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Authority of April 28, 1966:
 S. Res. 252. Resolution extending birthday greetings to the Honorable Harry S. Truman upon the occasion of his 82d birthday: Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BASS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CASE, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CLARK, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LAUSCHE, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MORTON, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PEARSON, Mr. PELL, Mr. PROXMIER, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMATHERS, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. Young of Ohio.

Authority of May 3, 1966:
 S. Con. Res. 93. Concurrent resolution providing that no Federal agency take any action to discourage parity prices for any agricultural commodity: Mr. CURTIS, Mr. HRUSKA, and Mr. MORTON.

S. Res. 256. Resolution relating to United States denunciation of the Warsaw Convention: Mr. BASS, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. HART, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MORTON, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. Young of Ohio.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. BURDICK:
 Statement by him regarding the artificial water recharge system of Minot, N. Dak.
 Poem entitled "To Those Who Plowed With a Walker"—That Is," written by O. A. Olson, of Fargo, N. Dak.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:
 Speech delivered at Widen (W. Va.) Arts and Crafts Fair, May 7, 1966.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business?

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE IN VIETNAM

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I wish to bring to the attention of the Senate the outstanding and truly excellent medical care being provided Army personnel in Vietnam under the high standards laid down by the Surgeon General, Lt. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton.

The U.S. Army Medical Service in Vietnam has the mission of providing effective medical support to the U.S. Army troops and other U.S. military and civilian personnel in Vietnam.

In accomplishing this mission the U.S. Army is proving that it is one of the finest military medical teams in the

world. Complete, close, and continuous medical care and treatment are provided to all supported military and civilian personnel. The members of this dedicated team of highly trained professional and technical personnel are located at all echelons of command from the forward combat areas to the most rearward enclaves, insuring that our most precious commodity, the individual soldier, is provided immediately responsive, effective care and treatment.

The soldier wounded in Vietnam has the benefit of methods and materials far superior to those available a few years ago. The mortality among the wounded reaching a hospital in Vietnam is the lowest in history. In January 1966, it was 2.8 percent of which the majority occurred within 24 hours of hospitalization. The mortality rate after 24 hours was only 1.2 percent. These splendid data may be attributed to many factors involving planning, logistics, and professional capabilities. I will mention a few of these factors.

Helicopter evacuation is used for practically all of the casualties for transportation to a hospital. The more seriously wounded usually reach a hospital within 1 to 2 hours after wounding and have been known to reach a hospital in less than an hour. This is exceedingly important in the overall low mortality rate.

Whole blood is available in abundant quantity, not only in hospitals but in division clearing stations and at times even in battalion aid stations. Infusion of blood for the critically wounded continues during helicopter evacuation to a hospital.

There are adequate numbers of fully trained general and surgical specialty surgeons, the great majority of whom are career officers, trained in the programs of the Army Medical Service, and therefore familiar with working within the military framework so that each is familiar with the primary mission of the surgeon in a combat zone and the indicated staging of the surgery of the battle wounded.

At least one, and in some hospitals two and three, well trained anesthesiologists provide anesthesia for the critically injured during surgery, aid in preoperative resuscitation and participate in the postoperative treatment in the recovery or intensive care units.

Our most significant disease problem in Vietnam today is that of malaria. The incidence of this disease increased last fall concurrent with the buildup in troop strengths in Vietnam. The malaria encountered in Vietnam has demonstrated decreased susceptibility to treatment with synthetic antimalarial drugs. Fortunately, these cases usually respond to further treatment with quinine. As a result of this experience we have embarked on an all-out effort to find new drugs that will be effective in the suppression and treatment of malaria. New regimens are also being tested and a multimillion-dollar research effort is well underway.

United States combat troops in Vietnam are a highly mobile force which operate in and out of very restrictive terrain. Casualties resulting from these

operations must be evacuated by a responsive mobile force capable of operating in the same terrain and under the same conditions. The Army Medical Service is meeting this challenge with helicopter air ambulance units in direct support of the combat soldier. Casualty pickups are being made at the place where the injury is incurred and many times while the combat operations are still in progress. The fact that a soldier can be evacuated from the place of injury to a medical treatment facility within minutes not only helps the morale of the fighting man, but has been one of the important factors in reducing the mortality rate to the lowest of any war in history. Approximately 90 percent of all casualties in Vietnam are evacuated by helicopter. Army Medical Service helicopters are averaging over 4,000 patient evacuations per month. Vietnam helicopter evacuations have already surpassed the total helicopter evacuations made during the entire Korean war.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 1 additional minute.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Mississippi may proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the majority leader.

