

# Speeches on Micronesia - Pacific Trust Territory - Ryukyu Islands

Senator Hiram L. Fong Papers

Public Relations, Speeches, statements, and messages, Box PR29, Folder 41

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FIRST CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA --  
PROGRESS UNDER U. S. TRUSTEESHIP

Statement by Senator Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii  
In the U. S. Senate  
July 12, 1965

An event of special political significance is taking place now in the far Pacific. The first Congress of Micronesia, serving as the Legislature of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, convened today in Saipan for its first regular session.

The two-house legislature marks a historic step forward in the political development of the 87,000 people who live on about 100 small island groups scattered over 3 million square miles of the Pacific Ocean.

During World War II the island-hopping campaigns of American armed forces made the names of many of the Trust Territory islands famous -- Kwajalein, Saipan, Peleliu and Truk. At the end of the war, the colonists were repatriated. The area became a strategic trust under a 1947 trusteeship agreement between the United States and the Security Council of the United Nations.

Initially administered by the Navy, jurisdiction was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1951. Headquarters of the High Commissioner were transferred from Hawaii to Guam in 1954. In 1962 Saipan, which had been returned to Navy jurisdiction in 1953 and again put under Interior jurisdiction on July 1, 1962, was named the provisional capital of the Trust Territory.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

In 1962 a Federal appropriation ceiling for the Trust Territory was

more than doubled and for the fiscal years 1963, 1964 and 1965 a total of \$47,500,000 has been appropriated by the U. S. Congress.

I call attention to the convening of the first Congress of Micronesia because this event reflects great credit upon the United States trusteeship over the affairs of the Trust Territory. With our government's assistance, guidance and encouragement, the people of the Trust Territory have achieved advancements not only politically but also economically, socially, and educationally.

The general progress attained by the people under American trusteeship is particularly gratifying in view of the numerous problems they face, not the least of which is the immense geographic spread of the Trust Territory islands. The 700 square miles of land area are spread over a vast ocean area roughly the size of continental United States. Moreover, the nine major languages among the population present substantial obstacles to communication and cooperation on a territorial basis.

The Congress of Micronesia was created by an order of the Secretary of the Interior on September 28, 1964. Prior to that date, legislative functions in the Trust Territory were exercised by the High Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior. The genesis of the new Congress occurred in 1956 when the High Commissioner created a Micronesian advisory committee. This committee met annually and in 1961, with the encouragement of the High Commissioner, voted to change its name to the "Council of Micronesia" and to elect its own chairman. In prior years the High Commissioner or a member of his staff served as chairman.

American administration gave self-government in the Trust Territory an early start with the establishment of district legislatures. The first, the Palau legislature, was created in the late 1940's.

With this background of working to resolve mutual problems, the Council of Micronesia considered proposals to create a territorial legislature in October, 1962, eventually leading to a recommendation that such a legislative body be established by the Secretary of the Interior.

#### HAWAII'S MANY CONTRIBUTIONS

It is a matter of pride and satisfaction for the United States, and particularly for the people of Hawaii, to observe the steady progress of the Trust Territory. The fact that Hawaii is the state closest to the Trust territory has enabled the 50th State to make notable contributions to its advancement.

Hawaii's people are especially qualified to extend assistance because of their own long experience in developing their island community politically, economically, socially and educationally. They have shared and are continuing to share their talents and energy toward helping their Pacific neighbors in the Trust Territory. The East-West Center for Technical and Cultural Interchange in Hawaii has been notably effective in offering training to Trust Territory participants. Through its Institute for Technical Interchange, the East-West Center has arranged for training of these participants in such diverse fields as health and medical services, business education, commercial sewing, legislative services, radio broadcasting and station management, plant quarantine procedures and techniques,

practical island horticulture, dining room service, and commercial cooking.

The Center held training institutes in the field by sending instructional teams to the Pacific Islands and also conducted Hawaii-based, on-the-job training through business firms and government offices.

After training, participants returned to their island homes to impart their knowledge and skills to their neighbors. Dollars invested in each participant, therefore, brought high returns in extension of this training to many others.

It is also noteworthy that the University of Hawaii and other Hawaii schools are educating Trust Territory youths to meet their special needs.

#### PRE-SESSION WORKSHOP

A direct contribution to the new Congress of Micronesia was made recently when the East-West Center sponsored a two-week pre-session workshop to prepare the 33 legislators of the Congress for the opening of their historic session today. For the next 30 days of their first regular session, the 33 men will be putting into practice the pre-session training they received from the Hawaii team.

Dr. Y. Baron Goto, Vice Chancellor of the East-West Center's Institute for Technical Interchange, who took part in the workshop, reported his impressions and observations upon his return to Honolulu, in the following words:

"I think it is very significant that out of the 33 (legislators), 25 are between the ages of 26 and 39. This indicates that the majority are people

who grew up under an American government rather than Japanese rule (before World War II).

"It is significant because it indicates that with all the criticism we have been hearing about American rule, we nevertheless have been making significant contributions in the field of education -- so much so that the accepted leaders of today are those who have been educated under the American system."

Dr. Goto noted that in the 20 years since the United States took over Micronesia, the Micronesians had sufficiently mastered English to conduct their legislative work in English. Of the 33 legislators, only two needed interpreters.

Thirteen of the 33 attended the University of Hawaii and nine attended the College of Guam or mainland U. S. universities.

On this auspicious occasion, I extend sincere congratulations to all the people of the Trust Territory on the opening of the Congress of Micronesia, and send best wishes to the members of the Congress for a most productive and rewarding session.

An excellent article on the Congress of Micronesia and its workshop was published in The Honolulu Star-Bulletin of July 5, 1965, titled "Workshop Helps Micronesia Delegates". I ask unanimous consent to have it printed at this point in the Record.

Progress Report on First Congress of Micronesia  
By Senator Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii  
In the U. S. Senate  
July 20, 1965

A week ago, on July 12, the first Congress of Micronesia was convened on Saipan in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. I called the attention of my colleagues at that time to the significance of this event -- the longest step yet taken towards their political development of the people in this vast Pacific region administered by the United States under a 1947 trusteeship agreement between the United States and the United Nations Security Council.

Since our country has jurisdiction over those far-flung Micronesian islands, we also have the responsibility for their development politically, economically, socially, and educationally. As the people achieve more progress in these areas, we are naturally concerned with their eventual political status, just as the people of the Trust Territory themselves are.

A most useful discussion on this subject took place on the floor of this chamber yesterday. I appreciate the remarks of my colleagues who participated in the colloquy with me. I am especially grateful for the valuable contribution made by the junior Senator from the State of Alaska (Mr. Gruening).

His proposal, made several years ago, that consideration be given to the creation of a great Pacific State, with various Pacific

islands annexed to the State of Hawaii, deserves the thought and deliberation of all parties concerned. I will do all I can to stimulate active discussion of the subject in the Congress.

As I indicated yesterday, I will offer a resolution in the Senate to obtain the consensus of the Congress in order to determine whether the idea of annexing the Pacific Trust Territory to Hawaii is feasible and desirable.

In order that all concerned might be benefited by having more adequate information available on the Trust Territory, I am submitting three timely articles dealing with the first Congress of Micronesia now in session in Saipan. They are informative and enlightening. I offer them as recommended reading for any one who desires to become acquainted with the background and latest political developments in the Trust Territory.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record these articles on the Micronesian Congress which appeared in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on July 17, 1965.

Problems of a Pacific State  
Statement by Senator Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii  
In the United States Senate  
July 21, 1965

In my current effort to stimulate a dialogue in the Senate on the political future of the Pacific Trust Territory, I am pleased to report that much active discussion on this subject is taking place in my home State of Hawaii.

There, the proposal for eventual annexation of the Western Pacific islands to the State of Hawaii -- first broached by the junior Senator from the State of Alaska (Mr. Gruening) to me and several others a few years ago -- is receiving renewed attention.

An interesting and informative article, titled "Problems of a Pacific State", has been written by A. A. Smyser, the able Managing Editor of The Honolulu Star-Bulletin. I commend it highly to my colleagues.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the article by Mr. Smyser which appeared in The Honolulu Star-Bulletin of July 17, 1965.

PROGRESS IN MICRONESIA -- A REPORT  
BY M. W. GODING, HIGH COMMISSIONER  
OF THE PACIFIC TRUST TERRITORY

Remarks of U.S. Senator Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii)  
In the United States Senate  
July 30, 1965

Mr. President. The progress of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which the United States administers under an agreement with the United Nations Security Council, is a matter which should be of interest and concern to the members of this Congress. For it is the Congress which authorizes and appropriates the funds for the operation of the Trust Territory. Except for very limited local revenues and reimbursements, Congressional appropriations finance nearly all the activities in that far-flung Pacific territory. For the current fiscal year just begun, the Congress appropriated \$17,344,000 out of a total of \$19,544,000 available to the Trust Territory.

An up-dated report on the Trust Territory has been made by the Honorable M. W. Goding, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. The occasion for the report was a "State of the Territory Message" at the opening session of the First Congress of Micronesia on July 12, 1965, at Saipan, Mariana Islands.

Mr. Goding's report is most encouraging in summarizing the progress achieved during the four years of his administration. The accomplishments are many -- including those areas identified as deficient by a visiting United Nations mission in 1961.

The most heartening forward step was the creation of the first Congress of Micronesia -- the first democratically elected, territory-wide legislative body representing the 87,000 inhabitants of Trust Territory islands. In making possible the convening of the first regular session in Saipan on July 12, the United States carried out to a substantial degree its responsibility under U.N. trust to promote self-government in the Trust Territory.

Mr. Goding's report also notes numerous other advancements -- some recommended by the 1961 U.N. mission, others initiated under his administration in the Department of the Interior.

