

Shuck, Ed

Senator Daniel K. Inouye Papers

House records, Central files, S, Box HR7, Folder 10

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Shuck

American Embassy
Caracas, Venezuela
September 4, 1962

Dear Al:

Thanks so much for your acknowledgement of the receipt of the missive I sent to Dan. Yes, I can well imagine these will be hectic weeks for you all during the next months. I had wondered how long Dan would remain in Washington while his opponent was at it 20 hours a day at home.

I assume you will remain there to hold down the fort--and superintend moving the office to the SOB. The Good Lord willing you'll certainly be doing the latter. However, I got a mass of clippings the other day from home and I am glad Dan is running scared and playing it close. Surely Dillingham is pulling out all the stops.

I hope we get to see one another again before many years are out. In my business (too) one doesn't know where he'll be three or four months hence. I'd certainly like to see you all again in Washington before long.

With very best regards.

Cordially,



L. E. Shuck, Jr.

Mr. Alfred Laureta
425 Old House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

August 24, 1962

Mr. L. E. Shuck, Jr.
(FSO-Caracas)
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of August 10, 1962. I shall be waiting for your memo with great anticipation.

Last weekend I visited the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and spent three productive days there. My schedule called for a minimum of socializing and a maximum of observing. I was fortunate to be able to sit with the Governor for over two hours and to sit with other officials discussing a full spectrum of problems. I also had the opportunity of meeting with the many wealthy and successful businessmen and at the same time meeting with the many many very poor laborers. I can most certainly tell you that I learned a lot.

If Puerto Rico gives evidence of some of the problems found in Latin America, I can imagine what you find in Venezuela.

Hope to see you soon.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOYE
Member of Congress

DKI:sb

AUG 17 1962

American Embassy
Caracas, Venezuela
August 10, 1962

AUG 17 1962

Dear Dan:

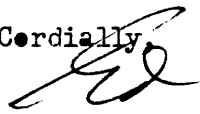
Thank you very much for your thoughtful letter of last week. I appreciated your taking the time for the comments when you must surely be snowed under with the closing days of the session and campaign plans. Just got a sheaf of clippings from home, including references to Ben's beating of the hustings. I can appreciate your remarks of last Spring to the effect that they'd pull out all the stops and you were certainly going to "run scared."

Indeed I'll send you the memo you suggest, Dad. I am grateful for your reception of my ideas. It would mean a good deal to me if I could continue to have your ear, when I write something with care at least. I feel lost here, being so far from the sophisticated and far more familiar politics of Asia. I would be delighted to send a "think piece" now and then for your discreet use. If there is anything specific which might be of help, I am sure you will let me know.

I'll likely get something to you within another week.

With very best regards.

Cordially,


L. E. Shuck, Jr.

Hon. Daniel K. Inouye, M. C.
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

July 30, 1962

PERSONAL

Mr. L. E. Shuck, Jr.
Embajada Americana
Caracas, Venezuela

Dear Ed:

I am in receipt of your most interesting letter of July 19, 1962.

I, too, am beginning to sense the "futility of our playing God with our varying forms of foreign aid". For the past three years I have sincerely searched for an answer to our problem but always my inquiries have been met by a reply "let the 'experts' figure it out for you".

I have supported our Administration as faithfully as one can expect to do. However, like many Americans, I am beginning to feel that the time has come, or is coming, when we must begin applying the brakes to some of our spending programs. As a politician with a local concern, I find myself eagerly and enthusiastically working for projects in Hawaii, and I presume most other Members are in the same position. But here again, these "bread and butter" spending projects must be slowed down. I fully realize that I can never aspire to becoming another "Daniel Webster" or a "Henry Clay", but I am trying my very best to honestly represent not only Hawaii but my nation.

W.H.D.
Your description of the Foreign Service bureaucracy scares me a bit. I am appreciate~~ly~~ it immensely if you could send me a personal memo setting forth your criticisms without identifying yourself of the locale. I shall most certainly bring this to the attention of my colleagues.

You may be assured that if I am successful this Fall, I shall visit Latin America, not as an American junketeer but as one who hungers to learn.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUE
Member of Congress

DKI:eb

July 19, 1962
Embajada Americana
Caracas, Venezuela

Dear Dan:

The striking vote on the medicare bill for the aged tips the scales of my long-time urge to write a report to you. Naturally I regret very much that "we got licked" on this piece of legislation.

