

Interview

DAN TUTTLE

R-1

(shot 1)

00:00 [GENERAL CONVERSATION]

(shot 2)

02:20 QUESTION: In what capacity did you first come to Hawaii? Where were you trained as a political scientist and grew up, and that type of thing?

02:30 TUTTLE: Are we really—we're really rolling now?

02:32 QUESTION: Yes; a little biography is what I'm asking.

02:35 TUTTLE: Yeah. Well, I just came to teach at UH in 1950. Came here from Laramie, Wyoming. It's a little cooler there. And before that, I spent time where it's almost as cold, but it's really colder to the fee—to the feel, was in Minneapolis, where I went to graduate school. Got my master degrees there. And before that, I ... went to Illinois College in Jacksonville, Illinois, which no one's ever heard about, but ... it was started by a group of people out of Yale, so they still have historic ties. And except for might-have-beens, well, they might have been a well known school. Abraham Lincoln was enrolled, but didn't show up. And [UNINTELLIGIBLE] vowed I think never to have anything to do with the college after he left. Before that, I was born over in Quincy, Illinois, which is the western tip of the state. And that would have been a well known town. At one time, it was larger than guess where? It was larger than Fort Dearborn. You remember where Fort Dearborn was? That was the start of Chicago. That's up north. And to the south, there was already a pretty lively community known as St. Louis. So it would have been well know, except ... the trains went north to Chicago, and south to St. Louis. Along came another form of transportation as the airplane. You've heard of that. [CHUCKLES] And they built a big airfield about ten, twelve miles out of town. And nobody came. You can still fly in there, I think, with the largest airplane around. The runways are that long. But they have a little waiting room, and that's all there is to the big airport at Quincy, Illinois.

05:00 QUESTION: What—

05:01 TUTTLE: So—

05:02 QUESTION: Excuse me; go ahead.

05:03 TUTTLE: So the town that once was bigger than Chicago has stayed the same for ... more than a hundred years; about fifty thousand, forty thousand.

(shot 3)

05:12 QUESTION: So when you came to Hawaii, though, you came from Laramie, Wyoming where you were teaching?

05:18 TUTTLE: Right.

05:19 QUESTION: You were teaching poly sci at the University of Wyoming?

05:21 TUTTLE: That's correct.

05:22 QUESTION: And you accepted the job in Hawaii because of the weather, or what ...

05:29 TUTTLE: Because the fellow told me I ought to get out of there. He said, They're not going to appreciate you here. You know why? They were in the process of building a football team. And if you build a football team, you don't have any money left over for politics or other teaching. So this fellow—I can still remember his name; his last was Harman [PHONETIC]—put an ad in the apprentice hall newsletter. And it appeared over here, and Alan Saunders saw it, and after some conferring with people, they invited me to come out here. Which was very welcomed, because I was about ... in the doghouse with the people in Wyoming, because ... well, the mis—it was really the early days of the post World War II football teams and athletic teams, and they were in the process of becoming pros. I say they were pros, because ... I've seen the money pass. They paid their boys. And many of them came from the great State of Tennessee. The Tennessee second team started playing for Wyoming.

(shot 4)

06:52 QUESTION: So you show up in Hawaii in 1950 to work in the political science department and teach poly sci.

06:56 TUTTLE: It was known as government.

06:57 QUESTION: The government department. And you're colleagues with people like Alan Saunders and—

07:03 TUTTLE: Norm Miller.

07:05 QUESTION: Norm Miller. Just the three of you, or—

07:09 TUTTLE: Well, there was uh, um, uh, Ed Spellasy [PHONETIC].
Were you—have you—did you ever get acquainted with Ed Spellasy?

07:15 QUESTION: No; I didn't know him.

07:18 TUTTLE: Uh, he ended up—started the—he was a constitutional law person.

07:21 QUESTION: But small department.

07:22 TUTTLE: Oh, it was a small department. I think there were five us, all told, to start with.

(shot 5)

07:28 QUESTION: What was your impression as a fella coming from Illinois and Minnesota and Wyoming to Hawaii? What was your initial impression of the politics of Territorial Hawaii?

07:40 TUTTLE: Well, politics is politics, isn't it? [CHUCKLES] Uh ... I had no particular impression, except ... it as good fun to ... sit and ... watch what was happening in the House of Representatives. Where the House met. And uh ... the old—the old throne room. And on the other side, you had the Senate meeting. And uh ... they made the same sort of speeches, uh ... I still—I wish I'd had a tape machine to talk with ... more of the people. Sounds ironic, but in order to get a—even a uh, not so portable uh, tape recorder, I bought it myself. I asked the political science department; we don't have money for that. And here, they can pay the athletic coach more than a million dollars. Admittedly, there's been a passage of time, but they didn't have money for a tape recorder. You may find those tapes, if anybody's ever interested, over in the Hamilton Library. Which Michael [UNINTELLIGIBLE] has took good care of them, we—I taught a summer uh, uh, a ma—extension service course just to pay to have the tapes all re—rerecorded. You'll also find some more of the adventures, but the first tape I had was of Oren Long talking down at the old Kewalo Inn, if you remember—

QUESTION: M-hm.

09:22 TUTTLE: --a place known as Kewalo Inn. And uh ... so that tape's available, if anybody ever remembers who Oren Long was.