I mention only two items of special importance, out of a score of noteworthy accomplishments: education and administrative posts for Micronesians.

As one example of educational progress, Mr. Goding points out that in 1961, there was one public high school in the entire Trust Territory; today, there are six. Enrollment has increased from 150 students in 1961 to 1,980 students last year, with a further increase to 2,500 expected this year. In advanced education, in 1961, there were 56 students in college on Trust Territory government scholarships. This fall the total will be 171, including 43 in pre-medical and para-medical training.

Mr. Goding reports rapid progress in the turnover of senior administrative posts to Micronesians, and the upgrading of other Micronesians on all levels.

It is encouraging also to know that good progress is being made in medical and health services, transportation, economic development, and other activities.

As the Micronesians gain greater self-government and as they move forward in other areas, the need for a serious reappraisal of their status as a Trust Territory becomes more timely. In accordance with my intention voiced earlier in this Chamber, I plan to seek the consensus of my colleagues as to the feasibility and desirability of annexing the Trust Territory to the State of Hawaii, assuming, of course, that such a far-reaching step is favored by the people of Hawaii and the people of the Trust Territory. In due time, the sentiments of the United Nations Security Council also must be sought in view of the Trust Territory's status under the Council as a non-self-governing area.

In encouraging a dialogue in Congress on the annexation proposal, I believe that wider dissemination of information about the Trust Territory is essential on all sides, in view of the generally limited acquaintance with that vast region.

The report by Mr. Goding, the Territory's High Commissioner, is both informative and authoritative, and I commend it highly to my colleagues. I ask unanimous consent to have the report printed at this point in the Record.

What Is The Future of The Pacific Trust Territory?  
Statement of U. S. Senator Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii  
In the United States Senate  
August 2, 1965

During the past two weeks, in a series of remarks in this Chamber, I have endeavored to focus some light and insight on the status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This is a vast region too little known among Americans.

Only a generation ago, however, the fierce battles that were fought by our armed forces to wrest the tiny islands from Japan made headlines across the nation. Names such as Kwajalein, Saipan, Peleliu, and Truk were among the most famous Pacific battles of World War II.

Today, these and scores of other islands scattered within a three million square mile area in the Western Pacific are home to the people of the Trust Territory, which the United States administers under a United Nations trust agreement. Our nation is responsible for promoting the general well-being of the Micronesians and their eventual self-government.

I now wish to call attention to an excellent discussion of the political situation in the Trust Territory by John A. Carver, Jr., Under Secretary of the Interior, in remarks delivered at the opening of the First Congress of Micronesia in Saipan on July 12.

With keen perception and a sensitive awareness of the local, national and international implications involved, Mr. Carver pinpoints the all-important issue in these words:

"In creating this legislative body and in participating in this opening session, we voice confidence in the future of Micronesia. But this confidence must be tempered with realism. What, in terms of stark reality, is the future of this area?"

He then proceeds to suggest an answer: "We must plot a course for the ultimate decision on future political status and association. The ultimate determining factor, so far as the United States is concerned, will be the will of the people who have elected you to represent them in this Congress. But how we arrive at making that choice and how we implement the chosen alternative will involve highly complex negotiations within the United Nations and careful weighing of the national policies of my own country."

My personal recommendation is to propose to the Trust Territory people affiliation with the United States through annexation to the State of Hawaii. This is not a new idea.

To my esteemed colleague, the senior Senator from the State of Alaska (Mr. Gruening), goes the credit for having broached this subject several years ago, in discussions with me and several others.

It is a subject currently being actively discussed in the Pacific. It will take much time, years perhaps, and much consultation to obtain a consensus of all the parties concerned.

At an early date, as I announced in this Chamber previously, I plan to offer a resolution designed to seek the views of the members of this Senate as to the desirability and feasibility of the annexation proposal. Assuming that Congress favors the proposal, the assent of the people of Hawaii and of the Trust Territory will, of course, be essential, as will be the approval of the United Nations Security Council.

I believe it is timely to start the serious discussion of the subject. The problem is one which must be resolved eventually, and an early commencement of consideration of the subject could be both prudent and productive.

For those wishing to be apprised of the current political situation in the Trust Territory, I highly commend the remarks made by Under Secretary Carver before the Congress of Micronesia on July 12, 1965. It is a thoughtful, reasonable and realistic appraisal of the problem.

I ask unanimous consent to have Mr. Carver's remarks printed at this point in the Record.

Statement of U.S. Senator Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii)  
Before Foreign Relations Subcommittee on S. J. Res 13,  
and S. J. Res. 32, Ryukyu Islands Claims  
August 4, 1965

Mr. Chairman: I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your distinguished Committee today to testify in behalf of S. J. Res. 13, which I introduced on January 6, 1965, and S. J. Res. 32, introduced by the Chairman and my colleague, Senator Inouye, on January 22. Both resolutions provide for payment to inhabitants of Okinawa for deaths, injuries, property damage, and land use that occurred after the termination of hostilities with Japan and before the effective date of the Japanese Peace Treaty in 1952. Both resolutions are substantially the same. Both resolutions request authorization for \$22, 000, 000. The only difference is that S. J. Res. 13 has been revised in S. J. Res. 32 by the Secretary of the Army. As the changes are of a technical nature, I request to be a co-sponsor of the Fulbright resolution, S. J. Res. 32.

The legislative proposal of the Department of Defense, S. J. Res. 32, is based on an extensive study and review in the field by the Joint Ryukyuan-American Committee. The Committee consisted of representatives of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands and of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands working together. This Committee reported its findings to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands. He, in supporting the report,

recommended that the Department of the Army take appropriate steps to obtain Congressional authority to pay the claims which were adjudged meritorious.

The joint resolution seeking \$22 million would authorize the payment of about 180,000 claims submitted by the people of Okinawa, primarily for deaths and injuries to persons, for use of land, for destruction of personal and real property, for damage to agricultural crops, and for loss of fishing rights during the period subsequent to actual war hostilities.

Briefly, these claims may be classified as follows:

1. Land rentals comprising about 141,600 claims, totaling about \$15 million.
2. Restoration of lands for any damage done to property, amounting to about \$2.5 million.
3. Fruit trees, timber, bamboo, etc., totaling about \$1,030,000.
4. Personal injuries and death caused by personnel of the U. S. Armed Forces, involving about \$830,000.
5. Destruction of buildings valued at about \$610,000.
6. Loss of inshore fishing rights, amounting to about \$560,000.

In addition, there are fourteen or fifteen other classes of meritorious claims making up the balance of the \$22 million.

Out of the 180,000 claims covered by the proposed resolution, about 80,000 individual claims are for smaller amounts. Each of these may average about \$275 (\$22 million divided by 80,000). But each claim may represent an average family of five persons, or about 400,000 ultimate beneficiaries. This is about half of the total population of the Ryukyu Islands.

This proposed legislation, therefore, directly affects the well-being of many people. These are people, as I know very well from those whom I have known in Hawaii, and those I have contacted during my trip to Okinawa in 1959, whose life for many generations has been attached to the soil and for whom their farm, however small, represents not only their livelihood but a settled, stable, traditional way of life. Despite the changes wrought by war and the existence of our Bases there, Okinawa remains essentially an agrarian society. Despite the improved conditions of recent years, it remains comparatively poor in rural villages. The several hundred dollars (on an average) that these payments will help per family will mean a great deal in terms of the necessities of a household, for the improvement of their home, for the education of their children. Among the payments that are provided are claims for loss of life and for personal injuries to

their loved ones. These are small in total but they are big in terms of maintaining our good will and understanding with these most gracious, cultured and friendly people.

In view of the fact that Okinawa is of great strategic importance to the United States, this continued friendly relation with the local people is vital and significant. The main island of Okinawa is a bastion of our strength in the Far East where we can move with freedom of action. In these moments of airstrikes in Viet Nam, the importance of that establishment should need no further emphasis.

In the Japanese Peace Treaty of 1952, Japan waived all claims against the United States of Japanese nationals, and this has been regarded as removing any legal liability of the United States to the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands who suffered injury or death, or whose property was damaged by the U. S. Armed Forces during the occupation of Okinawa. The Treaty, also, granted the United States full administrative, legislative and judicial powers over the inhabitants of the Islands, leaving Japan with residual sovereignty.

For all intents and purposes, the United States has exercised exclusive powers of administration since the Japanese surrendered in 1945.

In paying claims arising from death or personal injury suffered by residents of occupied countries, due to acts or omissions

of occupation forces, the United States policy in both World Wars has been to transfer the claim money to the local governments to make such payment. But in the case of Okinawa, pursuant to the Potsdam Declaration, the Japanese Government was stripped of its power over the islands. The United States Government then did not have any government to receive the claim funds for payment. There was no local sovereign power in Okinawa which could be financially responsible. Had Japan retained administrative jurisdiction over these island inhabitants, the United States would have paid the claims to the Japanese Government for its distribution. But this was not the situation. The United States, as the administering authority in Okinawa, has the responsibility of seeing that these claims are paid direct.

I urge the Committee to act quickly and favorably on the Joint Resolutions pending before you.

Statement of U.S. Senator Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii)  
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their loved ones. These are small in total but they are big in terms of maintaining our good will and understanding with these most gracious, cultured and friendly people.

In view of the fact that Okinawa is of great strategic importance to the United States, this continued friendly relation with the local people is vital and significant. The main island of Okinawa is a bastion of our strength in the Far East where we can move with freedom of action. In these moments of airstrikes in Viet Nam, the importance of that establishment should need no further emphasis.

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of occupation forces, the United States policy in both World Wars has been to transfer the burden to the local governments to make such payment. But in the case of Okinawa, pursuant to the Potsdam Declaration, the Japanese Government was stripped of its power over the islands. The United States Government then did not have any government to arrange for payment. There was no local sovereign power in Okinawa which could be financially responsible. Had Japan retained administrative jurisdiction over these island inhabitants, the Japanese Government would have effected payments under the supervision of the Supreme Command. But this was not the situation. The United States, as the administering authority in Okinawa, has the responsibility of seeing that these claims are paid direct.