We have been in minor and mundane turmoil here as we've spent weeks trying to find housing, while living in a small furnished apartment--with our 4 children. Finally found a house this week and are now in the process of getting into it.

Venezuela is in the usual Latin mess (on our standards, actually the perfectly normal state of being on their measurements). I have the sombre feeling that "this is where I came in" as I see Latin American for the first time in 20 years. The same problems, chronic and endemic, the same hatreds, jealousies, vanities. One might philosophise that that is a recount of man's journey in a large sense. Yet I am again vividly reminded that they just do things differently down here and really feel no compulsion for drastic change--drastic in the frame of value which we would apply to the word. Naturally I am again struck with the futility of our playing God with our varying forms of foreign aid. I imagine you strongly disagree with me on this. Yet there is something shallow, false,--and downright shameless, not to say insulting, to hear these Latin American politicians attribute their shortcomings of their societies to lack of foreign aid, or enough of it, from the U. S. This nonsensical statement from our own sources that "we are 20 years late" is part of the same misconception. To attribute the state of affairs in L. A.--the unsavory elements thereof--to an overdue mass handout from the United States is shallow on our part, servile and crass on theirs. They just live differently down here, that's all. These cities are two and three centuries older than ours; the natural resources of the area--most of it--makes us feel like poor relations. The so-called "problems" of Latin American are far too complex to be satisfied by a handout of materialities from Tio Samuel. I think we really are staring into the abyss of a bottomless pit with this Alianza para el Progreso. But then, who am I against the flood of opinion in the U. S.--bolstered most cleverly by Latin politicians, averring the contrary.

This two-year stint will be determinant for me. I feel I've got to give it a full try--and then likely get back into teaching. I've been here long enough to understand some of the criticisms of the Department--against which I should have fought when I was in Honolulu--quietly running my own show. I find, for example, that I can't write anything unless my superior agrees with it completely, substantively and even from the standpoint of rhetoric. I can write it, of course, but it goes right into the waste basket. That is not to say that my superior is not a perfectly nice guy. But it's the system. I wrote an analysis of Communism in Latin America, with reference to Venezuela and with the Puerto Cabello rebellion as a case in point for example. It died aborning, just because it was contrary to the views of my superior, the Political Counselor. Even the Ambassador couldn't see it--or didn't want to see it. No complaint. But I mean to say I am getting a slight insight into bureaucracy.

Kennedy's statements concerning the desire that ideas be freely expressed upward is quite unrealistic. I imagined this in theory. It is something again to be faced with it. I can more readily understand the actions of the administration in playing fast and loose with the fundamental concept of "promotion through the ranks," as the President has scattered the policy levels of the Department most liberally with his personal appointments. In the FS one soon sees the utility of trying to write or predict something which is at odds with the preconceptions and faiths of his immediate superior. Such ideas just won't go upward. The persistent writer or speaker will find derogatory reports in his yearly proficiency reports. It is just not "proficient," to expound stubbornly ideas or points of view not supported--or initiated--by one's superior. There is just no machinery in the practices of the foreign service which will enable a man to get an idea beyond his superior unless the superior agrees with it--or, more bluntly,--has already expressed the same idea. The unfortunate--and ominous--factor in this is that this is a result of mass self-compulsion, of a form of mass hypnosis in dedication to the idea that administrative and hierarchic coherence is a value in itself. The maintenance of this cohesion and discipline becomes the very end of the Foreign Service-- One's strength and moral tone, verily, is dependent upon Big Brother--his immediate superior. It's a fascinating study. I hope my years here--as much as I can take--will continue to provide a study in public administration. That may be all I get out of the time. Certainly the satisfaction of creative thinking and being able to push forward and openly defend on a wider scale one's own ideas is denied to the FSO. That is to say, the middle level and junior officers among us, certainly.

Nevertheless Caracas has compensations. It is most interesting political arena, and an amusing one. What more could one ask of politics! Though the records and the mouthings on the platforms of orators are 100 years old, there are new complicating elements in this political drama. The climate, moreover, is delightful. Caracas, at 3000', albeit its closeness to the Equator, has just about exactly the climate of Honolulu.

When are you coming down for the tour of L. A.? Hope I get a chance to talk with you when you do.

Keeping all eyes on the political scene in Honolulu. Several friends try to keep us informed. We have one other Honolulu here, incidentally, Misao Yoshioka--from Makiki--who is on her second tour of duty as a FS secretary. Now that we're in our new house--almost--we're going to give a Polynesian housewarming.

