defend himself/herself, and all these factors are part of the grading process.

Upon failure in PT or DT, the Physical Training Unit makes a recommendation for action or remedy which is passed through the New Agents' Training Unit (NATU) for additional recommendation. All this information is forwarded to the Deputy Assistant Director for consideration. The options for action at this point are varied and often depend on individual performance and circumstances.

Be aware that the above standards are not expected levels of performance, but minimum requirements for continuing in the training program. Each trainee is ultimately judged for overall suitability based on individual progress.

Many of the procedures at the FBI Academy depend on a New Agent making accurate reports of his/her performance to instructors. The willful furnishing of false information in these, or any other area, is the basis for immediate dismissal.

NEW AGENTS' REVIEW BOARD (NARB): The NARB is a panel of three neutral Academy supervisors and one non-voting member of the Institutional Research Unit. A NARB is convened after a recommendation from any instructional unit and its purpose is to examine marginal or failing performance or impropriety and, thereafter, make recommendation for remedy or dismissal to the Assistant Director of the Training Division. This panel calls and hears witnesses and reviews records they believe pertinent to the person or situation under review.

~~The NARB is not an adversary hearing, as there are no~~ restrictions or guidelines placed on their recommendations. More often than not, the NARB produces insight, resolutions, and recommendations beneficial to the trainee which would be unavailable through any other means.

While not all-inclusive, the following situations are some of the more common events which "trigger" NARBs:

- Academic deficiencies
- Firearms deficiencies
- PT or DT deficiencies
- Lack of professional demeanor
- Sustained marginal performance

CLOTHING: To assist in maintaining the appropriate standards for conduct and dress at the FBI Academy, all new FBI Agents are required to wear distinctive clothing. This is particularly important in view of the many members of the public who frequently visit the Academy. Standardized attire is also required in the gymnasium and on the firearms ranges for identification and safety reasons. Additional benefits of this policy to the student are that it will reduce the amount of clothing New Agent trainees will have to bring with them to the Academy and will greatly assist with cleaning requirements. This attire is to be worn seven days a week. The only exceptions will be Wednesday evening dinner when a coat and tie will be required for all Academy students and periodic training days for New Agent trainees when a suit and tie or other appropriate dress will be required.

The standardized attire requirement will include the following items for each FBI trainee: knit shirt, pants, sweater, gym shirts, gym shorts, sweatshirt, sweatpants, hat, rugby shirt, and a pair of shoes. It is envisioned at this time that all items of apparel will bear the insignia "FBI Academy". It is not anticipated that the total cost for all items will exceed \$200 per student, and in accordance with existing fiscal authorities, this cost will be borne by the individual trainees.

CURFEW: The curfew time for New Agents is 12 Midnight. For the first six weeks or until completion of the 6th week PT test, New Agents are required to stay at the Academy overnight and adhere to the midnight curfew rule. At the end of the first six weeks, New Agents may leave the Academy for the weekends. This allows for a Friday evening departure unless the New Agent has instruction (usually firearms) scheduled for Saturday. If a New Agent elects to leave the Academy for a weekend, then the New Agent is required to be back at Quantico by Midnight on Sunday. Any questions regarding these rules should be addressed to the Staff Counselor.

FBI HONOR CODE: The following is the FBI Honor Code and all New Agents must adhere to the standards set forth:

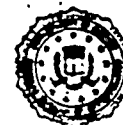
"As a student of the FBI Academy, I devote myself to the pursuit of truth and knowledge. I subscribe to the highest standards of honesty, integrity, fidelity, and honorable behavior. I will not condone the actions of those who would use a dishonest means to attain these ethical goals."

Any student in residence found to have violated the Academy Honor Code is subject to immediate dismissal from the Academy.

The last four pages of this document are entitled "Performance Dimensions of the Special Agent Position". These pages, which I have detached, read and understand, enumerate and define the dimensions critical to the position of Special Agent and by which I shall be measured.

I have read and fully understand the requirements expected of me at the FBI Academy.