09:35 QUESTION: Yeah; he was a territorial governor.

09:36 TUTTLE: That's right.

(shot 6)

09:39 QUESTION: But at the time that you arrive, there's a tumult going on politically, right? I mean, the Democratic Party is rebuilding itself and some of these veterans like Frank Fasi and Dan Inouye and so on are back on the political scene, and then the Communist Party, the ILWU. Was that something that you found yourself watching closely or—

10:05 TUTTLE: Oh, I was, very closely. It was very interesting. And ... but the Democratic Party didn't get organized. At that time, there were—actually Martin Pence—do you remember Martin Pence? He was one of the early organizers on the Big Island. And the part of the Hawaiian mythology is that Jack Hall organized people on the plantations. But the people on the Big Island will tell you they were well organized before they ever heard of Jack Hall.

10:42 QUESTION: By Martin Pence?

10:45 TUTTLE: Well, Martin Pence was—was uh, on the Big Island that time, then came over here. And he was very cooperative to the end. We—we did an oral history with Martin Pence, and he ended up donating to Michael [UNINTELLIGIBLE] for the university library some of his old artifacts. Unfortunately, not all of our older politicians are willing to do that. [UNINTELLIGIBLE] house of uh, Elmer Cravalho; he's got a bunch of files, but yes, he's agreed to donate them to the UH, but has yet to do so, so far as I know.

QUESTION: M-m.

11:24 TUTTLE: But Micheal [UNINTELLIGIBLE] uh, did an excellent job in an archival sense. And UH has another archivist, which I haven't seen for a while ... who's still got about sixty boxes of my material. And I—I don't know whether they'll ever see the light of day or not. Because our library—see, we

can't—we can't make use of the library because we spent it all on football. And so—

QUESTION: [CHUCKLES]

12:05 TUTTLE: --I left to escape from football and come to Hawaii. And here, of all places, to have a winter sport ... I supposed we played when the snow flies, popular, the most popular sport in Hawaii.

12:10 QUESTION: Still football.

12:11 TUTTLE: Still football.

(shot 7)

12:13 QUESTION: What about the Statehood Bill? You're coming in 1950, and the statehood movement has heated up again in the post-war period (**12:24 zoom in**) after sort of everything being stopped during the war. What was your reading on the statehood movement? Was it a bipartisan effort?

12:32 TUTTLE: Oh, it was—

QUESTION: [UNINTELLIGIBLE]

12:34 TUTTLE: It was a multi-partisan or bipartisan effort. And keep in mind that uh, just as we arrived um ... the uh ... con con had just uh, uh, adjourned. So uh, Hawaii had held its con, and that is essentially the same document that we're using today. And probably the hero of that or the uh the handbook used by the delegates was put together by somebody who's now almost totally forgotten, but needs to be remembered, and that's Robert Gray Dodge. Who at that time was the acting director of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

13:35 QUESTION: And that was done in 1949, right, or ...

13:38 TUTTLE: 1949, 50.

13:41 QUESTION: Right. And Bob Dodge became quite famous as a wordsmith of constitutions and party platforms and that era, right?

13:49 TUTTLE: Well, he was not only active in the Democratic Party ... but uh ... he ran for mayor a couple ti—one—once at any rate, I know. Was not successful. But uh, he was sort of the unsung hero. And Bob Dodge, lot of people forget this too, was responsible for the 1960 recount of the vote, the first presidential vote in Hawaii, between JFK and Richard Nixon. And uh, he logged that through, so ... before we celebrated Christmas in 1960, people knew that Hawaii's electoral votes would go to Kennedy and not to Nixon.

14:38 QUESTION: It was a very close election.

14:41 TUTTLE: Very close; hundred—ended up at around a hundred votes difference, in round figures.

14:46 QUESTION: And that was the first post-statehood vote, presidential vote.

14:50 TUTTLE: Oh, yes; that's right. M-hm.

(shot 8)

14:53 QUESTION: The fact that you said it was a bipartisan, a multi-partisan effort; if you were asked to identify sort of the leaders of it, who the leading proponents of statehood were in that era, who would you point to, and what would the—

15:08 TUTTLE: There—there were so many. Both Republican and Democrat. Among the Republicans, you had Joe Farrington, you had Samuel R. King ... uh ... let's see uh ... uh, Herbert Lee, I—I know was ... At any rate, all of the Republican hegemony uh, Jack Burns used to refer was there. And among the Democrats you had a lot of heroes. Um ... and uh ... [UNINTELLIGIBLE] Greg Sinclair.

15:55 QUESTION: Of the University.

15:58 TUTTLE: At the University; I've enjoyed chatting recently, you know, with Marjorie Sinclair, his wife. Who remained on at the University after his death. And married somebody else pretty well known in Hawaii by the name of Edel. Whom I never met. Did you ever meet him uh—

16:16 QUESTION: I took a class from him.

16:17 TUTTLE: You did? Yeah.

16:18 QUESTION: Yeah, Edel; sure.

16:23 TUTTLE: So it was uh, it was strictly uh, as far as I'm concerned, was a bipartisan. There were a few people, though, that—Hy Greenstein. Uh—

16:33 QUESTION: Who was a lawyer, Hyman Greenstein, right?