With very best regards. Please let me know if I can help your office in any way. We're thinking of you so often during this closing session and during the campaign. Ben will pull out all the stops; but I still think he hasn't enough basso to do it.

Cordially,



LeShuck, Jr.

Representative Daniel K. Inouye
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

SEP 15 1961

September 13, 1961

Dear Dan:

Enclosed find Shuck's recommendations and your letter to Congressman Morgan.

I think Shuck has some very good ideas and I hope something can be done along the lines he suggests.

Thank you.

Best,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John W. Goemans".

John W. Goemans
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

Enclosures:

As stated.

The Honorable
Daniel K. Inouye,
Room 425,
Old House Office Building,
House of Representatives.

June 15, 1961

Shuck

Mr. Edward Shuck, Jr.
Reception Center
2227-A Kalakaua Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of June 9, 1961 and especially for the enclosure, a copy of document addressed to Mr. H. Reid Bird. This document is terrific.

I would desire very much to share your ideas with my colleagues in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. I am certain some of your views would be of immense interest to them. However, in order that I not embarrass you, may I request if such be possible, that you prepare a draft of a letter that I may be able to sign to forward to the Committee. I hope that in your draft you can point out all the ideas you have set forth in your memo of June 8th.

Some of your views are rather new to me. However, I am pleased to advise you that I agree with them, at least most of them. I agree especially with your concept that "grants" are not "rewards" for those who "like" us.

Keep up your good work.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUE
Member of Congress

DKI:sb



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

The Reception Center,
2227-A Kalakaua Avenue, Suite 209,
Honolulu 15, Hawaii.

June 9, 1961

JUN 12 1961

Dear Dan:

As you well know, one of the major frustrations in the bureaucracy at least for vociferous and augmentative people like me, is the slowness of change. There seems to be a new breath of change blowing through the Department of State these days. I was invited to comment on the Cultural Exchange Program as I have seen it operate in Hawaii, with respect to specifics of administration. I prepared the enclosed opus.

Since you are very interested personally as well as professionally in the operation of this program, particularly as it operates in Hawaii, perhaps you may have a few minutes of time to spare, in order to flatter me by glancing through the enclosed. I give it to you in reasonable confidence.

My successor, Mr. William Boswell, has been appointed to this office. Last week he was here enroute from his last post in Tokyo; and he is presently in Washington for briefing and home leave. I have urged him to get an appointment with you, and doubtless he will avail himself of such an opportunity. As for myself I still don't know where I am going or when I am leaving. I am hoping for a good assignment and trusting in the fates for expanding opportunities for responsibility at my next post. However, the Department is still keeping the assignment a secret, at least from me. We have been informed that we will be leaving in August, and at least I shall be going through Washington. I will look forward at that time to seeing you, if Congress is still in session and you are about.

With very best regards,

Yours cordially,

L. Edward Shuck, Jr.
Reception Center Head

The Honorable,
Daniel K. Inouye,
House of Representatives,
425 Old House Office Building,
Washington 25, D.C.

CU:OCE - Mr. H. Reid Bird, Acting Chief
Leaders and Specialists Division

June 8, 1961

CU:OCE - L. Edward Shuck, Head
Honolulu Reception Center

Comments elicited by the report of the division meeting of the
Leaders and Specialists Division, June 2, 1961

In view of the report of the above meeting sent along with the
covering note of invitation to comment by Miss Pascuzzi, I should
like to offer the following:

I appreciate very much the refreshing invitation to send forward
ideas concerning our program. I have been sending sharp memos for four
years and perhaps should keep quiet at this point; however, I will
accept the invitation and summarize, in reiteration, the ideas which
I have previously written about during these years.

May I indicate one section as administrative matters?

1. We are in need of a better briefing of our grantees
provided them by our overseas officers before the grantees
or participants leave their country of origin. These
visitors should be much better aware of the purposes for
which they are coming to the United States, and better aware
of the type of treatment which they will receive in the
United States, both by Government and by private persons.
2. In programming, it seems to me that we need more personal
handling of our visitors. Whether we are talking about
meeting visitors at the airport and escorting them to their
domicile, or actually carrying on the management of their
local programs, I think we should have less fear and
inhibition about using Government personnel, as distinguished
from contract agencies or private volunteers. The role of
Government abroad, most especially in Asia, is different
from that in the United States in that a government officer
usually has greater prestige. These visitors who are guests
of the United States Government are flattered to be programmed
and guided by government officers rather than by private
persons. I think it very doubtful that many of them appre-
ciate, or even accept as sincere, our apparent effort to give
them the feeling of greater freedom as we attempt to keep
government people as far in the background as possible.
3. In my experience, we should be much more careful in
dissociating our "technical training" programs and our
"cultural grants". It seems to me that a great many of the
so-called ICA technical training programs have almost their