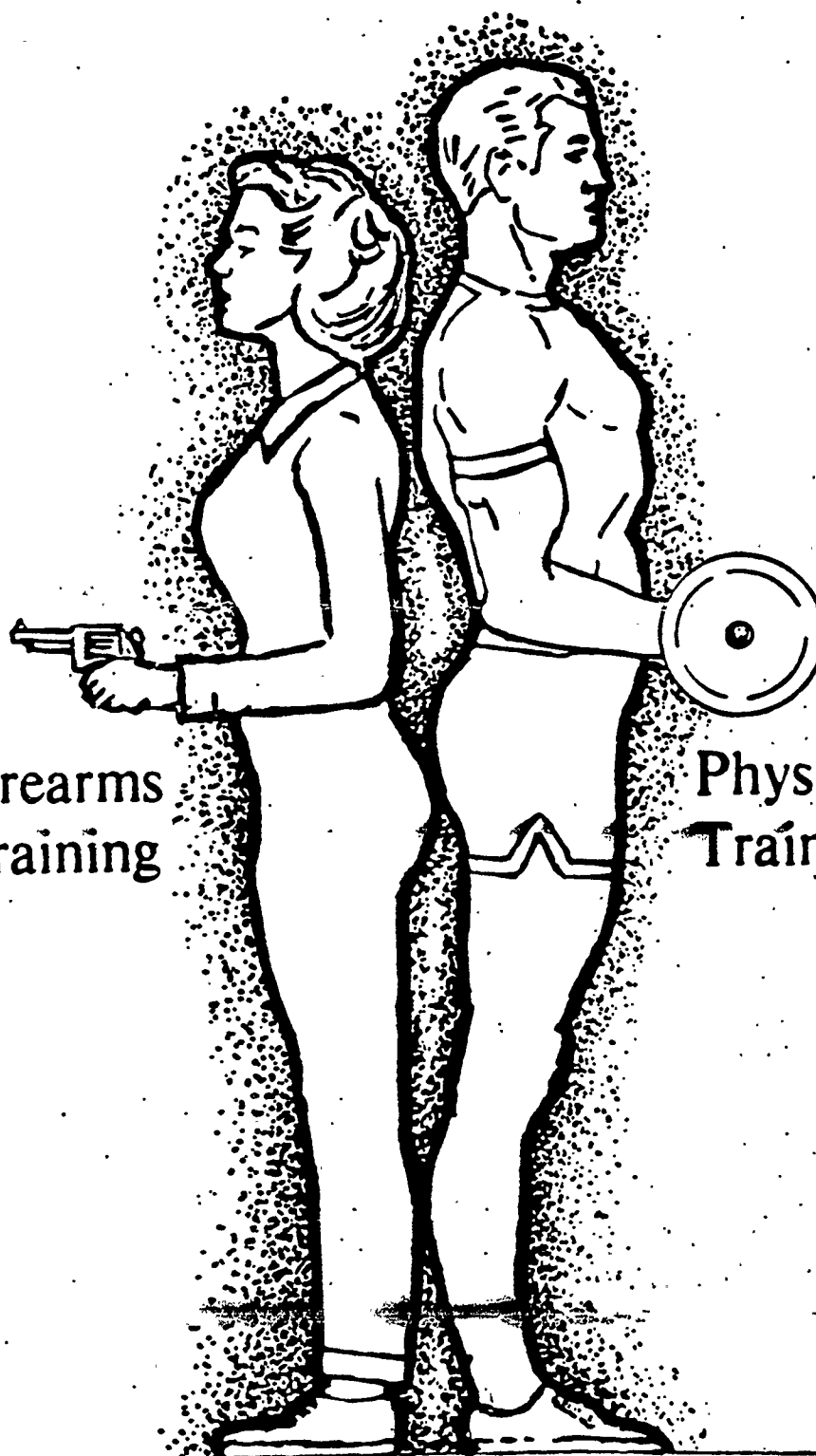
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•“Pre-Quantico Kit”

Firearms
Training

Physical
Training



STATEMENT OF FIREARMS AND PHYSICAL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The purpose of this document is to notify Special Agent applicants of the standards and requirements of the New Agents' Training Program at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia.

FIREARMS AND ARREST PROCEDURES CURRICULUM

Special Agents of the FBI are authorized by law to carry firearms and are required to carry their weapons at all times while on duty. The FBI also requires that each Agent be familiar with the operation and safe handling of all weapons in the FBI arsenal. Agents must be able to use these weapons to protect themselves, fellow Agents, or other innocent persons from threats of death or serious bodily injury.

The training period for Special Agents is currently 13 weeks. Firearms training begins the first week and consists of approximately 120 hours of lecture, instruction in the techniques and mechanics of arrest, practical problems, and the firing of a variety of weapons. Trainees are issued a .357 magnum service revolver and will fire over 4,000 rounds with this weapon and Bureau issued shotguns and rifles. Trainees must demonstrate proficiency with the shotgun and the rifle. They must be able to fire the revolver safely and accurately with both right and left hand. Although trainees are permitted to use two hands on most revolver courses, some one handed shooting is required.

All trainees must qualify twice with the S&W Model 13 revolver and demonstrate familiarity and proficiency with the Remington 870 12-gauge shotgun and 9mm carbine.

Initial qualification occurs in the seventh week of training at which time trainees must demonstrate their ability by shooting a passing score on two out of three qualifying attempts. Qualification is designed to test a shooter's skill in a variety of positions at distances from five to fifty yards. Trainees who fail to qualify will be afforded remedial instruction and one other opportunity to qualify. Failure on the requalification attempt will result in dismissal.

The second requalification occurs in the tenth week at which time trainees will be tested on one record run of the qualifying course. Failure to achieve a passing score will result in remedial instruction and the requirement to pass two out of

three requalification attempts. Failure to do so results in dismissal.

Beginning in the seventh week, trainees are also required to demonstrate proficiency on a variety of courses designed to test skill from close ranges and the fifty yard line. Shotgun proficiency is also tested at this time on a course fired from the fifty, twenty-five, and fifteen-yard lines.

Extensive practical "combat" shooting designed to test skill, judgment, speed, and accuracy culminates in a proficiency test administered in the tenth week of training. Failure to meet the minimum prescribed standards on this or any other proficiency test will result in a recommendation for a New Agents' Review Board (NARB).

Trainees will also be exposed to a number of role play and computer simulated arrest scenarios where their judgment, reactions, and proficiency in the use of firearms will be evaluated. Grossly unsafe, unprofessional, or inappropriate behavior during these scenarios or at any other time on the range will result in a recommendation for a NARB.

Shotgun

The shotgun used by the FBI is a 12-gauge Remington Model 870 pump. Trainees must demonstrate proficiency with this weapon on a course where rifled slugs are fired from the 50 yard line and 9 pellet "00" buckshot is fired from the 25 and 15 yard lines.

Rifle

The rifle currently used by the FBI is the M-16 A2. It is a .223 caliber (5.56mm) weapon. Students receive familiarization training with the M-16.

Techniques and Mechanics of Arrest

Special Agent trainees receive 20 hours of instruction and practical application in vehicle stops, building entry and searches, and the arrest and transportation of prisoners. Performance which is chronically unsafe, inappropriate or ineffective can result in a New Agents' Review Board being convened, and possible dismissal.