I urge the Committee to act quickly and favorably on the Joint Resolutions pending before you.

VIEWS ON A PACIFIC STATE PLAN  
By Senator Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii  
In the United States Senate  
August 11, 1965

I am pleased to call the attention of my colleagues to a recent interview in which I discussed the proposal for annexing the Pacific Trust Territory to the State of Hawaii. Mr. Harrison B. Humphries of the Associated Press, who has covered Congressional affairs affecting Hawaii for many years, posed a number of questions to me as a result of my intention -- recently announced in this chamber -- to submit a resolution soon in order to obtain a consensus of the Congress as to the feasibility and desirability of the annexation proposal.

Mr. Humphries' questions are similar to those which have been put to me by numerous persons in official and private life. Therefore, I am delighted that the answers I furnished Mr. Humphries have been released nationally through the Associated Press. For, it is evident that considerable public information and discussion on the subject will be both necessary and useful in order to acquaint more Americans with the peoples and problems of Micronesia.

I have every confidence in the wisdom of the approach I am recommending to prepare all parties concerned for the time when the question of the eventual destiny of the Trust Territory peoples will have to be decided.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the interview printed in The Honolulu Star-Bulletin of August 9, 1965.

FIRST CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA EXPRESSES  
APPRECIATION TO HAWAII TEAM  
By Senator Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii  
In the United States Senate  
August 13, 1965

It is a matter of deep satisfaction that Hawaii was able to contribute substantially to the success of the just-adjourned Congress of Micronesia in Saipan, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This was a historic first session of the Congress of Micronesia -- the first territorywide, democratically elected legislative body representing the 87,000 people of the Trust Territory.

Prior to the convening of the Congress of Micronesia on July 12, 1965, a legislative workshop for the members of the Congress was conducted through arrangements made by Dr. Y. Baron Goto, Vice-Chancellor of the East-West Center, Institute for Technical Interchange, in Honolulu, Hawaii.

The team was comprised of Dr. Goto; Dr. Norman Meller, Professor of Political Science, University of Hawaii; Mr. Thomas Dinell, Director-Researcher of the University's Legislative Reference Bureau, and Mr. Thomas P. Gill, Director of the Hawaii State Office of Economic Opportunity.

Dr. Goto and his associates from Hawaii participated in the workshop and assisted the members on parliamentary procedures, organizational matters, and related subjects.

It is gratifying to learn that the first joint resolution adopted by the two-house Congress was to express the appreciation and gratitude of the Micronesian Congress to the team from Hawaii.

This was another example of the numerous ways in which the people of Hawaii have been extending a helping hand to their fellow Pacific islanders in the Trust Territory. Such assistance is materially contributing to the ability of the United States in carrying out its responsibility, under its trust agreement with the United Nations Security Council towards promoting greater self-government for the people of the Trust Territory. It is another compelling reason why the proposal for annexing the Trust Territory to the State of Hawaii appears to me to be both logical and reasonable.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the text of the joint resolution adopted by the First Session of the Congress of Micronesia.

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SENATOR HIRAM L. FONG, R-Hawaii

On resolution to be introduced proposing  
inclusion of the Trust Territory  
of the Pacific Islands in the State of Hawaii

Wednesday, August 18, 1965

at 11:00 A. M.

1107 New Senate Office Building

Further information may be obtained

by calling Miss Villada at Ext. 6361

Concurrent Resolution on Trust Territory  
of the Pacific Islands.  
Statement by Senator Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii  
August 18, 1965

Mr. President, I introduce today for appropriate reference a bill to express the sense of Congress that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands be included in the State of Hawaii, provided that:

-- first, the people of the State of Hawaii are in favor of including these islands in the State;

-- second, the people of this Trust Territory approve such a plan to be included as a part of the State of Hawaii;

-- third, the Secretary of the Interior, who is responsible for the administration of this Trust Territory, conduct a thorough-going investigation and study of all aspects of this proposal, and that he submit his recommendations to the Congress with respect to the feasibility of such a plan and as to the best means to determine the will of the people of the Trust Territory.

This proposal (which envisions extending the borders of the State of Hawaii) is reminiscent of the dream of one of Hawaii's monarchs, King Kalakaua, who reigned between 1874 and 1891.

Kalakaua dreamt of a Polynesian League encompassing the larger part of the vast Pacific Basin to further the happiness, progress and prosperity of peoples who, though scattered over thousands of miles of tiny islets and archipelagoes, were united by bonds of culture, language and

historical traditions.

Remembered as a Merry Monarch, the vision of this ruler was not motivated by any grandiose scheme of aggrandizement, nor by any covetousness for Lebensraum, but rather by Kalakaua's genuine concern for the plight of the peoples of the Pacific in the modern world.

Kalakaua's aspirations for a Pacific Confederation are recorded in correspondence between the King and King Malietoa of Samoa, which are now deposited in the Archives of my State.

This first recorded attempt to bring about this Pacific Confederation, however, was doomed to failure because of designs upon some of the Pacific Island groups which were harbored by the great powers of that time--particularly Germany.

The plan which I now advance, however, differs from that of Kalakaua in several important respects. While Kalakaua's plan would have united these areas under a monarchy, the instant plan would unite the Pacific Islands under a plan the central feature of which is democratic representation and popular sovereignty.

Also, Kalakaua would have included Samoa and Guam in his plan. What I propose would not include these areas.

While my proposal encompasses only the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, it does not bar subsequent consideration of any other island or group of islands in the

Pacific Basin, such as American Samoa or Guam, desiring similar affiliation.

I should point out, however, that the status of the Trust Territory and that of American Samoa and Guam are quite different. The latter two territories already are American possessions, both being unincorporated, organized territories of the United States, administered by the Department of the Interior.

On the other hand, the Trust Territory is not a United States possession. It is, rather, a territory administered by this country under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations and, as such, has a very unique place in the American political structure.

The Territory embraces three archipelagoes--the Carolines, the Marianas, and the Marshalls--which include some 2,100 small islands, forming 96 island groups or clusters, and scattered over a three-million-square-mile area of the Western Pacific Ocean. The combined land area of these islands totals only 700 square miles. Most of the islands are too small to sustain life, so that only 64 islets are inhabited.

The islands of the Trust Territory have been divided into six administrative districts, as follows: Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape, the Marshall Islands, and the Mariana Islands.

I have a map, taken from the 17th Annual Report of the United States to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, dated March, 1965, which shows the location of these Islands in the Southwestern Pacific.

The total population of these islands, as of June 30, 1964, was 88,215, the vast majority of whom are classified

as Micronesians, except for approximately 1,000 Polynesian inhabitants. These peoples speak nine major indigenous languages, although English and Japanese are the most commonly used tongues.

These islands had been held, in turn, by the Spanish, German, Dutch, and the English in earlier centuries, and in 1899, following the Spanish-American War, Spain sold the Carolines and the Marianas--except Guam, which had been ceded to the United States--to Germany, which also controlled the Marshalls.

German rule over these islands was terminated in 1914 when Japan entered World War I as an allied power and occupied the islands. After that war, Japan retained these islands as a League of Nations mandate.

The era of Japanese control saw colonization by Japanese citizens and fortification of many islands as Japanese military bases. During World War II these highly strategic island bases became the scenes of historic naval and military campaigns, which I am sure many Senators will recall: Kwajalein, Saipan, Tinian, Truk, Peleliu.

Our military forces occupied the islands, in accordance with the international law of belligerent occupation, until July 18, 1947, when they formally became a United Nations Trust Territory. Also on that date, under a joint resolution of Congress, the President approved a trusteeship agreement between the United States and the Security Council

of the United Nations, placing the islands under the international trusteeship system.

Under the terms of Article 6 of our trusteeship agreement with the United Nations, and consonant with the provisions of Article 76 of the United Nations Charter, the United States undertook the following responsibilities: (1) to "promote the development of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory toward self-government or independence"; (2) to "promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants"; (3) to "promote the social advancement of the inhabitants," and (4) to "promote the educational advancement of the inhabitants."

In our eighteen years of stewardship we have achieved, I believe, a great degree of success in fulfilling these responsibilities.

On the political level, there has been significant political maturity and development toward the goal of "self-government or independence."

Executive, legislative, and administrative authority of the Government of the Trust Territory is vested in a High Commissioner, appointed by the President and subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Encouraged by the High Commissioner, the Secretary of the Interior, and other representatives of the United States Government, the Micronesians themselves took a long step toward self-government and legislative autonomy when they

convened the first Congress of Micronesia in Saipan on July 12. This bicameral legislative body--composed of an upper House of Delegates with two members elected from each of six administrative districts, and a lower house, the General Assembly, based on the population of the districts--was the first territory-wide, democratically elected legislature in the history of the Trust Territory.

In addition to this newly created general legislature, there exist district legislatures in each of the six districts, and lesser legislative councils organized under municipal charters in smaller communities. Within this political structure, political organizations or parties operate in a manner similar to that in this country.

Qualified Micronesians are offered the first opportunities for positions of governmental responsibility, and training programs are constantly under way to prepare Micronesians for political leadership. There has been rapid progress in turning over senior administrative positions to Micronesians, and in upgrading Micronesians on all levels.

On the economic level, the United States is promoting and developing the economy of Micronesia so that it will be geared to a world money market, and to achieve a higher degree of economic self-sufficiency.

The principal resources of the Trust Territory are the vast, as yet almost undeveloped, products of the ocean, and

the all-purpose coconut palm, which yields the major cash crop, copra. Production of copra reached the all-time high value of nearly three million dollars in 1964.