entire

entire real value accruing to them as a result of attitude changes or clarification, and not by any so-called technical knowledge which the grantees might pick up. Talking to literally scores of ICA participants as they leave the United States from Hawaii following their tours, I am convinced that they have gained very little relevant technical knowledge, in the main. While the gain has really been in the areas which, in a narrow sense, might be referred to as cultural exchange, in some areas, of course, the strained effort to send people over for "technical training" rather than frankly to gain an understanding of the American society (as is done under our cultural exchange program) carries us to ludicrous conclusions. One might mention, for example, technical training teams of Japanese hotel management personnel being brought to the United States to teach them how to treat tourists, or Chinese bankers from Taiwan being brought over, presumably so that they can understand banking. We have brought British trained civil servants to the United States to instruct them on the fine points of public administration. It seems to me the euphemistic employment of the phrase, "technical training", when we are talking about imparting an understanding of the American culture, might even hold us up to ridicule among some of our more sophisticated "technical trainees".

4. A major administrative matter seems to me to be the necessity for a clarification in public and administrative law governing Customs, Public Health, and Immigration and Naturalization influences upon our government-sponsored visitors.

These visitors are, in fact, guests of the United States Government; and they are, in fact, instruments of American foreign policy (though, naturally, such an arresting term would not be applied publicly). As such, these people form a new category of traveler, new in the sense of the vastly expanded quantities of such travelers with whom we have become concerned in the post war period. We have entered an entirely new era of foreign policy operations with this exchange program. Nevertheless, our Inspection Services and our INS Services, as well as our State Department Consular Services abroad with, I believe, modest and obscure exceptions consider human travelers divided only into "Americans", "diplomats", and "foreigners". This last group is divided into temporary visitors, students, immigrants, and certain other specialized categories. However, our people are guests of the United States Government and, as above stated, are not actually in these categories, either in their own thinking or in that of the State Department. In fact, they are visiting the United States for our purposes, and as a result of our formal invitation so to do. They are not here either for

their

their government's interest or, technically speaking, for their private and/or commercial purpose. This puts them apart in their own thinking and it should not then matter, insofar as our central and regulatory machinery is concerned. Their handling demands special treatment and changes long overdue. Legal change, for instance, should be considered as we take a hard look at:

- a. Collecting duties from our guests on tickets and souvenirs which our guests bring in for the express purpose of giving small presents to their American hosts and other American contact.
- b. The present, quite frankly, ridiculous situation whereby our guests, our guests, are not really admissible to the United States, so far as we know, until they actually arrive here and a non-medically trained x-ray reader at the port of entry has an opportunity to glance at a long x-ray which the guests will have taken with them from their countries, which countries they probably will have left a matter of hours or up to three days previously. It seems incredible that these people cannot be medically cleared before being offered their grants, or at least before they leave their country. Surely, there are no countries wherein appropriately trained doctors are not available, should medical examinations be required. If we don't want these people to enter our country, it seems to me we should make that decision before we extend a formal invitation, or at least, before we commit thousands of dollars to their transportation, and before we have disrupted their lives to bring them to a port of entry in process of undertaking their United States Government-provided visit to the United States.

Another major administrative problem is concerned with our relation to the Department as a whole. I cannot avoid urging the revision of the relationship between the field offices and the Department of State. These offices are, in fact, general offices of the Department in the areas in which they are located, even though their special concern is for cultural exchange matters. A responsibility inseparable from the processing of foreign visitors is the obligation to serve as an informal public relations office for the Department of State as a whole. Because of the "bread and butter" function of the Reception Centers within the exchange program, it is logical that they should be attached to CE. I respectfully question, however, that they should be so closely linked to his own section of CE, namely Lectures and Specialists Division, in view of their general concern for educational

exchange

exchange, for ICA activities, other CU matters, as well as occasional wider concerns for the Department of State as a whole.