16:35 TUTTLE: He was a lawyer. And he was ... worked for the Commonwealth Party. You remember reading about that? You remember, you were—

QUESTION: [UNINTELLIGIBLE]

16:47 TUTTLE: --here at the time.

(shot 9)

16:48 QUESTION: The Commonwealth Party position, could you fill me in on that? What was the intent?

16:53 TUTTLE: Well, they just felt that Hawaii should become a commonwealth, uh, like Puerto Rico, rather than a state. So it was not just Hy Greenstein, it was uh, Helene Hale. I believe she's still in the Legislature, right? I—

17:10 QUESTION: From the Big Island—

TUTTLE: It's diffi—

QUESTION: --right.

17:13 TUTTLE: Difficult for me to believe this, but she is probably close to ninety now. Right? I—I—I've lost track of this in recent years. But she's really one of the old-timers. And some of our young people at the University of Hawaii ... became very prominent in the Legislature.

17:36 QUESTION: But what was the argument for commonwealth rather than statehood? Why did they want commonwealth status rather than statehood status? I don't quite get it.

17:44 TUTTLE: Well ... do you remember your pocketbook? Do you remember Puerto Rico? Remember they don't pay federal taxes ... or weren't at the time. So they wanted Hawaii to be admitted to the union ... without federal taxes. But once Hawaii got admitted to the union, what happened? We had to pay federal taxes. So that was uh, sort of a compelling reason, I think.

(shot 10)

18:15 QUESTION: Tell me more about Joe Farrington. Because I'm constantly told that Farrington was one of the principal Republican heroes of the movement. He was a publisher of the Star Bulletin and—

18:30 TUTTLE: He was the publisher. And he was a very ... polite gentleman. And uh ... he uh ... kept the newspaper uh, strictly on the side of statehood. And I can remember being treated very—as a young instructor here, being treated very kindly by Joe Farrington at uh ... Republican conventions. And um ... there were a few people who were at that convention I think are still alive in Hawaii. So Farrington was—and of course, he had a person—he had a good editor. Do you remember that uh, gentleman?

19:23 QUESTION: Riley Alm.

19:23 TUTTLE: Riley Alm; that's right. And that fella, I remember, was a very akamai fella. He was an old-style journalist. And if you talk to the retired persons out of the Star Bulletin, why, they would tell you he belonged to the old school of journalism. But nonetheless, he ... he was uh, I know Bob Sevey was very cooperative on election night, so ... well, I sort of fell heir to uh ... uh ... his election night broadcast. I tried to tell him how it should be done.

[INDISTINCT CONVERSATION]

(shot 11)

20:13 TUTTLE: Out of a TV studio. The only place where more people around and more [UNINTELLIGIBLE] was WGN Chicago.

20:26 QUESTION: Okay. Well, let's talk ethnic politics. Particularly the ethnic politics of statehood. Which ethnic groups in your mind seemed to be most **(20:34 short zoom in)** supportive of the statehood movement, and were there any who were opposed to statehood?

20:40 TUTTLE: There were a few people. I mentioned some of them already that ... were interested in commonwealth s—status. And there were a few Hawaiians who uh ... favored n—no statehood, and still wanted an independent nation. Probably the best known one was um, Johnny Wilson, who was mayor of Honolulu for many number of years. And well known for engineering the Pali Highway, the old Pali Highway. And uh ... so there were a few people who were opposed. But remember, we had a vote on statehood. And as I recall that—and I didn't have a chance to look this up—I think it carried by a seventeen to one margin. And for those people who maintain that Hawaii wasn't in favor of statehood, uh, they're wrong. Because people favored it. As I say, there were some who probably voted for it, who still were ... hoping that Hawaii would become a nation. But when you stop to think about it, uh, Hawaii as a nation in this world of today, as compared to being a part of the United States of America; I don't see where you can draw any comparison at all. And as a matter of fact, I think the people of Hawaii, the native Hawaiians who have not been the best treated people of all, but uh ... they've done very well. And I think if—if push came to shove, I think they would have to opt for ... statehood.

(shot 12)

22:39 QUESTION: When you were at the University teaching a lot of courses, I imagine in those days, a nine-hour load, I would guess.

22:47 TUTTLE: Nine hours?

22:48 QUESTION: Twelve?

22:49 TUTTLE: Twelve; at one time, I had twenty hours.

22:52 QUESTION: Holy crow.

22:54 TUTTLE: Well, there's an explanation for that. Ed Spellacy lost his father on the mainland, and so Ed had to take off and tend to family affairs. So I had my usual twelve-hour load, which was standard in those days, plus a night uh,

class already committed, so that's fifteen hours. And then I took two of Ed's classes, which made—did I say twenty? I meant twenty-one hours.

23:22 QUESTION: You were a glutton for punishment then.

23:24 TUTTLE: Well, I was younger then. I—

23:25 QUESTION: [CHUCKLES]

23:25 TUTTLE: I could talk in those days.

23:30 QUESTION: Among your Hawaiian students, Hawaiians who were in your classes, did you hear any opposition to the statehood movement from them, or did it tend to be [UNINTELLIGIBLE].