Other cash-producing crops of the Territory include cacao, black pepper, and other tropical spices.

The national income of the Trust Territory has been doubled during the past five years, as follows:

1960 . . . . .	\$4,559,671
1961 . . . . .	5,538,100
1962 . . . . .	6,138,000
1963 . . . . .	7,589,120
1964 . . . . .	9,247,960

Perhaps the most significant recent economic development has been the beginning of a commercial fishing industry in the Trust Territory. In 1964 an American seafood company built a 1,700-ton refrigerator plant in the Palau District as a receiving station for tuna; this same company has requested a site in the Truk District. Another major American food packing company is developing plans to enter the Territory. In conjunction with this developing industry, a School of Fisheries was established in 1961 to teach Micronesians the specialized skills of large-scale fishing.

In addition, an American aero-space firm engaged in electronics and oceanographic research has recently announced plans to expand its operations to Kwajalein in the Trust Territory.

All of these and other developments add up to a significant "plus" in the continuing economic growth of Micronesia.

On the social and educational levels, there have been important advances in programs of general education, public health and other social conditions.

At present Congress appropriates ninety-five per cent of the money for schools, roads, transportation and other needs of the people of the Trust Territory. Congress for many years established a ceiling of \$7.5 million annually. In 1963 and 1964 the amount of the grant was doubled, to \$15 million, and for fiscal year 1965 it was raised to \$17.5 million.

Consequently, the scope and intensity of social and educational programs in the Territory have increased enormously.

Since more than half of the Territory's population is under the age of 20, primary emphasis has been placed on the elementary and secondary levels of a modernized education program. The elementary school program initiated in fiscal year 1963 has resulted to date in some 234 well-equipped elementary classrooms, 104 teacher houses, and 121 qualified Americans recruited as teachers. During 1965, another 175 new classrooms, and more than 100 additional teacher houses will be built.

On the high school level there has also been tremendous growth. Prior to 1963 there existed but one public school in the Territory, which could serve only about 165 students-- who were selected on a quota system from the various districts. Since 1963 six public high schools have been

constructed, one in each of the six districts, and last year 660 students were in attendance at these schools.

The Territory has begun an important teacher training program. Last year the Micronesian Teacher Education Center graduated its first class of 25 teachers, and enrollment has doubled for the current year.

Significant increases in public health expenditures have brought about improvement and expansion of health services throughout the Territory. The Medical Services budget, for example, was raised from \$601,270 in fiscal 1962, to \$933,526 in fiscal 1963, to \$1,350,000 in fiscal 1964; \$2,120,000 has been budgeted for fiscal 1965.

Two new hospitals have recently been completed, one in Palau, another in the Marshalls; a new hospital for Truk has already been funded. New hospital units for Ponape and Yap are anticipated.

Greatly expanded water and sewage facilities and electrical services are being rapidly made available to all inhabited islands.

During 1964 special emphasis was placed on the educational and social advancement of women. The Territory established training programs in collaboration with the East-West Center at the University of Hawaii and the South Pacific Commission.

The Territory's program of radio broadcasting has been expanded. Three new broadcast stations are now under

construction, and the three existing stations have been modernized. Thirteen young men were sent to Hawaii and to other States to receive intensive training in program techniques, station management, and other technical aspects of broadcasting operations.

Mr. President, from this brief sketch of political, economic and social conditions of the Trust Territory, it can be seen that there has been significant development and advancement in each of these fields--and that America has taken her responsibilities under the Trust Agreement seriously.

It is also plain to see that the Territory is moving at an accelerated pace toward political maturity and self-government and a greatly strengthened socio-economic structure. The question of the Trust Territory's political future is therefore very compelling.

This question is all the more compelling in view of the fact that the United States will soon become one of the last remaining Administering Authorities and the Pacific Islands one of the last Territories being administered under the United Nations Trusteeship System.

Of the eleven territories once included in this System, all but Nauru, northeastern New Guinea, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands have achieved under the terms of Article 76 of the United Nations Charter the stated goal of either self-government or independence.

The other eight Trust Territories opted for either independence or affiliation with another nation, as follows:

In 1960, the French Cameroons and French Togoland became independent; Italian-administered Somalia united with British Somaliland to become an independent State; the Northern Cameroons (British) joined the independent Federation of Nigeria, and the Southern Cameroons (also British) became an independent nation.

In 1961, Belgian-administered Rwanda-Urundi chose to emerge from trusteeship as two separate, sovereign states-- the Republic of Rwanda and the Kingdom of Urundi. In 1962, Western Samoa, under New Zealand's administration, became independent.

With Nauru and New Guinea, under Australian administration, moving rapidly toward resolution of their political statuses, the United States may well be the last Administering Authority.

If the United States fails to take the initiative in helping to determine the permanent political status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the increasingly rapid liquidation of colonialism will heighten the mood of intolerance in the United Nations toward the remnants of anything even faintly resembling that practice; and as more and more former colonies attain full nationhood, anti-colonialism will become an even greater force which may eventually press this Nation to a decision as to the future of its Trust Territory.

It would be ironic, indeed, in view of our self-proclaimed

anti-colonial tradition, that as this final chapter is written on the era of colonialism, our own policies should come under the harsh criticism of world opinion.

Although the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea are close to attainment of self-government or independence, and although anti-colonial fervor in the United Nations can be expected to intensify, there is still time to resolve the problem--and the time to begin re-evaluation of our policies with respect to our Trust Territory is now.

Having acquired these islands at great cost from Japan in World War II, we have long recognized their tremendous strategic importance, lying as they do athwart our lines of communication to Guam, the Philippine Islands, and the entire Southeast Asia theater. They extend for more than 4,000 miles across the Pacific, to within a few hundred miles of the Philippines, Indonesia, and New Guinea.

Our interest in the strategic location of these islands, then, is clear: The Second World War has provided us with convincing evidence that the United States cannot afford to have these islands held by a hostile, or a potentially hostile, power.

Our Trust Agreement itself recognizes these islands as particularly strategic. While these Pacific Islands were included in the Trusteeship System, special arrangements were made beforehand in the United Nations Charter for designating most of the Islands as a "strategic area."

Article 82 of the Charter provides that "There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory \*\*\*."

The Pacific Islands case is the only one in which this Article has been applied. The practical effect of this designation was to give to the United States greater control over the Islands than was possible under an ordinary trusteeship. Thus, we may fortify the Islands; we have the right to restrict access to the Territory, and we need not extend the economic privileges of the Islands to other nations.

Within the United Nations, the Security Council rather than the General Assembly has ultimate responsibility for the Trust Territory. Beyond routine approval of the Trusteeship Agreement, however, the Security Council has not taken any part over its supervision--not even the consideration of the routine annual reports of the Trusteeship Council.

The fact that the Security Council has ultimate responsibility means that the U.S.S.R. would be in a position, should it so choose, to veto any proposal we might make to end the trusteeship status of the Pacific Islands--such as including them as a part of the State of Hawaii.

Whether the General Assembly has any jurisdiction over these Islands is a moot question. Article 83 of the Charter

clearly states that "all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas \*\*\* shall be exercised by the Security Council."

But Article 13, giving the General Assembly power to "initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of \*\*\* promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion," has been interpreted by some experts as giving the Assembly a measure of competence--so that if inclusion of the Islands as a part of Hawaii is in their interest politically, economically, and socially, then the Assembly may be said to have competence to pass on such a proposal.

These are questions of enormous complexity which will consequently require ample time to consider, study, and analyze. My proposed Concurrent Resolution would vest the administering executive agency, the Department of the Interior, with the responsibility of surveying these problems and reporting its recommendations to the Congress.

With this proviso, and with the provisos that the peoples of the State of Hawaii and of the Trust Territory vote their approval in a referendum, this Concurrent Resolution also provides an unequivocal answer to the problem of the Territory's political status: it would propose the

Territory's inclusion in the State of Hawaii.

A brief survey of alternative courses of action shows that all such alternatives are not at all feasible, and that the only feasible solution is the one which I propose.

Should the Trust Territory become an independent nation? I doubt it. Economists say that none of these scattered island groups is economically viable in today's world. They say that it is very unlikely that the people of these islands, having known a higher standard of living because of the millions of dollars the United States has expended in the Territory, would want to have their living standards reduced.

Pacific island leaders, meeting in July, 1965, in New Guinea, themselves recognized that the small island groups they represented were too poor to be independent. Almost without exception, they have indicated that they did not want to be cut adrift from their richer, more powerful sponsors.

A second alternative is some form of territorial or commonwealth status within the body politic of the United States. This proposal, however, has serious drawbacks.

As a commonwealth, or as either an incorporated or an unincorporated territory, the people of these islands would be entitled to no representation at all in the United States Congress and would be barred from voting for President and Vice President of the United States--shortcomings to which

we in Hawaii and in Alaska have been subjected for too many decades before we achieved full statehood, equality, and first-class citizenship. The people of the Trust Territory would be entitled to only a second-class citizenship, deprived of a voice in the national legislature, denied the right to vote in Presidential elections, and subjected to taxation without representation.

Without a voice in the National Legislature, these people would be shorn of full participation in national affairs and in the determination of national policies.

Moreover, we would undoubtedly be seriously criticized by the United Nations for not having lived up to our Trusteeship Agreement to extend self-government or independence to the Territory.

Should, then, the Territory be granted Statehood, thereby remedying all these defects? This, again, is an unrealistic proposal. Congressional approval of Micronesian Statehood is highly unlikely. Its geographic dispersion, limited land base with an expanding population, and relatively small resources render its economy far from being self-sustaining.

On the other hand, inclusion of the Territory as a part of the State of Hawaii is at the very least a feasible proposal possessing merits which should be thoroughly investigated and studied.