I think the name of these field offices should likely be changed to "Cultural Office", "Cultural Affairs Office", or something connoting more precisely the responsibilities of the office. The designation, "Reception Center", causes confusion and misunderstanding, giving the public the impression that the office is nothing more than a travelers' aid society, protocol sub-section, government travel bureau, or the like. Long overdue, at least as far as the Honolulu office is concerned, is a direct communication between the Secretary of State and ~~directed to~~ State, local, and other public offices of appropriate dimensions, which gives some indication to these agencies of the responsibility and status of the State Department office. For example, no such document, according to my understanding, has ever been directed to the Governor of Hawaii, the Mayor of Honolulu, to CINOPAC, or to any other federal agency in this area which would indicate formally that this office has any particular status in the Department, or that the Secretary of State is specifically depending on this office to carry out any special function.

I suspect the total role in foreign policy operations for the Cultural Exchange program has been far more modest than I have felt it was, or should be. This is often reflected, too, in the type of personnel recruited to staff these offices. I think, obviously, the jobs require professional background—education, media work, or other activities dealing, in a planned fashion, with people as sensitive reactors in human situations. Cultural affairs also involves, at least, a very good general knowledge of, and feeling for, social and political problems. In Honolulu, for example, some background in Asian studies seems a basic requirement for officer-level service here.

In addition to the above indicated matters which are generally administrative, there are two ideas which I have mentioned on many occasions before which might be mentioned at this time. These involve the general role of cultural exchange activities within a larger pattern of American foreign policy.

1. In my four and one-half years experience in this office and some 11 years in close contact with cultural exchange activities, I have been guided and impelled by the faith that cultural exchange activities really involve our most efficient and possibly most useful long-run tool of political policy. Because of this, I have often been disheartened by

the seeking

the seeming insurmountable difficulties which face us as we make selections of our grantees. It seems to me that our own officers--and our own Congressmen who often are influential in specific cases--should be made more carefully aware, if on an obviously confidential and unpublished basis, that with Cultural Exchange activities we are carrying on a very sensitive campaign in political warfare. (I use that phrase advisedly, fully aware that its harshness repulses many of my colleagues.) Our job, it seems to me, is to revise the attitudes of the uninformed and to help the uncommitted to commit themselves. We certainly cannot use public funds to pass out scholarships and grants to these guests of the United States Government unless there is some firm and widely understood policy governing or eliciting such public expenditures.

For the United States Government--rather than private eleemosynary or religious institutions--to carry such activities, there must be a broad political purpose. It seems obvious that in this era, the purpose must be to devote public funds to improving the understanding of the American political and social scene, and of American foreign policy goals. At a very personal level, we must work with foreign leaders and potential leaders who:

- a. Are in a position, or are thought soon to be in a position, to influence large numbers of their countrymen.
- b. Have sincerely and rather consistently demonstrated "independent",^{and} erroneously critical attitudes toward the United States; or seem to have been taken in by Leninist or Maoist pre-suppositions.

It seems to me the first attempt is too often hardly present, even though I'll admit, my judgment is based only on my personal knowledge of ^{some of} the Asian societies and areas. It seems further that the second criterion often is ignored in the choices of our grantees. Too frequently, I suspect, we have grantees whose general influence is nil. Sometimes, this is painfully obvious to the most superficial observer of our activities. Even more frequently we program visitors who belong to traditional ruling elites, either on the way out so far as influencing the long futures of ^{our} countries are concerned, or they are so firmly committed to the discredited status quo that they have little touch with the local social, political, and economic revolutions which we have the pressing obligation to attempt to influence, or upon which we should exert control.

One cannot help wondering if we really are so defenseless against those of the critics who, completely misunderstanding our operations and totally unaware of or out of sympathy with the political basis of the Cultural Exchange Program, actually would prohibit so-called "leftists", or "left-wing", or "Communist-tainted" visitors from entering the United States under these programs.

These grants, it seems to me, cannot be wasted as rewards to those who "like" Americans and/or entertain high-ranking American military or civilian officers ~~of our country~~. Nor should educational grants be provided--by the Federal Government--to the rich and of the vociferous anti-Communists as rewards for their presumed dislike of the Russo-Chinese. These grants are not rewards. They are, in essence, foreign policy tools. It seems to me we need a far larger proportion of grants given to the uncommitted or even hostile labor leaders, to the Marxist or Leninist educator, politician, governmental official, persons who, in the studied judgment of our overseas officers, might have their attitudes changed or modified. I think this can be the tone of our grant policy without putting us in the extreme, and unfortunate position, of the grants degenerating into rewards for blackmail. This, of course, would be the danger at the opposite extreme from the present weakness. They should be people, above all, who are in a position to exert substantial influence in the social, economic, and political revolution through which their societies are developing their future. This last phrase would make a fair generalization to apply to virtually all areas from which we bring guests of the Government.