23:43 TUTTLE: No, as a—as a matter of fact, uh ... I had quite a few Hawaiians in class. To the best of my knowledge, I think they were all in favor of statehood at that time. Later—I'd better leave names out of this—some of those same students come up to me, one of 'em did on one occasion—very embarrassing—and refused to shake my hand. You know why? You stole my land. And this is what happened as some true believers started pushing for ... I guess sovereignty today it is. And you still—you're still arguing this in the Akaka Bill, right?

(shot 13)

24:28 QUESTION: Well, what were the main arguments, as you remember them, that were put forth by Hawaii's statehood proponents? Why were they arguing that we should become a state? And on the other hand, what were the opponents arguing?

24:42 TUTTLE: Well, I think part of it was economic, and a part of it as uh ... uh, most—many of the people who were here had emigrated from the mainland, and they wanted Hawaii to be like the rest of the country. So most of the people who came in felt very strongly that Hawaii should be a part of the country and ... part of statehood. You see, the statehood movement actually, as you, you're something of a historian yourself uh, recognize it, they were really pushing for statehood back in the first decade of the 20th century. And they pushed rather hard for it. But uh ... when we got down to ... the 1950s ... there some people, particularly the real hero of statehood in my book, and I don't know

about your book, but it's George Ley Leitner, who few people recognize, and they celebrate other people as having obtained statehood. And much of that is fiction. But why fight it, you might say. As a matter of fact, George Ley Leitner told me himself. I said, they don't give you credit for anything. Why do you think politicians are poor, Dan?, he says. They're there to take credit for whatever happens. [CHUCKLES] Well, Ley Leitner would have moved to Hawaii.

(shot 14)

26:22 QUESTION: Could you explain in a little more detail who George Ley Leitner was?

26:28 TUTTLE: George Ley Leitner was a New Orleans businessman dealing in appliances. Right after World War II, he made a lot of money down in New Orleans. He'd been out here during the war, fell in love with the place, and would have moved to Hawaii, (26:43 zoom in) except he couldn't find—he couldn't find a wife—I think he had two or three—who would live in Hawaii. So he was stuck on the mainland. But he did make some visits out here, so I was able to get acquainted with him. And the actual strategy for statehood ... uh, really was to go up to the Legislative Reference Bureau here ... um ... and what had—uh, uh, his incentive was to find out what happened to—in the case of Tennessee. And so the Tennessee plan was researched here at the Legislative Reference Bureau. Ley Leitner took this information back to the Library of Congress, and they did a little bit more. And then he tried to sell it to Hawaii. Hawaii wouldn't buy it. Here we'd done the work, Hawaii wouldn't do it. So in the National Convention of 1956, I met sort of by accident with him and Jack Burns and a few people from Alaska and Washington after my breakfast, and Ley Leitner and I were the last ones to leave. So he said, You know what I'm gonna do, Dan? I'm going to go to ... Alaska. They don't deserve statehood the way Hawaii does, but I think I can sell them on the Tennessee plan. He went to Alaska. They elected their senators and representatives ... or what, I guess representative. And went back to DC and lobbied for statehood. And *mirabile dictu*, Alaska became the forty-ninth state. Well, that sort of upset the applecart here in Hawaii, because we'd been celebrating the state fair, the 49th Fair. You may remember that, I think. And so it—and so it put quite a few of our active politicians at that time on the spot, that they needed to follow through on statehood. So they did. And the Ley Leitner strategy was, get Alaska in, Hawaii's sure to follow. And of course by that time, Hawaii had a viable two party system, which had not been the case before. So it became a little bit of a question as to what would happen, would Hawaii be Republican or Democratic.

But in '54, of course, we bypassed this with the revolution, so-called Democratic revolution, and Hawaii was heavily Democratic. Except Hawaii could always come up with a surprise or two, it elected a Republican as the first governor.

30:02 QUESTION: Bill Quinn.

30:03 TUTTLE: That's right; Bill Quinn.

[END]

Interview

DAN TUTTLE

R-2

(shot 1)

00:00 [GENERAL CONVERSATION]

(shot 2)

00:28 QUESTION: Explain to me briefly the Tennessee plan; what that—I mean, the Tennessee—how you went back to see how Tennessee did it. Because that was in the 19th century, early 19th century, wasn't it?

00:40 TUTTLE: Yeah; well, they elected uh ... senators and representatives, and sent them back to lobby for statehood. Which they obtained. And this had been successful, and Ley Leitner had heard about it, so he asked us at the Reference Bureau. And by that time, I guess Norm Miller was back, so I got the assignment of following through on that. And uh ... it worked. Uh ... Tennessee was successful. Rather simple plan. But you had to talk somebody into doing it. Somebody had to run and ... so it's uh, may be of some little interest that the first ... governor, I guess, of Alaska by the name of Bill Eagen or Agen—

01:39 QUESTION: M-m.

01:41 TUTTLE: Uh, his widow is still living in Douglas, Alaska. And when the Bill Quinn biography was published, I had the privilege of sending her a copy of it, because they had gotten acquainted with Bill Quinn, the governor—the governor—at the governors conferences and so forth.

(shot 3)

02:06 QUESTION: I don't quite understand your appointment. Now, explain to me how you were teaching at the University and you were also at the Legislative Reference Bureau.