~~Practical~~ Practical Shooting

After initial qualification, students will undergo extensive training designed to test their shooting skills, tactical judgment and understanding of the

Bureau's shooting and deadly force policies in courses which simulate actual shooting incidents. Trainees will be confronted with multiple targets at unknown ranges, "no shoot" targets, and the necessity to work with a partner in computer simulated, practical and live fire exercises. The scoring system employed stresses speed and accuracy.

Before graduation, trainees are tested on several practical/judgmental shooting courses. Service ammunition is used during this test. Students are expected to demonstrate competence and proficiency in the safe, effective use of the service revolver and shotgun during this final evaluation. Failure to perform at a level commensurate with their advanced stage of training can result in a New Agents' Review Board being convened, and possible dismissal.

Safety

Habitual violations of safety regulations in the handling of any weapon will result in dismissal.

Pre-Entry Strength Test for Firearms Training

A Smith and Wesson Model 13 revolver with a standard double action trigger pull must be held at arms length with one hand. The applicant attempts to pull the trigger as many times as possible in 30 seconds. The test is repeated with the other hand. Records indicate that trainees who are unable to pull the trigger at least 40 times with each hand upon arrival at the FBI Academy will have difficulty successfully completing firearms training.

An M-16 A1 .223 caliber rifle, without a recoil pad, weighing seven pounds, eight ounces, is placed to the shoulder in firing position. The weak hand is on the foregrip and strong hand finger on the trigger. Hold the weapon in this position for one minute.

A Remington Model 870 12-gauge pump-action shotgun, with recoil pad and a distance of 14 inches from butt to trigger is placed to the shoulder in the firing position with the weak hand on the foregrip and the strong hand on the trigger. The applicant must reach ar... operate the trigger with the trigger finger.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The job description for a Special Agent of the FBI includes, "A Special Agent must be fit for strenuous physical exertion." A Special Agent of the FBI is often placed in situations that make great demands on his/her physical capacity. In these instances, physical fitness is often the factor that

spells the difference between success and failure—even life and death. The Special Agent who lacks the muscular strength and endurance so necessary to successfully cope with these situations not prepared to adequately discharge his/her duties.

The prime motivating factors for physical fitness are pride and a desire for personal improvement. Motivation is the desire to look, feel, think and perform better each day. For the law enforcement officer, a strong motivator can be the realization that his/her life could well depend on whether or not he/she is physically fit.

Having the physical proficiency to apply defensive tactics holds and being adept in the use of handcuffs on a passive partner in training does not guarantee success on the job. Minimum levels of strength, flexibility and endurance are necessary to ensure survival in an arrest situation as well as to enhance the safety of fellow Special Agents, other law enforcement officers and innocent citizens. For these reasons, the FBI fitness philosophy begins when an individual applies for the Special Agent position and continues through New Agents' Training and throughout his/her career. The objectives are straightforward.

1. Increase the capability of the Special Agent in the areas of muscular strength, flexibility, and cardiovascular endurance to successfully cope with situations that make great demands on his/her physical capacity.
2. Prevent cardiovascular disease and related ailments in Special Agents and other law enforcement officers through early detection of danger signals indicating the possibility of impending cardiovascular problems.
3. Educate all employees of the FBI, supported through example and leadership, in the procedures of overall self-assessment and subsequent attainment and maintenance of personal wellness standards.
4. Establish a personalized wellness prescription for each Special Agent in order to promote and maintain physical fitness as one strong contributing factor in reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease.
5. Reduce the incidence of lower back pain, obesity, high blood pressure, and other law enforcement-related ailments.
6. Increase the ability of Special Agents (and other law enforcement personnel) to cope with the inherent stress-related ailments of the law enforcement profession through physical fitness and positive lifestyle modifications in order to enjoy life to the fullest.

This test is identical to the physical fitness test administered at the FBI Academy with the exception of the shuttle run event (diagram contained in this booklet). The shuttle run will not be administered because of facility constraint and logistical considerations. There are seven measurement areas:

(1) body fat assessment; (2) step test (3 minutes); (3) flexibility (sit and reach); (4) pullups; (5) situps (2 minutes); (6) pushups; (7) 2-mile run. These measurement areas provide the FBI with an excellent indicator of the applicants body strength and overall fitness; more importantly it provides the applicant with a true indication of his/her physical condition and emphasize what is required of the applicant upon commencement of New Agents' training.

Each applicant is required to obtain 2 points in the percent body fat category (less than 25.4 percent for men and less than 30.3 percent for women). Each applicant will be required to obtain one (1) point in each of the following categories:

Males			
Pullups	2	=	1 point
Situps	46	=	1 point
Pushups	25	=	1 point
2-mile Run	16:30	=	1 point

Females			
Pullups	10	=	1 point
Situps	46	=	1 point
Pushups	14	=	1 point
2-mile Run	18:45	=	1 point

For any applicant who fails to obtain a minimum of two (2) points in the body fat assessment category and at least 1 point in each of the other events listed, no appointment letter will be tendered until such time the applicant is able to demonstrate the ability to obtain appropriate points or point in each category. This test is administered only after the conclusion of the preemployment medical examination and certification by the examining physician that the applicant is physically capable of participating in the training.

Each Special Agent trainee should prepare to be in the best possible physical condition upon arrival at the FBI Academy to commence training.

Every Special Agent trainee is tested during the first week of training and a physical fitness profile is established for each. When a trainee exhibits a

deficiency as a result of the testing, a remedial program is offered which requires additional work on the part of the trainee in the area of that deficiency until it is corrected. The Fitness Assessment Test (FAT), as described later in this statement (same protocol as the entry-week test), is administered again in the sixth and twelfth weeks of training. If the trainee does not earn a total of ten points on the sixth-week test, a remedial program is recommended. The remedial programs will be supervised by a member of the Physical Training Unit Staff. Trainees who fail to show sufficient progress at any point during the training program or who are unable to achieve sufficient points on the twelfth-week test, earning at least one point in each event, will be referred to a review board which will examine the reasons for lack of performance. This review board will examine entry fitness level, performance in physical training and defensive tactics and all other phases of training. Depending upon the circumstances, administrative action recommended by the review board may range from retesting to dismissal.