2. We have been concerned through the years with what we believe to be avoidably poor communications about our visitors. To personalize, for an example, let me make the following statement:

- a. ICA Participants:

We are responsible for the Honolulu visits of approximately 1,400 ICA participants per year. Because ICA has continued to maintain its own training office here in the form of the State of Hawaii institution, the International Cooperation Center, it is perhaps understandable that our communications have been, in our opinion, inadequate. Because of what many would question as an obvious duplication of facilities in the existence of both the federally-financed ICC and the Department of State field office, ICA has necessarily

drawn

draw special instructions for the care of the approximately 1,400 people per year who are in Hawaii for one or two days of "rest and recuperation". These are persons for whom this office is totally responsible, but this office is not permitted to "program" them. In the case of the 200-odd IGA participants who are to be "programmed" or "trained" in Hawaii (that is to say, they will be in Hawaii for a period of weeks or months), then ICC of Hawaii becomes their program manager. In the case of this latter group, the individuals are met at the airport and temporarily housed by this office, and then turned over to the ICC for programming. It is not our province to question the Washington decisions which maintain this relationship between these two offices in Hawaii--one State, and one Federal--which share responsibility for programming federally-sponsored guests. However, the felt necessity carefully distinguish between visitors to Hawaii who require "programming", and visitors to Hawaii who require only "rest and recuperation" results in wasted opportunity, we feel, so far as the handling of IGA participants in Hawaii. In the case of these 1,400 persons for whom the Department of State is totally responsible (in distinction from the 200-plus for whom ICC is responsible or shares responsibility), the information provided to this office by USOM's overseas or Washington seems quite inadequate. In the case of these people who will have to be met by an officer of the United States Government and with whom some personal, human contact will inevitably be made and maintained for a period of 24 to 48 hours, we receive only the name, a so-called "PIOP Number" which refers generally to their present professional interest, method of transportation, and the arrival and departure scheduling. It is presumed by IGA that these people will spend their 24 or 48 hours in some kind of limbo, out of contact with other human beings while they "rest and recuperate". It seems to me this indicates a glaring oversight of the possibilities for proper handling of these people during even the shortest of visits. Very frequently, a member of this office will visit the airport to meet a name and a number, only to learn that these "tags" belong to a very sensitive senior and alert foreign leader who is under the impression--I believe quite correctly--that he is a guest of the United States Government. The Department of State officer who meets him cannot avoid revealing that he knows nothing about him as an individual, nothing about his precise job, or his purposes for being in the United States. At this point, the human situation demands a response on our part in an effort to "make up" for our previous "rudeness" in not being aware of this man's

personality

personality or interests. We then proceed to put him in touch with an appropriate person in the community whom he might like to meet, we might arrange sightseeing or home hospitality. We do whatever we can, at a very late date, to indicate to this man that the United States Government, in spite of early appearances, likely thinks he is important and really desirous of making his stay a pleasant one. Our confusion in cases like this can be much reduced if only certain basic information could be provided by USOM overseas offices to this office, even if the visitor in question is to remain here only a day or two. We certainly, for example, should be given the age and profession of any man from abroad who, common sense would indicate, are in a senior or sensitive position.

b. State Department Grantees:

The information sent to us, information upon which we must base our general care of the visitor, is generally adequate in the case of those leaders, specialists and research scholars who are visiting Hawaii after visits to the mainland. However, a rather large percentage of our leaders, specialists, and research scholars visit Hawaii as they enter the United States, before visiting Washington. In these cases, and without intending to be critical of any persons, our information is invariably too little and it is invariably too late. In the cases of these State Department grantees who are visiting Hawaii before going to Washington, and that certainly includes merely passing through Hawaii for a matter of a day or two, may I respectfully remonstrate that we should be given at least an abstract of the same information which had previously been provided to you in Washington by the respective embassy overseas, and with a lead time of at least a week before the arrival of the visitors in Honolulu.

Thank you again for giving me the opportunity to make these overtures and present these ideas. I recognize that I have said these things on many occasions before and they are old hat to you. Nevertheless, especially as I am about to leave this job, I do appreciate your courtesy in putting them on record. I think these things do need to be said.