02:14 TUTTLE: Well, I had a split appointment. Half of my time was devoted, supposedly to the Reference Bureau, the other half was devoted to teaching two courses at s—six hours in the government department. Well, you know in such situations what usually happens. You end up with two jobs. So I got a little bit tired of that, so I asked to be transferred, because the university was growing, to the government department. So I was transferred, and uh, I just beat Norm Miller by about a year or two, because he did the same shortly thereafter. Then Bob Camus became the director of the Reference Bureau, and you can take it from there.

(shot 4)

03:03 QUESTION: Why do you think Hawaii got statehood when it did? I mean, you got here in '50 and I mean, Ley Leitner had already been lobbying for quite sometime, if I'm not mistaken, for statehood. And yet, Hawaii doesn't get statehood until 1959. Why did it take so long?

03:22 TUTTLE: Well, in the first place, it's not an easy job to get something like that past Congress. And uh ... Hawaii had made no overt effort to try to get in. But in 1950, we did have a constitutional convention. And as I say, I think they did a superb job and I think Bob Dodge ... well, they ought to build a statue to Bob Dodge. Because not only had he—he done all that [UNINTELLIGIBLE] work about statehood, but uh, he also engineered the '60 recount. And in addition to that, he was sort of the man behind the scenes for the Democratic victory in '54 and then later in '56. And I can—it's still vivid in my imagination, I can remember Jack Burns was the head of civil defense, you may recall ... Bob Dodge coming in and as Bob—Bob Dodge's style, Here's your platform, Jack. [CHUCKLES] And threw down the document on Jack's desk. Well, it takes time. But Hawaii was attracting attention, and uh ... some people made visits out here. Well, one of your statesmen in Washington now that you hear at least on a weekly basis is Ted Kennedy. At the time, he was a young man. I think I was too. [CHUCKLES] And uh, he came out to Hawaii to the state convention. So I still have a few eight millimeter frames of ... Ted Kennedy on the [UNINTELLIGIBLE] for you know who in nineteen fifty ... fifty or fif—maybe as early as '60, for J—JFK.

(shot 5)

05:34 QUESTION: M-hm. Tell me about the 1954 Democratic takeover of the Territorial Legislature, and then in 1956 the winning of the delegateship from Mrs. ...

05:45 TUTTLE: Farrington.

05:46 QUESTION: Farrington. Did that help the statehood effort? You seem to say that you don't think it was very important.

05:56 TUTTLE: Well ... it was reputed that Hawaii would be Republican, and Alaska would be Democratic. Why not? That's the way Hawaii had been for fifty years. And so the idea was to balance the two, one against the other, and you could get—get them in. So ... things sort of m-m, fit into the pattern. Once

the—the Democratic election occurred in '54, then that sort of fit the pattern that even though it was contradicting Hawaii's Republican status, that we could make it. Because at that time, the Democrats were still in their ... victory stance, shall we say, from the FDR period forward. So we had yet to move out of that. And uh ... although there was a basis for it, because the Republicans had made some in—made some inroads into the Democratic situation with the election of Dwight Eisenhower. But Eisenhower still was not considered a full-blown Republican, you might say.

(Shot 6)

07:24 QUESTION: Tell me about the young AJAs, because I would think in your classrooms there would have been people—Shun Kimura, and Patsy Mink, I believe, that were—

07:35 TUTTLE: Right; well—

07:36 QUESTION: --in the early—late 40s, early 50s.

07:38 TUTTLE: The first—the first one to jump—jump in was Matsy Takabuki. And then others followed. Patsy Mink came back from law school. And it's rough to be an attorney and a woman at the same time, back then. Shun Kimura was a student. And ... he was a good student; became student body president. And then later became mayor of Big Island. I don't know many miles he said—I think he put more than a hundred thousand miles on his automobile in one year ... when he was trying to serve as mayor. And uh, oh, it was exci—because these were—these were young people ... they were true believers. They believed in statehood. The McCarren Act came along which helped a lot and changed the electorate a lot. The McCarren Act, of course, gave ... the right of uh, citizenship to uh, made it available so that they could be naturalized. Keep in mind that a lot of your people who hadn't been born in Hawaii couldn't become citizens until the McCarren Act passed. The McCarren Act passed; that changed the electorate. And so ...

09:04 QUESTION: That was '52 or '54, was it—

09:05 TUTTLE: Around '52, '53.

09:06 QUESTION: M-hm.

09:09 TUTTLE: Just before they were able to register. The people were—particularly AJA extraction were able to vote for the first time in '54. And vote, they did. You had Masato Doi, you had Sparky Matsunaga ... who was a little bit older. You had um ... oh, a fella by the name of Russell Kono, I guess. As a matter of fact, the Democratic sweep was so great that only one person—even Hiram Fong got licked. Only one person survived. And that was a uh, Australian educated fella ... was Heb Porteus. And ... Heb Porteus, he in—I had lunch with him, he invited me to lunch and I went to have lunch with him. And uh ... he wanted to explain why he wouldn't cooperate with a student and give his age. He refused to give his age ... as a Australian na—native, you see. Later, I think we found out his age, but ... he just didn't want to talk about it. But that was an exciting period. Because uh, in checking back in the election returns, you could—by stretching imagination, you could see '54 coming in '52. But I think all of us were surprised ... that the Democrats had such a sweep in '54.

11:04 QUESTION: Were you polling yet?