As a part of the State of Hawaii, the people of the

Territory would have a voice in both the National and State Legislatures. They would be allowed to vote in our Presidential elections. They would have a role in determining the course of national policies.

Their interests would be fully protected. They would be first-class American citizens, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities conferred upon them by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

They would be integrated into a sovereign State of the Union which shares many of the cultural, ethnic and historical traditions of the Micronesian Territory.

They would become an integral part of the body politic of the United States.

The United States would be living up to its Trusteeship Agreement by extending self-government to the Territory.

A precedent does exist for this proposal to join the Trust Islands to a sovereign state of a federation. When a majority of voters in the British-administered Northern Cameroons voted in a plebiscite in February, 1961, to join the independent Federation of Nigeria, that Territory became a part of the Province of the Northern Region of Nigeria--a sovereign state within the Federation of Nigeria.

In 1961 a special mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council visited the Trust Territory and concluded that the United States had been derelict in many particulars with respect to the political, economic, and social advancement of the peoples of the Territory.

The day will certainly come when the United Nations will ask: What plans have we, the United States, for extending to the Trust Territory a full measure of self-government or independence, to which we agreed in our Trusteeship Agreement? Our answer must now be: we have no plans.

The Concurrent Resolution I now propose sets forth a plan--a plan which I feel answers our critics effectively.

If the United Nations should ever ask this question, our answer should be: Will you agree to let the Trust Territory join the State of Hawaii, so that the people of the Territory may enjoy the ultimate in American citizenship, with all of its attendant duties, responsibilities, benefits, privileges, and immunities?

I recognize that this Concurrent Resolution poses many problems which must be examined very closely. Without a doubt, the problem of finances, particularly with respect to the annual Federal appropriations to the Trust Territory, is a serious difficulty.

The economy of Hawaii--prosperous and thriving--and the economy of the Territory--full of untapped, promising potential--will probably require some supplementary Federal assistance, at least for an initial period. Should the Territory be made a part of the State of Hawaii, this problem will require considerable study in terms of continued Federal support.

The practical problems, too, of administering a political entity spanning some seventy degrees of longitude over most of the central Pacific are staggering to contemplate.

A further difficult problem which requires study is the question of how the United States Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" ruling would be applied to such a thinly-scattered conglomerate of peoples.

What I am proposing will undoubtedly require many years to consummate and bring to fruition. This is precisely why I feel that it is a matter of utmost urgency that we begin now.

By offering affiliation to the Trust Territory of the Pacific, the State of Hawaii would be extending a friendly and helpful hand to its neighbors in the Pacific. Certainly, it is the logical State to do so, geographically, culturally, historically, and from many other points of view.

Our school system, the University of Hawaii, and the East-West Center are already rendering tremendous assistance to the peoples of the Trust Territory in terms of education, training, and preparation for self-government. The resources of the State already have been called upon to extend technical and other forms of aid to the Trust area which sorely needs our assistance.

By offering to incorporate these Islands of the Pacific as part and parcel of a sovereign State of the Union, the United States would take a gigantic stride toward the

fostering of East-West friendship and understanding. For these Islands are a series of stepping stones across the vast expanse of the Pacific, stretching from East to West.

I am tremendously excited and challenged by this prospect of broadening our horizons and frontiers culturally, politically, economically, and socially. I believe that we should welcome this opportunity for a greater destiny for the people of America.

I commend this Concurrent Resolution to the Senate of the United States.

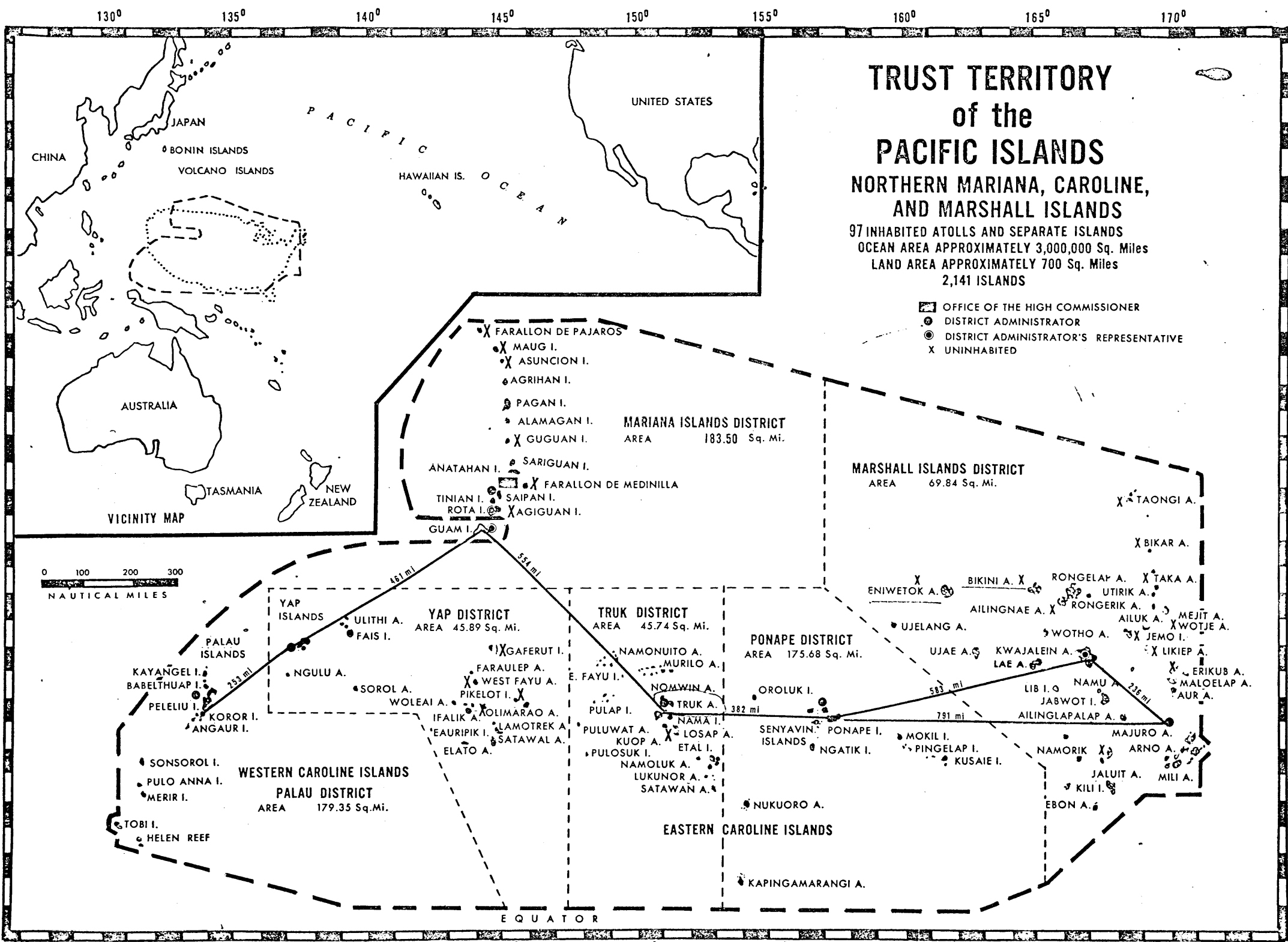
Mr. President, I send this bill to the desk and ask that it lie on the table for seven days to enable other interested Senators to join as cosponsors.

# TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

## NORTHERN MARIANA, CAROLINE, AND MARSHALL ISLANDS

97 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS  
OCEAN AREA APPROXIMATELY 3,000,000 Sq. Miles  
LAND AREA APPROXIMATELY 700 Sq. Miles  
2,141 ISLANDS

- ☒ OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
- DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR
- ⊙ DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE
- X UNINHABITED



NOTE: Broken lines indicate territorial area and districts of jurisdiction and are not to be interpreted as boundaries.

(Faces page 304)

89th Congress  
1st Session

S. CON. RES. \_\_\_\_\_

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Fong submitted the following concurrent resolution.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands should be included in the State of Hawaii if the people of such State and such Trust Territory are in favor of such inclusion, and that --

(1) the State of Hawaii should consider including such Trust Territory as part of such State, determine the will of the people of such State with respect to such inclusion, and report the results of such consideration and determination to the Congress; and

(2) the Secretary of the Interior should report to the Congress his recommendations with respect to such inclusion and the best means to determine the will of the people of such Trust Territory with respect to such inclusion.

FONG SAYS INCLUSION IN HAWAII  
ANSWER TO TRUST TERRITORY'S FUTURE

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1965 -- U. S. Senator Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii, said today the inclusion of the Pacific Trust Territory islands in the State of Hawaii would fulfill the United States' agreement with the United Nations to grant the Territory "self-government or independence." He stated that his proposal answers charges by critics that the United States practices colonialism in not preparing the people of the Trust Territory as quickly as possible for self-government.

The senior Hawaii Senator spoke at a press conference on his proposal for incorporating the far-flung Micronesian islands in the Western Pacific into the 50th State.

A concurrent resolution with this aim is to be introduced by Senator Fong in the Senate this afternoon. If approved by Congress, the measure would express the "sense of Congress" in support of the idea, provided the peoples of Hawaii and of the Trust Territory also approve such a plan.

The resolution would seek the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, who now administers the Trust Territory under a U. S. agreement with the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

Senator Fong explained that eventual approval of the United Nations would be necessary because of the trust status of the islands, assuming the Congress and the peoples of Hawaii and the Trust Territory support the plan.

"What I am proposing," Senator Fong said, "will undoubtedly require many years to consummate and bring to fruition. This is precisely why I feel that it is a matter of utmost urgency that we begin now."

(MORE)

Senator Fong said his proposal would make the Trust Territory people "first-class American citizens" with a voice and vote in national affairs and Presidential elections.