Upon completion of training, all Special Agents are allowed three one-hour periods during the regular workweek to exercise. This exercise time is available so every Agent may have time to maintain a strength-condition level appropriate for a Special Agent of the FBI. Every Special Agent is required to take a physical fitness test in the spring and fall of each year.

EXERCISES TO IMPROVE FIREARMS AND PHYSICAL SKILLS

The following physical exercises, if performed regularly as described, should prove helpful by increasing strength in the fingers, arms and shoulders. Although this list is not all inclusive, these exercises are suggested as a means to better prepare yourself to successfully complete required firearms and physical training if appointed as a Special Agent trainee.

Prior to engaging in any physical exercise you must be satisfied that you are in good physical condition to participate prior to an entrance physical examination and commencement of official training.

Before any physical activity, it should be standard procedure for you to do simple stretching exercises as a warm up. The purpose of warming up is to raise the elasticity and extensibility of the muscles. This minimizes the chance of injury.

The most effective way to avoid injuries, sprains, strains, and other problems that could preclude a Special Agent trainee from performing at his/her

maximum is be in good physical condition upon arrival at the FBI Academy.

Most injuries are preventable. However, once an injury occurs there is little that can be done to speed up the healing process — while maintaining the level of fitness secured prior to the injury.

There are some identifiable causative factors pertaining to injuries such as:

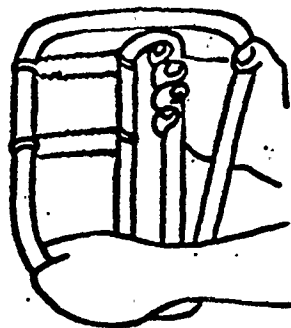
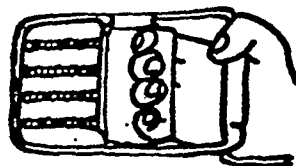
1. Overtraining - when one pushes himself/herself too far beyond current fitness level.
2. Improper method of training - when one increases the intensity of the training too rapidly (impatience).
3. Congenital abnormality - structural abnormality in body may place added stress on certain muscles, tendons, bones, joints and ligaments.
4. Lack of flexibility - muscles that are tightened and compacted by exercise are more susceptible to injuries, especially of the pulling and tearing type. That is why it is imperative that a good ten-to-fifteen-minute stretching routine should precede and follow any exercise program.
5. Muscle imbalance - when one muscle overpowers another that performs an opposite function, i.e., when one gets a muscle pull to the back of the thigh (hamstring) it is usually the result of the thigh (quadriceps) muscle overpowering the hamstring muscle.

When weight lifting is being used in connection with your fitness program, it is best to use weights that can be handled without too much strain, the emphasis should be on the number of repetitions rather than on a single maximum lift.

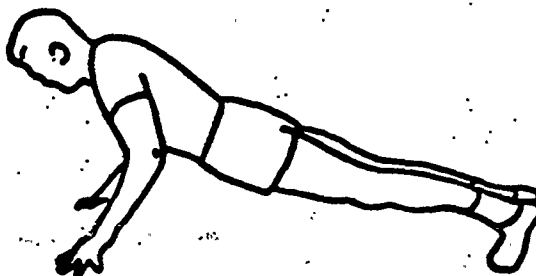
1. Finger Strengtheners

A. Rubber ball - Squeezing soft rubber ball regularly will help strengthen fingers. The ball should be solid, or soft rubber and slightly smaller than a tennis ball. Maximum repetitions should be done as often as possible.

B. Hand tension exercises - There are several types of handgrips (as pictured below) which are available at most sporting goods stores. These exercises should be done by extending the right arm and completing 25 repetitions. Do the same exercise with the left hand.



C. Push-ups - Performing push-ups on the fingertips as pictured below rather than the hands will strengthen the fingers, hands, wrists and arms. Do as many repetitions as you can twice a day.

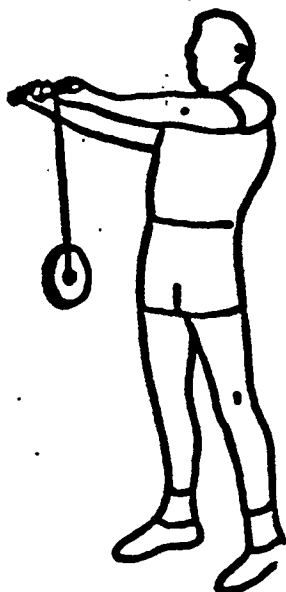


2. Arm Strengtheners

A. Isotonic wrist roll - This exercise is pictured below utilizing a wrist roller. A wrist roller is easily made using a 12" length of 1" to 1 1/2" wood dowel, a 5' length of 1/4" nylon rope, and a weight from a barbell set. Drill a 1/4" hole in the middle of the wood dowel. Thread one end of the rope through the hole and tie an overhand knot to prevent the rope from slipping out. Tie the other end to a five pound weight.

Hold the dowel in both hands, palms down, arms out straight at shoulder level. By flexing the wrists and rotating the dowel counterclockwise, you can raise the weight by winding the rope onto the dowel. When the rope is wound completely onto the dowel, unwind it by extending the wrists

and rotating the dowel clockwise. As you gain strength, increase the weight at the end of the rope.