11:06 TUTTLE: No; not—not uh, not in uh, public. We had polls going on in the University. And uh ... I had a—it was an interesting period because ... polling became another one of my hobbies.

11:27 QUESTION: I know; your polls were quite famous.

11:31 TUTTLE: Well ... because the kids did a good job. This is how—is how I was polling. Which is now, I guess, a long departed and would be very difficult to do house-to-house polling. And you know why; because of all the high rises and locked up places that you have. But uh, I still have material that I need to—need to work on in my files. Uh ... excuse the composition of the ethnicity of the two political parties. And uh ... it was coming; fifty war—four was coming, but uh, none of us really realized. But '54, when the votes were counted, everybody realized it.

(shot 7)

12:25 QUESTION: I noticed two men you do not mention in the 1954 sweep were Daniel K. Inouye and George Ariyoshi, both of whom were elected in '54. Were they not? Considering numbers then or ...

12:38 TUTTLE: Well, Dan Inouye was. I remember him lecturing Frank Fasi ... about ... bringing his wife to party gatherings, the old party rallies. Because without fail, Dan Inouye always had Maggie with him. And I think the truth be known ... that ... Jack Burns may have in part made Dan Inouye, but the

person who really made Dan Inouye as a politician was probably his wife, Maggie. And she's still there with him.

13:23 QUESTION: M-hm.

13:24 TUTTLE: And who's the other one you mentioned?

13:24 QUESTION: George Ariyoshi.

13:25 TUTTLE: George Ariyoshi ... uh, he ran, let's see, in '54, I guess. He was elected in '54. This district, you see, that was un—most unusual. And uh ... 'cause that's where Hiram Fong got licked. Ariyoshi was a bright young fellow. And I know uh, I guess I can tell this as a special favor of sorts. Uh, I gave a few uh, informal lectures to George Ariyoshi over in the old College Inn. Which was a watering hole, really, for the campus at that time. Fella by the name of Ray Sunaga. Do you remember Ray Sunaga, perchance?

14:16 QUESTION: [UNINTELLIGIBLE]

14:17 TUTTLE: And his wife uh, ran the place. So uh ... I met with George Ariyoshi on—not a lot, but three or four occasions. And George won, surprisingly. Masato Doi was ... they figured he would more likely win than other—lot of other people. But even he was shocked. As a matter of fact, I had breakfast ... the morning after the '54 election ... uh, with Masato Doi. You know what his problem was? How am I going to stay alive. The Legislature didn't pay you much of anything in those days.

15:09 QUESTION: Yeah.

15:10 TUTTLE: A small sum; I've forgotten off—offhand now exactly what it was, but it was very small. Not—not the thousands of dollars like it is today. And I said, Oh, you'll find a way. And he did. And ...

(shot 8)

15:30 QUESTION: Tell me about sort of personally, in March of 1959 when the statehood bill passes (**15:36 zoom in**) after this long struggle, after many hearing out here and much going back and forth and petitioning and so forth, how did Hawaii react to statehood, and personally where were you, what were you doing, and what did you think when you heard that it had passed?

16:04 TUTTLE: Well, I was in the class, in Crawford Hall. [UNINTELLIGIBLE] social science I think in those days. And we immediately dismissed cla—I had the radi—I did have a little portable radio at the time. So they dismissed it. So um ... I can't recall all that happened that day, but I know that I stopped by Jimmy [UNINTELLIGIBLE] down at uh, in Waikiki, [UNINTELLIGIBLE] camera shop down there now, and bought a [CHUCKLES] 19.95 Kodak movie camera. And so then I was able to take a few pictures of people celebrating. And ... strictly open-air cars of the day, roadsters ... and I guess it was af—la—later that afternoon or evening, and I think it was—might have been the next day, but I think it was that very day, a big celebration at the s—stadium. Not today's stadium, but the old ... the stadium below the University. And they had thousands of people there. So it was a day of ... great joy. And I don't recall that any of the people who were against statehood really were objecting. As a matter of fact, they probably celebrated with everybody else. And uh ... it didn't—I mean, for example um, in '54, still in '54 you had Hy Greenstein, who was a Commonwealther, renting a building to Frank Fasi, out of which he campaigned as a Democrat. At that time, Frank was a Democrat. Since then, he's been a uh, all sorts of different parties he's belonged to. And I understand he's running for mayor again this year. Well, you can count on one thing; as long as ... Frank Fasi is able to be alive, he's going to run for something. It reminds me of—somebody did bring me an article the other day about the other fella who was a perennial candidate for president of the United States. You want to guess? Harold Stassen [PHONETIC].

18:34 QUESTION: [UNINTELLIGIBLE]

18:35 TUTTLE: A Minnesotan. Did he ever make it? No way. But it's very interesting.

18:41 QUESTION: They keep going.

18:42 TUTTLE: What's that?

18:43 QUESTION: They keep going.

18:44 TUTTLE: Yeah.

(shot 9)

18:45 QUESTION: Dan, what did statehood mean to the politics of Hawaii? How did it change the politics of Hawaii, in your mind?