"They would become an integral part of the body politic of the United States," Senator Fong said.

The Senator pointed out why he believes alternate courses for the Trust Territory's political future would not be feasible:

1. The Trust Territory is not economically self-sustaining to become an independent nation;
2. The same reason would bar statehood;
3. As a commonwealth or an American territory, the Trust Territory people would be "second-class citizens" with no voice in the national legislature, no vote in Presidential elections, and subject to taxation without representation.

Senator Fong noted that although his proposal covers only the Pacific Trust Territory, it does not bar later consideration of any other Pacific islands such as American Samoa or Guam, should they desire similar affiliation.

Stressing the timeliness of his proposal, the Senator said the Pacific Trust Territory is among the last three of 11 areas once included in the U.N. trusteeship system, the other eight having become independent or affiliated with another nation.

The two other areas still under U.N. trusteeship are Nauru and northeastern New Guinea, under Australian administration. With both

(MORE)

moving rapidly toward resolution of their political statuses, Senator Fong said the United States may well become the last administering authority.

"If the United States fails to take the initiative in helping to determine the permanent political status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the increasingly rapid liquidation of colonialism will heighten the mood of intolerance in the United Nations toward the remnants of anything even faintly resembling that practice," Senator Fong said.

"As more and more former colonies attain full nationhood, anti-colonialism will become an even greater force which may eventually press this Nation to a decision as to the future of its Trust Territory.

"It would be ironic, indeed, in view of our self-proclaimed anti-colonial tradition, that as this final chapter is written on the era of colonialism, our own policies should come under the harsh criticism of world opinion."

He also called attention to the strategic importance of the islands which were won at great cost from Japan in World War II. The United Nations Charter recognized this fact by granting the islands the unique designation as a "strategic area," giving the United States greater control than under an ordinary trusteeship.

Senator Fong said the second World War "provided us with convincing evidence that the United States cannot afford to have these islands held by a hostile, or a potentially hostile, power."

The Senator also said that since the U.N. Security Council has ultimate responsibility for the Trust Territory, Soviet Russia would be in a position, should it so choose, to veto any proposal the United States might

(MORE)

make to end the trusteeship status of the islands, such as including them as part of the State of Hawaii.

He said he is aware of the many problems involved in proposing affiliation for the Trust Territory, such as financing (now appropriated by Congress), and the geographic spread of the 2,100 islands (scattered over roughly the area of the continental U.S.).

Therefore, he explained, public discussion of the matter should begin now in order to give all parties involved ample time to consider the problems.

Senator Fong said his proposal, if it materializes, would be "a gigantic stride toward the fostering of East-West friendship and understanding. For these islands are a series of stepping stones across the vast expanse of the Pacific, stretching from east to west.

"I am tremendously excited and challenged by this prospect of broadening the horizons and frontiers culturally, politically, economically, and socially."

Senator Fong noted the progress which the Trust Territory has made under U.S. trusteeship.

Politically, he said the Micronesians took a long step toward self-government when they held their recent first Congress of Micronesia in Saipan last July.

Regarding Hawaii's contributions to Trust Territory progress, Senator Fong said Hawaii's schools and the East-West Center there are already rendering tremendous assistance for the education, training, and preparation of Micronesians for self-government.

"Certainly, Hawaii is the logical State to offer affiliation geographically, culturally, and otherwise," Senator Fong concluded.

THOMAS O. EASTLAND MISS. CHAIRMAN	EVERETT MCGRINLEY DEBEDED. ILL.
WALTER D. HALE ARK.	ROMAN L. NEUBALA. NEBR.
WALTER F. BROWN N.C.	HIRSHI L. FONG. HAWAII
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WALTER H. BURDICK N. DAK.	
WALTER D. THOMAS MD.	
WALTER A. SMATHERS FLA.	

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

August 20, 1965

The Honorable -----  
 United States Senate, Suite ---  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

On Wednesday, August 18, I introduced, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Gruening), and the Senator from Texas (Mr. Yarborough) Senate Concurrent Resolution 50, expressing the sense of Congress that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (not including Guam and American Samoa) be included in the State of Hawaii, provided that:

-- first, the people of the State of Hawaii are in favor of including these islands in the State;

-- second, the people of this Trust Territory approve such a plan to be included as a part of the State of Hawaii;

-- third, the Secretary of the Interior, who is responsible for the administration of this Trust Territory, conduct a thorough-going investigation and study of all aspects of this proposal, and that he submit his recommendations to the Congress with respect to the feasibility of such a plan and as to the best means to determine the will of the people of the Trust Territory.

This proposal would fulfill the Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the United Nations to grant the Trust Territory "self-government or independence." It would answer charges by critics in the United Nations that the United States practices colonialism and is not preparing the people of the Territory as quickly as possible for self-government or independence.

Having acquired these islands--approximately 2,141 of them, with 64 inhabited and a population of about 88,000--at great cost from Japan in World War II, we have long recognized their tremendous strategic importance, lying as they do athwart our lines of communication to Asia, the Philippine Islands, and the entire Southeast Asia theater. They extend for more than 4,000 miles across the Pacific, to within a few hundred miles of the Philippines, Indonesia, and New Guinea.

The Second World War has provided us with convincing evidence that the United States cannot afford to have these islands held by a hostile, or a potentially hostile, power.

As we must by our Trusteeship Agreement prepare them for self-government or independence, the plan proposed here appears to be the only feasible one. With an area of only 684 square miles and with relatively few natural resources, independence and statehood are not practical courses of action.

On the other hand, inclusion of the Territory as a part of the State of Hawaii is at the very least a reasonable proposal possessing merits which should be thoroughly investigated and studied.

As a part of the State of Hawaii, the people of the Territory would have a voice in both the National and State Legislature. They would be allowed to vote in our Presidential elections. They would have a role in determining the course of national policies.

Their interests would be fully protected. They would be first-class American citizens, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities conferred upon them by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

They would be integrated into a sovereign State of the Union which shares many of the cultural, ethnic and historical traditions of the Micronesian Territory. They would become an integral part of the body politic of the United States. The United States would be living up to its Trusteeship Agreement by extending self-government to the Territory.

A precedent does exist for this proposal to join the Trust Islands to a sovereign state of a federation. When a majority of voters in the British-administered Northern Cameroons voted in a plebiscite in February, 1961, to join the independent Federation of Nigeria, that Territory became a part of the Province of the Northern Region of Nigeria, a sovereign state within the Federation of Nigeria.

The day will certainly come when the United Nations will ask: What plans have we, the United States, for extending to the Trust Territory a full measure of self-government or independence, to which we agree in our Trusteeship Agreement? Our answer must not be: we have no plans.

The Concurrent Resolution I now propose sets forth a plan which I feel is the only one which is both practical and effective.

If the United Nations should ever ask this question, our answer should be: Will you agree to let the Trust Territory join the State of Hawaii, so that the people of the Territory may enjoy the blessings of American citizenship, with all of its attendant duties, responsibilities, benefits, privileges, and immunities?

Should all parties agree to be included in the State of Hawaii, the United Nations will then be asked to allow such a union.

What I am proposing will undoubtedly require many years to complete and bring to fruition. This is precisely why I feel that this is a matter of utmost urgency that we begin now.

Besides my statement, I am enclosing a copy of the bill and a map of the Trust Territory.

S. Con. Res. 50 will lie on the table until Wednesday, August 15. I would be pleased to have you join me in cosponsoring this bill and would appreciate your calling either Dr. Don Chung at (808) 534-1111 or the Bill Clerk to arrange for cosponsorship.

Sincerely yours,

SLP:dc

Hiram L. Fong

PACIFIC STATE -- AND ALTERNATIVES  
Statement by Senator Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii  
In the United States Senate  
March 29, 1966

Since introducing a resolution (S. Con. Res. 50) last year proposing the inclusion of the Pacific Trust Territory in the State of Hawaii, I have received numerous endorsements of this proposal. The advocates generally take the "long view" of the concept. They realize, as I do, that no political change as innovative as this comes about overnight and that it will take time to bring it to fruition.

Because the idea of a vast Pacific State is relatively new, it is not easy to grasp. The initial reaction is likely to dismiss it as being impractical.

A similar reaction greeted the idea of making Hawaii a State when it was broached many years ago. It took Hawaii almost 60 years to become a state -- the first island state of the Union, non-contiguous with the Mainland United States. This geographic uniqueness no doubt made it more difficult for Hawaii to be admitted into the Union, even after the Hawaiian Islands had long previously fulfilled its apprenticeship qualifications as an incorporated territory of this Nation.

In view of this experience, the people of Hawaii are aware that it takes time for a new political concept to take hold and mature. It is important, therefore, that the idea be discussed and debated early and widely. Out of such a public airing of the question hopefully will come the best solution.

My purpose in introducing the resolution for making the Pacific Trust Territory a part of the State of Hawaii stemmed in part from my desire to call attention to the special status of these Micronesian Islands. By agreement with the United Nations Security Council, the United States is responsible for the administration of these Micronesian Islands. In effect, we are in the role of a colonizer -- a role from which we should withdraw at a practicable opportunity.

In the interim, however, before the Trust Territory's political future has been eventually determined, there should be a great deal of sober reflection on the alternatives open on this subject.

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, which has delved deeply into this matter, has printed two editorials recently which effectively pinpoint the case for developing a large Pacific state. The editorials also take note of other available alternatives and demonstrate why they are not feasible.

The editorials take the "long view" of the Pacific state concept, to which I referred earlier in these remarks. At the same time, they underscore the need for serious thinking at this time concerning the future status of the Trust Territory.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the two Star-Bulletin articles -- one titled "Pacific State -- And Alternatives," dated March 9, 1966, and the other titled "Open-Ended Statehood," dated March 12, 1966.