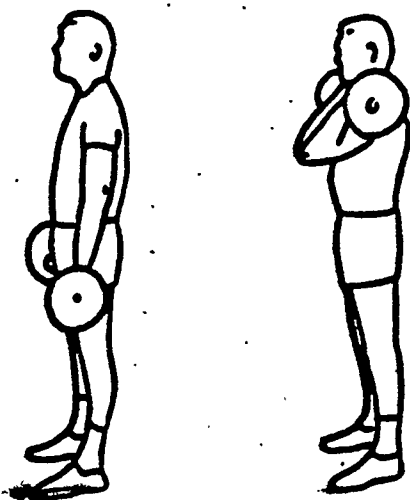


B. Bicep Curl - The bicep curl can be performed as illustrated below.

Position: Stand, feet slightly spread, with arms extended downward holding barbell with underhand grip.

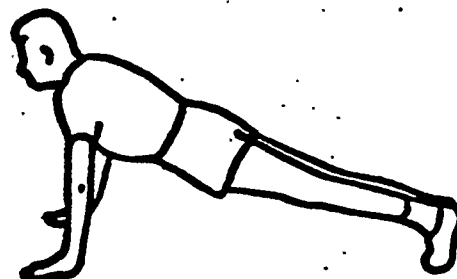
Action: a) Flex the forearms and raise the barbell until it touches the chest at the top of the sternum. In curling, do not move the elbows backwards and do not sway or jerk the body.

b) Lower the barbell to the starting position and repeat. Do one to three sets; six to eight repetitions each.

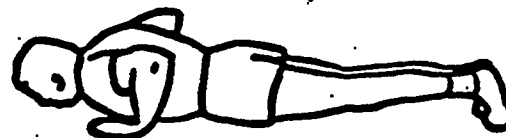


C. Push-ups

Position: Face downward, body straight, with the weight supported on the hands and feet. The hands should be just outside the shoulders, fingers straight ahead and the feet together.



Action: a) Lower the body until the chest barely touches the floor. Keep the head up, body straight. The buttocks should not be raised nor the abdomen allowed to sag.



b) Straighten arms fully to lift body to the starting position and repeat. Do as many as possible.

D. Straight arm with weight - With the right arm extended, hold a ten-pound weight (less weight to start) with the palm up until the weight can no longer be held. Repeat this exercise with the palm facing down, with the palm facing to the left and with the palm facing to the right. Do exercises with the left hand.

3. Shoulder Strengtheners

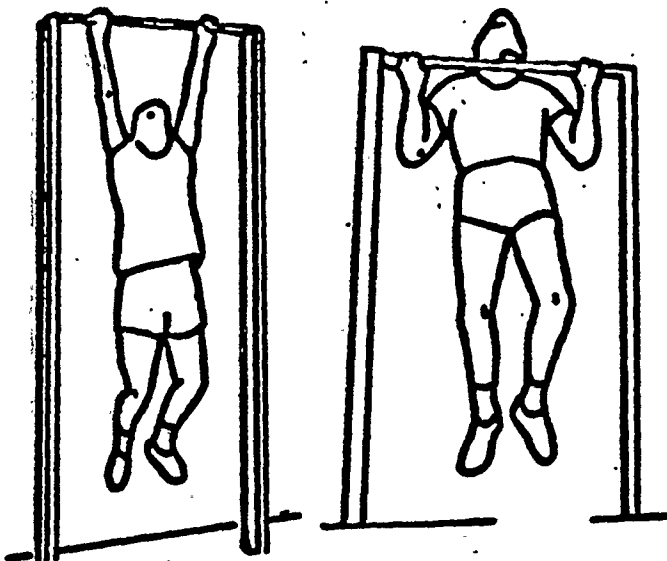
A. Push-up - This exercise can be performed as illustrated above, using the fingertips or regular push-ups.

B. Pull-ups - This exercise can be done as illustrated below.

Position: Hang from the bar, arms fully extended, hands slightly wider than shoulders, with the palms forward.

Action: a) Pull up until your chin is over the bar.

b) Lower yourself to the starting position and repeat. Do as many as possible.



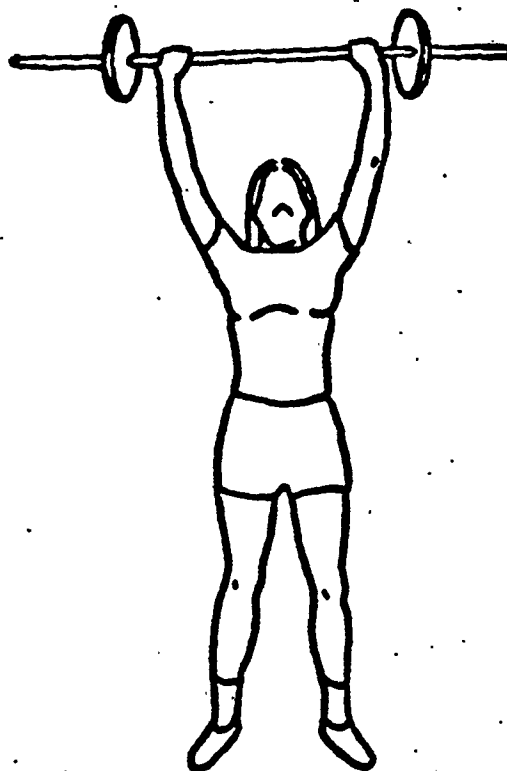
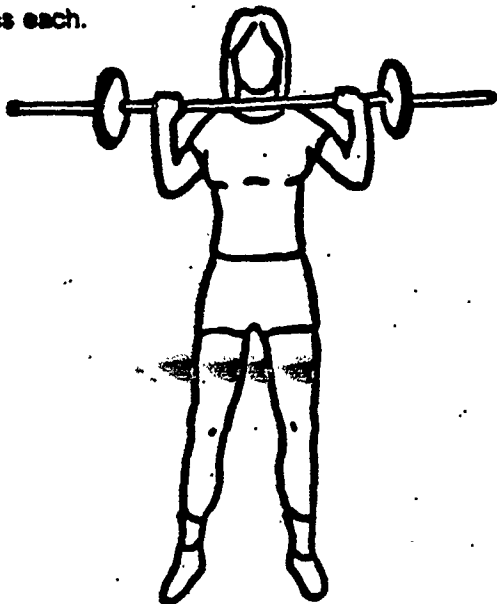
C. Modified pull-ups (for women unable to perform standard pull-ups) - The trainee lies on her back and extends arms upward grasping a horizontal bar with the palms turned away from her face. The bar is mounted three feet from the floor and two feet from the wall. The trainee's heels must be touching the floor with the legs and back held straight. As the arms are flexed, the body is pulled up to the bar to a position where the back of the upper arm is parallel to the floor. The body is then lowered back to the starting position.