18:51 TUTTLE: Well, I think it caused a lot of people to grow up. And uh ... the young Democrats were able to ... make good use of their victories. The JFK election gave ... Hawaii a Democrat, so Democrats then became the Republicans of yesteryear, so far as Hawaii is concerned. In other words, in recent years who has dared to become a Republican, except a young lady out of California whose father was an automobile dealer. And most people do not associate her with automobile dealerships at all, but she is. You probably know that. And so the Republican Party may—have to wait and see—uh, they may have been rejuvenated, but I'm not certain of it still. I don't know whether Linda Lingle can hang on or not.

(shot 10)

20:03 QUESTION: A Democrat was in office was Delegate to Congress when statehood happened, Jack Burns, (20:12 zoom out to MS) and Democrats dominated the Territorial Legislature at that time. Do you think that they successfully were able to sell the idea that they were the ones who brought statehood?

20:29 TUTTLE: Well, if you read the textbooks of today in the DOE and so forth, they are convinced that the only person that did anything for statehood was Jack Burns. I'm sorry; I disagree. I think Jack Burns was ... a self-made person who did many fine things for Hawaii. And Jack and I could agree and disagree ... for the likes of which you can't have these days, it seems. And uh ... I think that was a factor, but ... Jack has uh, the rough task of campaigning ... for Delegate again uh ... with statehood just around the corner. And statehood was just around the corner. Because of George Ley Leitner. Incidentally, he has a student that he helped—Ley Leitner, that is—has a student who is supposedly writing a book about Ley Leitner. Name is Jack Jackson. He's located, I guess, in Memphis. I don't think he's in New Orleans now; I think he's in Tennessee. And I bug him about every couple of years; when is your book going to be published? Well, he came out here and I spent—happened to be in the hospital at the time when he was. And I spe—I think he spent three to four hours with me. I don't know; I was happy—sort of happy to be rid of him. Uh, because I was dead tired. I'd broken my leg at the time and ... so I wasn't in the best of health. But he's a nice fellow. He's an attorney, and in Memphis as I recall. And I still—as far as I know, I still have his phone number. I'll try to remember to give you the phone—

22:30 QUESTION: I think I've met him. I think—

22:31 TUTTLE: Yeah, he probably talked to you.

22:34 QUESTION: I think I met him.

22:36 TUTTLE: Because uh ... I gave him a whole list of people.

22:36 QUESTION: M-hm.

22:39 TUTTLE: To talk to about statehood.

(shot 11)

22:45 QUESTION: What has it meant to Hawaii politically to have an elected governor, two United States Senators, one member of Congress originally, two members of Congress for a long time now, but I guess within four years we went to two members of Congress. What's that meant from a political point of view for Hawaii?

23:06 TUTTLE: Well, it hasn't meant a great deal in terms of the national picture, because we still have four electoral votes. (But I think it's meant a great deal to Hawaii ... if the dollar sign is important to politics, certainly statehood helped Hawaii on the economic front. So that we've been able to survive and still function without, you know, the mainstays of yesteryear, pineapple and sugar. Or sugar and pineapple, I guess you should say. So I think the future of Hawaii is still with us. I think we ... will probably survive the days which are right upon us now, f—flying over Hawaii. But we're going to have to do ... or it's going to take more ingenuity than we've been able to show of late ... to keep Hawaii on the map and mean something politically. Uh ... we were ... in good fortune back in '60 with JFK, and so with Hawaii becoming a Democratic state, why, this—I mean, really on the national scene. Why, it did something for our ... uh ... prestige within the country. But Hawaii is still going to have to do more than just play the tourist uh, circuit. And I don't know ... how we'll find it, but I think we will. Right at the moment, I think the Democrats ... have ... a difficult time. And that's why Linda Lingle may survive. Because uh ... I don't know; Hanneman and Bainum for this current election ... uh ... they don't quite ring the bell, some way or another. Maybe they should; maybe I'm just getting old and expect too much. But I'd like to be able to expect and receive quite a bit. I mean, the most embarrassing thing and the biggest [UNINTELLIGIBLE] of course has been ... we can't afford too much of this playpen politics, as illustrated by the University of Hawaii in the last year. I mean, this ... well, uh, I'll let you describe it. You can interview yourself, Dan. [CHUCKLES]

26:12 QUESTION: Well, I like the phrase; playpen politics.

26:16 TUTTLE: Oh—

(shot 12)

26:18 QUESTION: What about the Hawaiian community(26:20 MS zoom in to CU); did statehood hurt the Hawaiian community? Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians.

26:25 TUTTLE: Well, some uh, people say, but I don't think so. I think they're all better off. And they'd all be better off if they would just ... run for office. As we ... [UNINTELLIGIBLE] exactly, but Hanneman is a representative of the Pacific Islands. At least he's running. And Bainum is ... still pretty much of an outsider, but he has the interest, and so ... he's pretty active in Waikiki at any rate. I don't know how he would do elsewhere in the State. But uh ... statehood opened the door, I think ... to uh, all sorts of people, and everybody. And another fiasco that should not have happened, and the inside story of that has yet to be told is the story of Kamehameha School and its trustees. But people—you see, the newspapers get ... uh, did you follow this carefully? And I'm sure you did. All the newspaper articles about Kamehameha Schools and about all the misdeeds of Dicky Wong and uh, Lokelani Lindsay, et cetera ... people believe this. Uh, you know what happened to those people? They all committed heinous crimes, right? None of 'em went to jail. None of 'em were even tried and convicted of anything. Although I will admit that Lokelani Lindsey spent six or nine months, something like that, in federal prison, but not about Kamehameha Schools. It was about another transaction.