~~Statement on S. 303, Trust Territory~~  
Statement on S. 303, Trust Territory  
By U. S. Senator Hiram L. Fong (R.-Hawaii)  
Before the Senate Subcommittee on  
Territories and Insular Affairs  
February 2, 1967

I appreciate this opportunity to express my views on S. 303, providing for the continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The bill authorizes appropriations with a ceiling of \$32 million for fiscal year 1967 and \$35 million for fiscal year 1968 to provide for a program of necessary capital improvements and public works related to health, education, utilities, highways, transportation facilities, communications, and public buildings.

I support the purposes of this proposed legislation as vital to the further development and progress of the Trust Territory. I have on numerous occasions voiced my support toward this objective in my statements in the Senate and elsewhere.

In the words of the Secretary of the Interior, who has jurisdiction over the Trust Territory, "We have, during the 20 years that we have administered the area, made progress toward the achievement of acceptable levels of development, but we have very much farther to go. We need authority to expend much more Federal money in the Trust Territory than we have spent in the past. Our responsibilities to the Micronesians permit no alternative."

There is general recognition that the present ceiling of \$17.5 million a year is much too low and that it should be raised to a more realistic level.

We are concerned here with the problems and needs of a vast geographic area comparable to the size of the continental United States; a widely scattered and rapidly growing population (almost half of whom are less than 20 years of age); and a prior history of assistance which inadequately met the diverse needs of the people.

From information already submitted to this Committee, it would be repetitious to go into detail on the numerous problems of health, education, water, power, sanitation, transportation, communications, and administration. These problems present obstacles to progress -- progress which is possible for the Micronesians if they are given the required help and encouragement.

In supporting S. 303, I am mindful of the unique status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. It is the only United Nations trust area under U. S. administration. When the Micronesian Islands were placed under U.S. administration by agreement with the United Nations Security Council in 1947, this country accepted the responsibility of promoting the people of the Trust Territory toward self-determination. We are thus obligated to do

all we can to prepare them for self-government so they can make the choice of the kind of government they wish to have for themselves.

S. 303 is a vehicle we have to meet the deficiencies of our administration of the Trust Territory. With the improvements possible through enactment of S. 303, we can help the Micronesians to develop a strong capability for assuming the responsibilities of self-government when the time comes.

Therefore, I strongly urge this Committee to approve S. 303 as speedily as possible.

BIOMEDICAL OCEAN LABORATORY  
PROPOSED FOR HAWAII

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1967 -- Senator Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii, reported today that Hawaii has been proposed as a site for a major biomedical oceanographic laboratory.

The proposal was made by Dr. Bruce W. Halstead, one of the world's leading authorities on poisonous marine animals, in a report which he presented last week to the new National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.

Dr. Halstead discussed his proposal with Senator Fong's staff and met with officials of the Marine Resources Council and various Federal agencies involved.

"Biomedical oceanography" is a term used to designate the medical aspects of marine biology. It concerns directly the production of new food products to feed hungry nations of the world and the development of new drugs from the sea.

Dr. Halstead said that among the most urgent biomedical oceanographic problems was the need to know more about poisonous fishes at a time when many nations are expanding insular shore fisheries.

"Efforts to develop protein concentrates from subtropical and tropical marine fishes will require further knowledge about the varieties of fish which can be used in processing concentrates," he said.

(MORE)

"Fish poisoning has never been a serious problem in Hawaii but it has always affected some of the more tropic island areas in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the West Indies," Dr. Halstead pointed out. "Fish now being processed on the mainland, such as hake, have never caused problems in fish poisoning."

The food-from-the-sea program -- designed to relieve hunger in developing countries in the throes of a population explosion -- has been given high priority in a report recently sent to Congress by the President.

The report was prepared by the Marine Resources Council composed of cabinet-level members. The council was created by legislation cosponsored by Senator Fong in the last Congress.

The Council recommended that the first step in the food-from-the-sea program should be a demonstration of the potential of fish protein concentrate (FPC) under a process recently approved by the Food and Drug Administration. Congress has already authorized the construction of a pilot plant to process whole fish into an inexpensive concentrate.

In his report to the Marine Resources Council, Dr. Halstead said that the University of Hawaii should become a major biomedical oceanographic center, serving as the main administrative unit for the entire Pacific area and the Indian Ocean, including the Red Sea.

(MORE)

He said small biomedical oceanographic research programs are currently in operation at the University of Hawaii, at various other universities in the U.S., and in several countries abroad. None, however, are adequately equipped or staffed to be considered a major biomedical oceanographic center, Dr. Halstead said.

The largest of these programs now in operation is at the University of Hawaii but its present budget (\$146,000 a year) is less than one third as large as is presently needed, according to Dr. Halstead.

Most of the other organizations have a budget of about \$10,000 to \$100,000 a year. Dr. Halstead said funding these existing programs, on both a long-term and a project basis, is urgently needed.

Noting that fisheries are expanding rapidly into tropical oceanic areas, Dr. Halstead said:

"The problem of toxic marine protein food resources as they relate to world food supply and fish protein concentrate is a matter that is rapidly becoming of extreme importance.

"It is of the greatest urgency that critical studies be conducted in order to determine the geographical distribution of

(MORE)

toxic schooling fishes which are likely to be used in the immediate future for the production of fish protein concentrate."

In Dr. Halstead's opinion, Japan probably has been more active in biomedical oceanography than any other nation, largely because of her dependence upon marine resources for food. The U. S. probably rates next, Dr. Halstead says, with Australia becoming increasingly active.

Dr. Halstead, who lives in Colton, California, is a medical doctor who authored a three-volume set of books on "Poisonous and Venomous Marine Animals of the World." It took 22 years to prepare.

The first volume is already published, with the second and third volumes scheduled for publication later this year and 1968.

It is a joint publication of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, and is described by the Government Printing Office as "the most exhaustive compendium of technical data ever assembled on toxic organisms inhabiting the marine environment."

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PROPOSED JOINT COMMITTEE  
ON OVERSEAS INSULAR AREAS  
UNDER U. S. ADMINISTRATION  
By Senator Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii  
In the U. S. Senate  
April 27, 1967

Mr. President, I submit for proper reference, a concurrent resolution to establish a bipartisan Joint Committee of the Congress on Overseas Insular Areas under United States Administration. The Committee's mission would be to make a full and complete study and investigation of the relationship, present and future, of such areas with the United States, and to report to the Congress its findings and recommendations.

The political status of the overseas holdings of the United States presents one of the most difficult and important problems for this country. The central issue is the devising of ways by which the aspirations for more self-government by the peoples of our island territories and dependencies can be fulfilled without impairing or imperiling the authority of the Federal government to carry out its essential responsibilities in terms of national defense and the promotion of the commonweal.

Various ideas and measures for meeting this problem have been advanced, but the approach has been on a piece-meal and makeshift basis. No comprehensive study resulting in an orderly, long-range approach to policies covering all our island territories has

ever been undertaken by the Congress. My proposal is intended to achieve this objective through the establishment of a bipartisan committee of 12 members of the Congress, six from each House.

The United States now administers hundreds of islands, large and small, in the Pacific and the Atlantic. Some are situated close to the continental United States; others are thousands of miles distant. Their geographic location stretches from the Caribbean to the Western Pacific. Only a relatively few islands, like Guam and American Samoa in the Pacific, and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in the Caribbean, are known to most Americans. Strategic island areas under U. S. administration include the Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa) and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia).

The problem of moving to self-government poses difficulties because of the diverse status of the various islands and island groups. The government of American territories may be categorized in the following four groups:

(1) Incorporated territories, which may be referred to as "Territories" (with a capital "T"); (2) unincorporated but organized territories (with a small "t"); (3) unincorporated and unorganized territories, or possessions; and (4) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In addition, two island groups fall into special categories:

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administers under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations Security Council; and (2) the Ryukyu Islands, which the United States administers by treaty with Japan.

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The granting of statehood to Hawaii and Alaska removed the last two incorporated territories. No other capital "T" territory remains under the American flag.

The little "t" unincorporated territory, on the other hand, is one which belongs to the United States but is not part of it. Unlike an incorporated territory, it is not regarded as an embryo State passing through the territorial stage. Guam and the Virgin Islands come into this category of unincorporated but "organized" territory. Both can be referred to as "possessions."

The Guamanians, who have been citizens of the United States since the approval of the Organic Act in August 1950, vote only in local elections. Most of the Virgin Islanders have been citizens of the United States since 1927 (others were covered by legislation enacted in 1932). They, too, vote only in local elections.

Guam and the Virgin Islands have unicameral legislatures. Legislation pending in the Congress would, if enacted, provide for Governors of the two territories to be popularly elected rather than being appointed by the President.

American Samoa is in the category of an unincorporated and unorganized territory, or possession. Most of the Samoans are "nationals," rather than citizens, of the United States. As nationals living in an unincorporated territory, they do not come under the protection or benefits of all provisions of the Constitution. The Governor is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. American Samoa has a bicameral legislature with authority to pass legislation within certain limitations.

The Interior Department has general supervision over Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

The distinction among the categories of territories is important because the degree of constitutional rights and responsibilities accorded insular residents is largely determined by the political status of the territory involved. The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled as early as 1901 that Congress has the authority to determine which territories were to be designated as incorporated and which were not.

A territory, once incorporated, enjoys a superior status. The Supreme Court has ruled that all provisions of the Constitution

-- the "formal" and "procedural" as well as the "fundamental" -- were to apply to incorporated territories but only the fundamental parts of the Constitution would apply to unincorporated territories.

Unfortunately, no listing of which parts of the Constitution are considered fundamental and which are procedural has been made by either the Court or the Congress. As a result, it has been left to either one or the other to make such distinctions only as laws are enacted or cases decided under them. For example, it has been held that the provisions of the Constitution relative to jury trials do not necessarily apply to unincorporated territories, as such provisions are not considered "fundamental."