D. Military Press with Barbell - This exercise is performed as illustrated below.

Position: The feet are moderately spread with the barbell held in an overhand grip, hands about shoulder-width apart.

Action: a) Press or push the barbell over the head until the arms are fully extended. Lock the knees, thighs, and buttocks and do not bend back at the waist.

b) Lower barbell to the chest and repeat. Do one to three sets; six to eight repetitions each.



You are reminded that candidates for the Special Agent position are required to be in excellent physical condition, undergo a thorough physical examination at a Government examination facility, and be certified as capable of engaging in strenuous physical activities. If you have medical reservations concerning the use of any of the suggested exercises, you should consider consulting your physician first.

During the first week of training at the FBI Academy all trainees will be required to demonstrate their fitness level by performing the events comprising the physical fitness test. The score will be an indication to the training staff of both entry-level fitness and motivation.

In addition to the events of the fitness test, grip strength and flexibility will be measured. Appropriate fitness preparation has been shown to be a factor in reducing the number of training-related injuries. This preparation will enhance overall physical and defensive tactics performance as well as aid in reducing the overall stress that accompanies Special Agent trainees.

NEW AGENTS' FITNESS ASSESSMENT TEST (FAT) AND RATING SCALE

The trainee hangs from a horizontal bar with palms turned away from the face and with arms fully extended. As the arms are flexed, the trainee's body is pulled upward until his chin is up to and over the bar. The trainee's body is then lowered back to the hanging position with the arms fully extended.

PULL-UPS		
WOMEN	POINTS	MEN
10 - 11	1	2 - 3
12 - 13	2	4 - 5
14 - 15	3	6 - 7
16 - 17	4	8 - 9
18 - 19	5	10 - 11
20 - 21	6	12 - 13
22 - 23	7	14 - 15
24 - 25	8	16 - 17
26 - 27	9	18 - 19
28 or more	10	20 or more

The trainee lies on her back and extends arms upward grasping a horizontal bar with the palms turned away from her face. The bar is mounted three feet from the floor and two feet from the wall. The trainee's heels must be touching the floor with the legs and back held straight. As the arms are flexed, the body is pulled up to the bar to a position where the back of the upper arm is parallel to the floor. The body is then lowered back to the starting position.

PUSH-UPS		
WOMEN	POINTS	MEN
14 - 17	1	25 - 30
18 - 21	2	31 - 35
22 - 25	3	36 - 40
26 - 29	4	41 - 45
30 - 33	5	46 - 50
34 - 37	6	51 - 55
38 - 41	7	56 - 60
42 - 45	8	61 - 65
46 - 49	9	66 - 70
50 or more	10	71 or more

The trainee begins in a front leaning rest posi-

tion, with hands on the floor and arms fully extended. The body is held straight with the toes touching the floor. As arms are flexed, the body is lowered to the floor until the upper arm is parallel to the floor. The trainee completes the exercise after returning to the starting position.

SIT-UPS	
POINTS	WOMEN & MEN
1	46 - 51
2	52 - 57
3	58 - 63
4	64 - 69
5	70 - 75
6	76 - 81
7	82 - 87
8	88 - 93
9	94 - 99
10	100 or more

(Within 2 min. time limit)

The trainee lies on his/her back, interlacing the fingers of both hands behind the head. The knees are placed at a 45-degree angle with the feet held in place, or placed flat on the floor. The trainee raises the upper body and touches the elbows to the knees, and returns to the starting position.

120-YARD SHUTTLE RUN: MEN

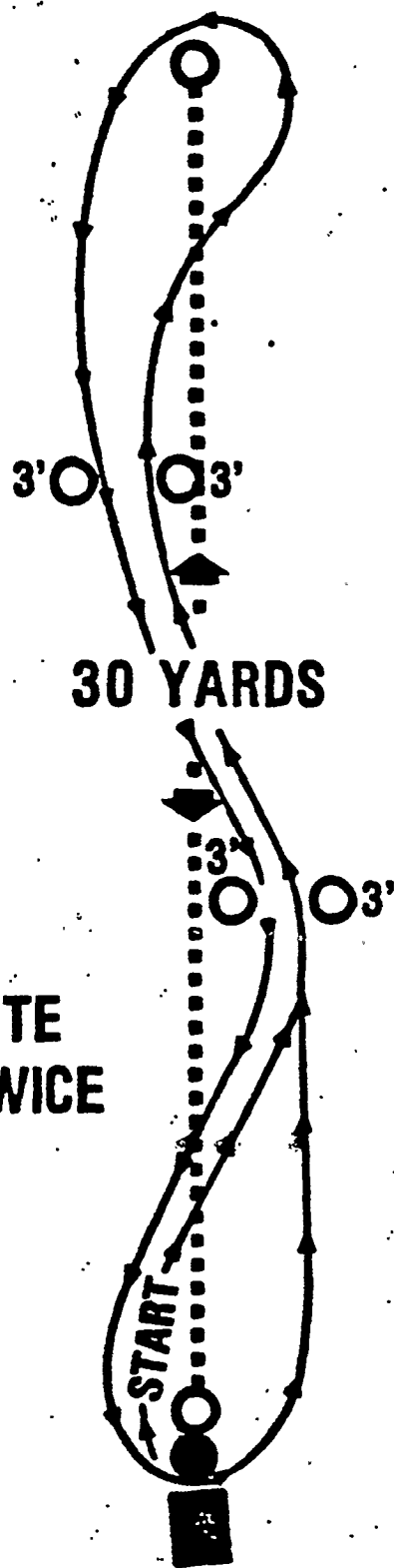
Time	Points
25.1 - 26.0	1
24.6 - 25.0	2
24.1 - 24.5	3
23.6 - 24.0	4
23.2 - 23.6	5
22.8 - 23.1	6
22.4 - 22.7	7
22.0 - 22.3	8
21.6 - 21.9	9
21.5 or less	10