(shot 13)

28:34 QUESTION: A final question. Do you think the Hawaiian sovereignty movement has any future within the context of statehood, within the context of being a member of the union?

28:49 TUTTLE: Well ... difficult to say. 'Cause strange things happen in politics. Uh ... the thing that really got the [UNINTELLIGIBLE] to thinking about it was you know what it was. Alaskan Indians and the oil money. And people still find that ... having the ... recognition that they've given to the Alaska

people being money, why, a lot of people of Hawaiian extraction today believe in sovereignty. For what reason? Economics. And so we can take the whole story of Hawaii ... and wrap it up. Part of it is in sort of tradition, and a part of it—a big part of it is in economic. And we say the United States of America is a capitalistic nation. So be it for Hawaii. We're very capitalistic, very anxious for the dollar sign. And ... we're almost pu—pushed it too much, you know. We had two episodes involving education. One thing should be said here, and said many places. I know of no people anyplace who have a greater, in-depth interest in education than the people of Hawaii. The individual person in Hawaii really has great confidence in education and what it can do. And what this has done—the Kamehameha episode, the University episode—what this has done has been to destroy a lot of that faith, I think, in education. We as educators have not done ... well, I'll put it this way. We've not done our best. Is this the best show that we can do, what happened at Kam—Kamehameha Schools ... or here at the University?

[END]

Interview

DAN TUTTLE

R-3

(shot 1)

00:10 QUESTION: Dan, what do you think about the viability of the Akaka Bill? (00:13 quick zoom in MCU to CU) Do you think it has any possibilities of passing, and if so, do you think it will ultimately satisfy the Hawaiian community?

00:23 TUTTLE: You mean, uh, the Akaka Bill?

00:26 QUESTION: Right.

00:28 TUTTLE: I doubt if they'll be satisfied, but I—I think Dan will be; that's Akaka. And I guess the entire Hawaii delegation. But they may have a rough time with ... getting it through Congress. And there's also a presidential veto involved there too, I guess. So I'm not sure that uh ... I'd like to think that the ... the so-called sovereignty movement is ... sort of a ... bad leftover from the Alaska experience of the big amounts of money that were available to the people in—native Indians in Alaska. And I think that's really what ... the people of Hawaii—I mean, the native Hawaiians want. We should have done more ... for people. And the whole Kamehameha School thing, at least one theory is ... that ~~Hawaiians~~ were taking it away, and they wanted it back from the Hawaiians. And so ... you have to—uh, I shouldn't have brought this up, but you have to follow sort of a convuted—convoluted path uh, to explain the whole situation. But um ... it didn't make a whole lot of sense to have the Kamehameha thing happen and uh ... the one beautiful thing about Hawaii has been over the years, we've been able to live together peacefully and pleasantly, I think. And even the—the sovereignty movement or the Commonwealth movement or what not, as a society we have been able to contain it. And so one can hope for the Hawaii scene pretty much what happened—has happened for the United States of America. When we got into trouble, we always had somebody rise to the occasion. Civil War situation, Abraham Lincoln. The Great Depression, FDR. And so it goes. So ... we're in a sort of a ... a low level plateau, I think, in both Hawaiian politics and in national politics at the moment. And I'm not very happy and I don't know about you, but don't answer. You can't answer anyway. Uh ... it's a low period for both national politics and Hawaiian politics. But out of the situation, the resiliency of the American public—and you have to almost believe this as a matter of faith ... resiliency of the American people and the resiliency of the people of Hawaii are going to come to the forefront and we're going to have some politicians who are a little bit better equipped and—I hope I don't get in too much trouble here. When Arnold Schwarzeneger as a weightlifter or whatever he does, body builder, for governor of California ... now, there are a lot of people—and

how many universities do they have in the State of California? And how many of those universities have political science departments and so forth? Who did they come up with, but Arnold Schwarzeneger ... and the sort of a remnant from the Kennedy family. The country can do better; Hawaii can do better.

(shot 2)

05:01 QUESTION: You've lived here since 1950. 1950, and it's 2004. You went through statehood and you saw the big economic explosion that took place after statehood and the Vietnam war and so on, its effect on Hawaii. What changes resulted that you're not particularly happy with or what part of Hawaii was lost as the result of statehood and modernization and economic growth?

05:36 TUTTLE: I guess you'd have to say if you looked for one word, it'd be the integrity of people of their ... their basic goodwill, basic desire to get along and live together peacefully with one another. The desire to contribute to uh, a worldwide community. And there ~~are so many lessons that can be learned from Hawaii~~ if it were applied to the United States of America. Because you stop to think about that in that same fifty—fifty-four-year period, the United States of America has changed probably ... more in a sense than Hawaii has. Did the Spanish-American people loom very large in—fifty years ago? I don't think so. But given the way we've handled our borders and the way the country's grown, a large segment—well, there are many—if this station were in Hawaii and uh, California ... it would be bilingual, right? But in Hawaii, we haven't had to do that because everybody wanted to—well, another way of putting it is [UNINTELLIGIBLE] what we used to refer to as the great melting of the United States of America.

(shot 3)

06:52 [GENERAL CONVERSATION]

[END]