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is unique among America's island holdings. An unincorporated territory, it became an "associated state, or commonwealth" in 1952. All officials and officers are locally elected. The people elect a bicameral legislature. They are American citizens, vote in local elections, and elect a nonvoting Resident Commissioner to the U. S.

In accordance with a recommendation of a United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the status of Puerto Rico, a plebiscite is scheduled to be held on July 23, 1967, to give the people of Puerto Rico an opportunity to vote on three alternatives; continuation of the Commonwealth status, Statehood, or Independence. The expression

of the Puerto Rican people will be of great interest to the proposed Committee in its study of the future relationship of Puerto Rico with the United States.

The status of the Pacific Trust Territory is also unique. After World War II, the former Japanese mandated islands were placed under American administration by trusteeship agreement with the United Nations Security Council -- the only area with such status under the American flag.

The Micronesian residents are citizens of the Trust Territory, not American citizens, nor nationals as are the American Samoans. A High Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, serves as the administering authority of the Trust Territory. A bicameral legislature, known as the Congress of Micronesia, is composed of popularly elected representatives of the people.

United States obligation, as spelled out in the Trusteeship Agreement, is to "foster the development of such political institutions as are suited to the Trust Territory and shall promote the development of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Trust Territory and its peoples and the freely-expressed wishes of the peoples concerned." Thus, the Micronesians are assured the right of self-determination as to their future status.

Unlike the Puerto Rican situation, no time-table or machinery has been formally announced as to a plebiscite for ascertaining "the freely-expressed wishes of the peoples concerned" in the Trust Territory.

The Ryukyu Islands present still another "status problem." Like the Trust Territory, the Ryukyus were wrested from Japan in the last world war. The United States is the administering authority of the Ryukyus by virtue of the 1951 peace treaty with Japan. Japan, however, claims residual sovereignty of her prewar prefecture. At present, a military High Commissioner administers the islands for the United States. The native Ryukyu government is composed of a locally-elected legislature, whose members select a Chief Executive.

From the previous discussion, it can be seen that this country has a multiplicity of relationships with her insular holdings, each with its own distinctive status. The task for the Congress is to examine closely these diverse relationships so that it can ascertain the political aspirations of the people of each insular area. By such investigation, the Congress would be better prepared to discuss and consider, in a realistic and timely manner, the status problems affecting these island areas. The bipartisan joint committee which I propose would be a most valuable means in undertaking this task.

My present proposal is an outgrowth and an enlargement of an earlier one I initiated in the last Congress. On August 18, 1965, I introduced a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 50) to express "the sense of the Congress that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands should be included in the State of Hawaii if the people of such State and such Trust Territory are in favor of such inclusion, and that (1) the State of Hawaii should consider including such Trust Territory as part of such State, determine the will of the people of such State with respect to such inclusion, and report the results of such consideration and determination to the Congress; and (2) the Secretary of the Interior should report to the Congress his recommendations with respect to such inclusion and the best means to determine the will of the people of such Territory with respect to such inclusion."

This proposal stirred widespread reaction and comment not only in the Trust Territory and my home State of Hawaii but also among Americans elsewhere who expressed a concern for the well-being of dependent peoples under American administration. Although the resolution I offered in 1965 related only to the Trust Territory, it brought to the surface the larger question of our relationships with other island areas like Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Ryukyu Islands.

I am gratified by the response because it generated the dialogue so essential in developing this country's policies and programs vis-a-vis the island territories. It raised some basic questions and invited the observations of knowledgeable individuals on a subject which one authority aptly described as America's "Territorial Dilemma" because there are no quick and easy answers to the problem.

The following are a number of questions posed for consideration:

1. What are the prospects of other island territories following the precedent set by Hawaii when it was admitted as the first island state?
2. If not statehood, what political status would be most suitable to each territory or insular area?
3. Can island dependencies remain isolated so they can continue their traditional ways of life?
4. How much longer must the Federal government continue to subsidize island dependencies before they can achieve an acceptable level of economic self-sufficiency?
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Whatever form of government is decided for a territory, it should be on the basis of a free and voluntary association on the part of the peoples involved. The choice must be true to the concept of self-determination. Coercion would be out of place in the democratic scheme of change.

While recognizing the political aspirations of territorial peoples, the Federal government must face the reality of any threat or potential threat to the national security which may result from a change in the political status of a territory. This point is particularly relevant to the strategic role of the Trust Territory and of the Ryukyu Islands. The Pacific islands represent a major geographic region of the world which has not been infiltrated by a hostile power since World War II. The national interests demand that this should remain so.

Having won island areas at great cost in lives and treasure to save democracy from totalitarianism, a generation ago, this nation should rightfully question any move which would jeopardize the American defense posture and hamper the free movement of our forces in this vast and vital ocean region.

The timing of any major change in the political status of an American-administered territory is all-important. On the one hand, the pressure for change might come internally, from the insular people themselves. The pressure might also come externally, as, for instance, the criticisms from within the United Nations charging that the United States is practicing colonialism in not preparing the people of the Trust Territory rapidly enough for self-government.

These are some of the critical factors which should be weighed carefully as the tempo of the 20th century quickens even in the remote islands of the Pacific. With the arrival of the jet age, transportation, communications, and trade are beginning to transform the leisurely way of life in the Pacific.

A comprehensive study of the overseas insular areas administered by the United States will require the full cooperation and assistance of the several Executive departments involved. I am confident that the proposed Joint Committee will seek their advice and counsel, and give proper consideration to their recommendations.

Close consultation will be especially necessary with the Department of the Interior, the Department of State, and the Department of Defense, as well as with other departments and agencies directly and indirectly charged with administrative responsibilities for the island holdings.

The United States has a golden opportunity to improve its record as an administering authority of insular possessions -- a record which so far has lagged in developing the most effective measures for advancing the political status of these territories. This Congress can contribute immeasurably to the establishment of enlightened policies and orderly, long-range planning by creating the bipartisan joint committee proposed in the concurrent resolution I am now submitting.

I commend this resolution to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. President, I send the concurrent resolution to the desk and ask that it lie on the table for 7 days to enable interested Senators to join as cosponsors.

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These are some of the critical factors which should be weighed carefully as the tempo of the 20th century quickens even in the remote islands of the Pacific. With the arrival of the jet age, transportation, communications, and trade are beginning to transform the leisurely way of life in the Pacific.

A comprehensive study of the overseas insular areas administered by the United States will require the full cooperation and assistance of the several Executive departments involved. I am confident that the proposed Joint Committee will seek their advice and counsel, and give proper consideration to their recommendations.

Close consultation will be especially necessary with the Department of the Interior, the Department of State, and the Department of Defense, as well as with other departments and agencies directly and indirectly charged with administrative responsibilities for the island holdings.

The United States has a golden opportunity to improve its record as an administering authority of insular possessions -- a record which so far has lagged in developing the most effective measures for advancing the political status of these territories. This Congress can contribute immeasurably to the establishment of enlightened policies and orderly, long-range planning by creating the bipartisan joint committee proposed in the concurrent resolution I am now submitting.

I commend this resolution to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. President, I send the concurrent resolution to the desk and ask that it lie on the table for 7 days to enable interested Senators to join as cosponsors.

TRUST TERRITORY BUDGET FOR FY 1969  
Statement by Senator Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii  
Before the Senate Appropriations Committee  
March 18, 1968

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I wish to express my support of the fiscal 1969 budget of \$34 million for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This figure represents an increase of \$10 million over the current year's appropriation and is within the authorized ceiling of \$35 million.

For several years I have urged Congress to face up to the special responsibility this country has to the people of Micronesia. Under an agreement with the United Nations Security Council in 1947, the United States assumed the responsibility for promoting the economic, social, political, health, and educational development of the Micronesians. The Trusteeship agreement spells out these obligations of the United States as the administering authority of the Trust Territory.

Federal spending for the Trust Territory remained at a low level for many years. It has risen in recent years to produce an accelerated rate of development of the islands in the Western Pacific. Conditions which came under critical scrutiny in the past have steadily improved. Nevertheless, many urgent needs remain.

Of the additional \$10 million requested for fiscal 1969, roughly two-thirds are for medical and educational needs. These are areas where the pressures of a rapidly increasing population are felt sharply and deserve priority attention. (The birth rate of the Trust Territory is twice that of the U. S.)

For health services, the proposed increase for capital improvements is \$3,175,000, and for operations, \$607,300 -- a total of \$3,782,300. These increases would permit the completion of the Truk Hospital and the start of a general referral hospital on Ponape. Emphasis on more preventive health care will strengthen programs in maternal and child health, school health, home care, immunization, and family planning.

For education, the proposed increase for capital improvements is \$1,932,000, and for operations, \$736,000 -- a total of \$2,668,000. The growth in elementary school enrollment will require 52 new classrooms. More funds are needed to complete a new vocational and training center next year.

The Trust Territory administration has demonstrated its ability to strengthen the administration of many programs, and the improvements are becoming evident.

Meanwhile, planning for prudent growth is proceeding. These include master planning for orderly development of major population centers, jet air transportation, an improved airport system, and more adequate surface transportation.

It is encouraging to see the Trust Territory moving to develop a viable economy. Tourism is especially attractive, with the coming of the jet age to span the vast ocean distances. Government-industry cooperation in tourism should have great possibilities, as the State of Hawaii has dramatically shown in the post-war years.

Commercial fisheries, agriculture, and oceanographic research are among other opportunities for economic development.

As the administering authority, the United States Government can lay a sound foundation for the future growth of Micronesia by providing the essential ingredients now. Federal support today for education, health, community development, public works, and other essential needs will shape the future for a stronger, forward-looking, and strategically important Micronesia.