120-YARD SHUTTLE RUN: WOMEN

Time	Points
28.1 - 29.0	1
27.6 - 28.0	2
27.1 - 27.5	3
26.6 - 27.0	4
26.1 - 26.5	5
25.6 - 26.0	6
25.1 - 25.5	7
24.6 - 25.0	8
24.1 - 24.5	9
24.0 or less	10

120-YARD SHUTTLE RUN

COMPLETE
CYCLE TWICE



The course is 30 yards long with one traffic cone (marker) at each end. Ten yards from each end cone there are two cones set on the left and two cones set on the right side of the center line, three feet apart, with the inside cones placed three feet on each side of the center line. The trainee begins by lying flat on his/her back with the head touching the base of the starting cone. On command the trainee regains his/her feet by turning to the right. He proceeds through the first set of double cones and on through the second set. Upon reaching the end cone, the trainee turns or rounds the cone to the left and returns through the two sets of double cones and rounds the starting cone, turning left, and repeats the course.

TWO-MILE RUN: MEN

Time	Points
15:49 - 16:30	1
15:24 - 15:48	2
14:55 - 15:23	3
14:26 - 14:54	4
13:57 - 14:25	5
13:28 - 13:56	6
12:59 - 13:27	7
12:30 - 12:58	8
12:01 - 12:29	9
12:00 or less	10

TWO-MILE RUN: WOMEN

Time	Points
17:56 - 18:45	1
17:21 - 17:55	2
17:01 - 17:20	3
16:31 - 17:00	4
15:51 - 16:30	5
15:31 - 15:50	6
15:01 - 15:30	7
14:31 - 15:00	8
13:46 - 14:30	9
13:45 or less	10

TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS: 50

The distance is covered over rolling terrain. The running surface is blacktop asphalt road.

Total Possible Points: 50

Minimum Standard Score: 15 - with at least one point in each event.

Failure to achieve minimum standard score will result in referral to New Agents' Review Board and overall assessment of trainee's performance.

TIPS FOR IMPROVEMENT

1. Two-Mile Run

- A. Plan to run 6 days per week.
- B. Your first objective is to build up to the level where you can cover 2 miles without walking.
- C. Gradually increase your pace.
- D. It's best to cover 2 1/2 miles rather than just 2 miles.
- E. Modified interval training builds strength, speed and endurance.

2. Pull-Ups

Perform the following exercises (for both pull-ups and push-ups) 3 days per week, either Monday - Wednesday - Friday or Tuesday - Thursday - Saturday.

A. LAT PULL DOWN - UNIVERSAL GYM

- 1) Select a weight you can pull down 10 times (repetitions).
- 2) Complete 3 sets of 10 repetitions.
- 3) Every week increase weight 10 pounds, if possible.
- 4) Females - Lie on an incline board and pull the bar to the upper chest.
- 5) Males - Pull the bar to the back of the neck from a kneeling or sitting position.

B. Curls

- 1) Select a weight you can curl 10 repetitions.
- 2) Complete 3 sets of 10 repetitions.
- 3) Every week increase weight 5-15 pounds, if possible.
- 4) Reverse curls (palms down). Alternate sets. Reverse curls (palms up).

C. ROWING

- 1) Select a weight you can row for 10 repetitions.
- 2) Complete 3 sets of 10 repetitions.
- 3) Every week increase the weight 10 pounds.
- 4) Bent over rowing - keep head up.
- 5) Upright rowing - pull up to chin.

3. PUSH-UPS

**A. BENCH PRESS - WEIGHTS OR
UNIVERSAL GYM**

- 1) Select a weight you can press 10 times.
- 2) Complete 3 sets of 10 repetitions.
- 3) Every week increase weight 10 pounds (if possible).

**B. TRICEP PRESS OR LAT MACHINE
TRICEP PRESS**

- 1) Select a weight you can press 10 times.
- 2) Complete 3 sets of 10 repetitions.
- 3) Every week increase the weight 5-10 pounds.

**C. MILITARY PRESS - FREE WEIGHTS
OR UNIVERSAL GYM**

- 1) Select a weight you can press 10 times.
- 2) Complete 3 sets of 10 repetitions.
- 3) Every week increase the weight 5-10 pounds.

D. DIP STATION

- 1) Start with 5-10 repetitions - If you cannot go all the way down, go $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ way down.

- 2) Complete 3 sets of 5-10 repetitions.

- 3) Increase 2 or more repetitions per week.

4. NONWEIGHT DAYS

- A. Run - 6 days per week.

- B. Regular sit-ups (always strive for a minimum of 60)

- C. Push-ups - regular way, on fingers, on clenched fists.

- D. Pull-ups - regular way - If too difficult, do them with palms of hands toward face.