LEShuck:am

June 23, 1961

Honorable Thomas E. Morgan
Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

One of my constituents, who is presently the Director of the Department of State Reception Center in Honolulu, has often discussed with me the operations and purposes of our cultural exchange activities. This man, Mr. Edward Shuck, spent a period of two and one-half years as a visiting professor of political science under successive Smith-Mundt grants in the Philippines and Indonesia, and for the past four and one-half years has been head of the Department of State office in my state.

Recently, he wrote to me about the very healthy attitude of the Cultural Bureau of the Department under Assistant Secretary of State Philip Coombs, as evidenced by Mr. Coombs' invitation to staff members to present ideas concerning needed changes in the Cultural Bureau policies and activities. In a private letter to me, Mr. Shuck outlined several ideas which he had sent along through his immediate superior, Mr. Reid Bird, Head of the Leaders and Specialists Division of the Cultural Bureau. These ideas, sent in the form of a memo, might be generally useful to us if the Department will make the document available.

Mr. Shuck has sensibly outlined to me his ideas about the need for careful reappraisal of the relationship between the Department and the Reception Centers (as field offices), and the need for a more careful delineation between the Department of State Cultural Exchange Programs and the ICA Technical Training Programs, and their respective purposes and operational jurisdictions. Importantly, too, he has written at length about the need to recognize cultural exchange as political warfare of the most important form. This last should result in two improvements:

- 1) Changes in public law which would enable the Department of State to provide different admission procedures to these

June 23, 1961

guests of the Government than are presently provided, since our laws make virtually no allowances for these people as special guests of the United States Government. Mr. Shuck's contention is that these people are guests of the Government and should be treated differently from foreign visitors who come here either for their own private purposes or to serve the ends of their governments. He calls these people "instruments of American foreign policy" and alleges they should be more carefully handled, oriented, and programmed than seems to be possible under present regulations.

- 2) A recognition of this new status for Cultural Affairs grantees should lead to far more careful selective processes for the recipients of these grants. Great care should be used that these grants do not become rewards for vociferous anti-Communism, nor for outspoken friendship for the United States.

In short, the ideas he presents seem worthy of consideration in support of the points of view which would greatly increase the importance of Cultural Exchange activities.

Since Mr. Shuck is a Foreign Service Officer, soon to be transferred overseas, away from Cultural Exchange activities, these ideas seem to be much more than empire-building. Although he wrote me in confidence and as a friend, I think it might be appropriate to ask the State Department to provide copies of his memo and, perhaps, of other ideas which might have been contributed along these lines and which may be under consideration at the moment by Department of State leadership. I think it is advisable that we consider putting a reappraisal of our Cultural Exchange activities on the agenda for early committee action. The new, constructive attitude of Mr. Coombs should have our support.

Sincerely,

DANIEL K. INOUE
Member of Congress

DKI:sb

June 23, 1961

Mr. L. Edward Shuck, Jr.
409 Portlock Road
Honolulu 16, Hawaii

Dear Ed:

I am in receipt of your letter of June 20, 1961, with an appropriate draft. I shall prepare a letter to the Foreign Affairs Committee immediately.

I hope I may be able to meet Mr. William Boswell before he returns to Hawaii to take over his new position. I am indeed sorry that you must leave Hawaii. I hope that Mr. Boswell will give me half the service that you rendered.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUE
Member of Congress

DKI:sb

409 Portlock Road,
Honolulu 16, Hawaii.

June 20, 1961

PERSONAL

Dear Dan:

Believe me, I am most flattered by your letter of June 15, just received.

I hope the enclosed note might be useful to your request for a draft of a letter to other members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

I still haven't a clue as to where we might be going, Dan, but take it for granted that we'll be in Washington in late summer for a few weeks of "briefing" at least. I certainly hope to have a chance for some talks with you before going overseas. As soon as I learn of whatever plans are in the future for me, I'll report and seek a chance to see you.

I might mention, meanwhile, that my successor, Mr. William Boswell, is in Washington now for briefings and a course at the FSI. I have urged him to call you for an appointment. This office has always been grateful for your keen interest and support; and I know that Mr. Boswell will be considerably aided in his mission if he can continue to keep in close touch with you and the members of your staff.

Thanks again for your welcome letter. Again, I feel sure that Mr. Bird would be glad to make that memo, above mentioned, available to your use.

Cordially,



L. Edward Shuck, Jr.

The Honorable
Daniel K. Inouye,
House of Representatives,
425 Old House Office Building,
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosure

W. H. Morgan

One of my constituents, who is presently the Director of Department of State Reception Center in Honolulu, has often discussed with me the operations and purposes of our cultural exchange activities. This man, Mr. Edward Shuck, spent a period of two and one-half years as a visiting professor of political science under successive Smith-Mundt grants in the Philippines and Indonesia, and for the past four and one-half years has been head of the Department of State office in my state.