- E. Stall bars - climb up until your chin is over the top bar - remove your feet and lower yourself as slowly as possible. Repeat 3 times.

One does not become strong overnight. It takes time and HARD WORK. Work hard 6 days each week - rest and recuperate on the seventh.

DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII, CHAIRMAN
JOHN MCCAIN, ARIZONA, VICE CHAIRMAN

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PATRICIA M. ZELL, CHIEF COUNSEL
ERIC EBERHARD,
MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR/COUNSEL

DECLASSIFIED BY NSICG/J9674T52
ON 05-31-2013

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6450

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 15, 1990

Dep. Dir.	
ADD Adm.	
ADD Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Cong. Affs. Off.	<i>Sto</i>
Off. of EEO	
Off. Liaison &	
Int. Affs.	
Off. of Public Affs.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

SSF

CLASS
SRC'D
SER
REC

The Honorable William S. Sessions
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigations
U.S. Department of Justice
9th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Sessions:

DANIEL K. INOUE

I am writing to request your immediate assistance in protecting the lives of fourteen members of the Mohawk Tribe on the St. Regis Indian Reservation in New York and in Canada. My staff had received word that execution and elimination are planned against certain Mohawk Indian people in retaliation by proponents of illegal gaming, drug trafficking and smuggling operations on the reservation. These reprisals have been advanced as a result of the Ontario Provincial Police raid in which over \$1,000,000 in cocaine and illegal weapons were confiscated on the reservation early Thursday morning.

A list of the Mohawk Indian people needing protection, and contact locations, is attached for your consideration. Twelve of these individuals are American citizens and two of the individuals mentioned are Canadian. Although I recognize that your responsibility for protection of citizens is limited to the Americans mentioned, I respectfully request your notification of the proper Canadian officials regarding the two Canadians. ~~We hope~~ that your office will collaborate with the appropriate officials to offer protection.

I understand that Governor Cuomo has directed the New York State Police to "maintain its presence on the Reservation while the general issue of public safety for the Reservation's residents is explored." My staff has been further advised that the New York State Police will provide extra protective services if requested. In light of the circumstances, I will be advising the tri-council which is representative of the St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Council, the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs and the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne to arrange for protective services with the appropriate State and Provincial authorities.

b6

b7C

1- ENCLOSURE

SA CAO, is coordinating this matter. Interim response prepared on 5/18/90.

After the tragic loss of two lives on the St. Regis Mohawk Indian Reservation, I am certain that you will give this matter your immediate attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. Inouye', written over the printed name.

DANIEL K. INOUE
Chairman

cc:

Senator Daniel P. Moynihan
Senator Alphonse D'Amato

[illegible]

DATE 05-31-2013 BY NSICG/J9674T52

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Call Me | <input type="checkbox"/> For Your Info. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> See Me | <input type="checkbox"/> Note & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approp. Action | <input type="checkbox"/> Record & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Initial | <input type="checkbox"/> See Reverse Side |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Per Inquiry | |

Remarks:

Room	TL #	Phone	Date
7240	245	9515	6/11/90

'FBI/DOJ

June 13, 1990

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-31-2013 BY NSICG/J9674T52

Dear Senator Inouye:

On May 11, 1990, [redacted] of your staff contacted the FBI's Congressional Affairs Office requesting protection for fourteen members of the Mohawk Tribe on the St. Regis Indian Reservation in New York and in Canada. In response to your letter dated May 15, 1990, regarding this matter, I would like to advise you of the action taken as a result of this request.

Immediately following our conversation with [redacted] a member of the Criminal Investigative Division contacted the FBI's Albany Division and the FBI Legal Attache in Ottawa to brief them regarding your concerns. These offices established contact with Major [redacted] Troop Commander, New York State Police (NYSP) and Superintendent [redacted] Commander of the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP). Major [redacted] and Commander [redacted] advised that vehicle roadblocks have been established on the U.S. and the Canadian sides of the reservation and that every automobile entering or exiting the reservation is being searched. Additionally, each agency intends to maintain a strong presence on the St. Regis Reservation indefinitely. There have been no violent incidents or reported threats at St. Regis since May 1, 1990, and the likelihood for violence is considered to be minimal by both agencies.

The FBI will continue to maintain a close liaison with U.S. and Canadian authorities in this matter. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,

94-52053-38
John E. Collingwood
Inspector-in-Charge
Congressional Affairs Office

15 JUL 6 1990

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
Exec AD Adm. 1 - [redacted]
Exec AD Inv. 1 - [redacted]
Exec AD LES 1 - [redacted]
Asst. Dir.: 1 - [redacted]
Adm. Servs. 1 - Mr. Collingwood
Crim. Inv. 1 - [redacted]
Ident. 3 - [redacted]
Insp. 1 - [redacted]
Intell. 1 - [redacted]
Lab. 1 - [redacted]
Legal Coun. 1 - [redacted]
Off. Cong. & Public Affs. 1 - [redacted]
Rec. Mgnt. 1 - [redacted]
Tech. Servs. 1 - [redacted]
Training 1 - [redacted]
Off. Liaison & Int. Affs. 1 - [redacted]
Telephone Rm. 1 - [redacted]
Director's Sec'y 1 - [redacted]

MAIL ROOM ☐

SSA [redacted]
ROOM 72400 TL-245

APPROVED:

Director _____ Adm. Servs. _____ Legal Coun. _____ Off. of Liaison
Dep. Dir. _____ Crim. Inv. _____ Rec. Mgnt. _____ & Int. Affs. _____
ADD-Adm. _____ Ident. _____ Tech. Servs. _____ Off. of _____
ADD-Inv. _____ Insp. _____ Training _____ Public Affs. _____
Intell. _____ Cong. Affs. Off. _____
Laboratory _____ Off. of EEO _____

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