Recently, he wrote to me about the very healthy attitude of the Cultural Bureau of the Department under Assistant Secretary of State Philip Coombs, as evidenced by Mr. Coombs' invitation to staff members to present ideas concerning needed changes in the Cultural Bureau policies and activities. In a private letter to me, Mr. Shuck outlined several ideas which he had sent along through his immediate superior, Mr. Reid Bird, Head of the Leaders and Specialists Division of the Cultural Bureau. These ideas, sent in the form of a memo, might be generally useful to us if the Department will make the document available.

Shuck has sensibly outlined to me his ideas about the need for careful reappraisal of the relationship between the Department and the Reception Centers (as field offices), and the need for a more careful delineation between the Department of State Cultural

Exchange Programs and the ICA Technical Training Programs, and their respective purposes and operational jurisdictions. Importantly, too, he has written at length about the need to recognize cultural exchange as political warfare of the most important form. This last should result in two improvements:

1. Changes in public law which would enable the Department of State to provide different admission procedures to these guests of the Government than are presently provided, since our laws make virtually no allowances for these people as special guests of the United States Government. Mr. Shuck's contention is that these people are guests of the Government and should be treated differently from foreign visitors who come here either for their own private purposes or to serve the ends of their governments. He calls these people "instruments of American foreign policy" and alleges they should be more carefully handled, oriented, and programmed than seems to be possible under present regulations.
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May 3, 1961

Mr. L. Edward Shuck, Jr.
The Reception Center
2227-A Kalakaua Avenue, Suite 209
Honolulu 15, Hawaii

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of April 27, 1961 relative to the recent press report of April 26th in re staffing of U.S. foreign missions. As indicated in the press report, I had a most interesting conference with Mr. Ralph Dungan, Special Assistant to the President. At this conference he strongly indicated the necessity of staffing our foreign missions with competent and dedicated personnel and he indicated the woeful lack of "good" people in certain of our missions.

He suggested the possibility of sending people from Hawaii to these missions. As you understand, this was not an "official" announcement or request.

I should like to point out that the original purpose of this conference was purely political on patronage. However, since my conversation with him, I have submitted several names to Mr. Dungan's office for consideration and I have received word that some will be processed for investigation.

My office, like yours, has been deluged with inquiries and applications. I am submitting all applications with personal comments to the White House. If you have any applications, may I suggest that copies of these be forwarded to my office so that I can, in turn, submit them to the White House. I feel that this way we may be able to get some action.

Like you, I feel that Hawaii has a great storehouse of human wealth that should be fully utilized. This may be our opportunity.

Thank you for your kind letter.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUE, M.C.

DKI:sb



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

The Reception Center,
2227-A Kalakaua Avenue, Suite 209,
Honolulu 15, Hawaii.

April 27, 1961

Dear Dan:

I want to send greetings and more regrets that I did not have a chance to see you during your recent visit. At least, it was good to talk to you on the telephone.

The information which your office gave out to the press early this week, combined with a misinterpreted comment concerning that information which was solicited from me by the Star Bulletin, has caused us to be most unusually busy in this office. As you know, I have been very eager to assist anyone whom I could assist to find a place in our foreign operations, because, like you, I think we residents of Hawaii are woefully under-represented in our Foreign Service. However, I have not been apprised that there is any special recruiting campaign presently being carried on to secure Hawaiian residents for overseas work, any more, that is, than there is always a continuing alertness to find qualified people to fill such spots. If you have been able to get the personnel agencies in Washington to give unusual attention to Hawaiian applicants, I would be glad to be filled in, in case I have a chance to help qualified people. I have sent forward many form 57's with personal letters of recommendation. This office, naturally, is the recipient of dozens of inquiries about jobs each month. We should certainly like to get all information we can.

I still have no idea of where I might be going next. We are mighty anxious to get out into the fray. Life is much too peaceful here, at least, when I can't take part in politics.

I shall look forward to seeing you sometime this year. Meanwhile, if there is anything we can do to help your interests, do let me know.

With best regards,

Yours cordially,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "L. Shuck, Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

L. Edward Shuck, Jr.
Reception Center Head

The Honorable
Daniel K. Inouye,
House of Representatives,
425 Old House Office Building,
Washington 25, D. C.