Mr. President, General Heaton and all his associates are to be highly commended for their splendid work in this field. The Army Medical Service personnel in Vietnam deserve special tribute and commendation for their dedicated service. It is because of their work that General Heaton was able to assure me that "no U.S. Army soldier in Vietnam today lacks required care and treatment."

General Heaton is not only a truly great administrator, he is an outstanding active surgeon and a highly dedicated soldier and American.

All Americans, and particularly our fighting men in Vietnam and their loved ones at home, can be reassured and comforted by the high standards of medical care being provided and by the fact that no avenue of medical support is being overlooked or left unattended.

Mr. President, if I may have one additional minute, I wish to point out that excellent medical support not only exists in Vietnam and the immediate supporting hospitals in the Pacific area, but the more severely wounded are returned to the continental United States and placed in hospitals all over the Pacific side of this country, as well as back here in Walter Reed and other hospitals in the United States, where several hundred of them are now receiving excellent attention.

Let me point out quickly that the Army is not the only one. These exceptional medical services are found in the Navy, the Air Force and the Marines, and they do a splendid job. It does happen that in the war in Vietnam the Army is carrying

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a greater part of the load because they are the ones in combat and also because to a degree, they are taking care of the men on the immediate battlefields. These things do not just happen. It is with the greatest pride that every American can look at the record and have the finest assurance that if their loved ones are in Vietnam, they are being very well looked after.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield gladly to the Senator from California.

Mr. KUCHEL. I associate myself fully with all the comments which have been made by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi.

Miracles are being performed today by the men and women in the Medical Corps of the several U.S. military services, those intrepid people who bind up the wounds of Americans who have fallen in defense of freedom in southeast Asia and around the globe elsewhere.

Speed and skill in medical treatment in all the services have reached new highs. Great new hospitals have been erected here and in the far Pacific. Mobile hospitals are in South Vietnam. Particularly on this occasion, I am glad to join the Senator from Mississippi in paying a full need of respect to the Army Medical Corps, from the world-renowned Walter Reed Hospital in Washington to its selfless activities across the seas.

I have, as the Senator from Mississippi knows, particular reason to be acquainted with the distinguished soldier who is Surgeon General of the U.S. Army—General Heaton. He is a great American, a great soldier, a great physician, a great surgeon, and a great administrator, who has successfully discharged his responsibility over this farflung, worldwide corps with all its skills in medicine and in surgery by which personnel in the Army are miraculously cared for.

I venture to hope, on this occasion, that the people of the United States, and the men and women in the U.S. Army, may have the benefit of General Heaton's continuing service for many years in the future.

I thank the Senator from Mississippi for yielding to me to make these comments.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator. I certainly share those views and hopes with the Senator from California.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS' RETIREMENT AND ANNUITY FUND

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 1101, H.R. 11439, be made the pending business at the conclusion of morning business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11439) to provide for an increase in the annuities payable from the District of Columbia teachers' retirement and annuity fund, to revise the method of determining the cost of living increases in such annuities, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President there will be no business on the pending legislation, but it will be the pending business tomorrow when those most interested will be on hand to take it up.

WORLD COPPER CONFERENCE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, historically, the mining of copper has been an extremely important element in the economy of the State of Montana, and for much of the West. Therefore, the status of the industry throughout the world is of considerable concern to those of us who represent the Treasure State. In the past several decades, the industry has been plagued by many boom and bust periods. The London market is far too high and I believe that a time has come to attempt to reach some form of international agreement on production and prices. It was with this thought in mind that I proposed a world conference, on a recent visit to Butte, "the richest hill on earth."

I feel that there is a strong possibility that copper may be pricing itself out of the market because these inflationary prices are stimulating the greater use of substitutes for the red metal.

This situation has developed since Chile raised the price to 62 cents and Zambia increased its price to equal that of the London exchange rate.

Incidentally, according to the New York Times this morning, Peru has joined the parade. These are tremendous increases. This trend can be dangerous. If this continues it will be extremely difficult to maintain a 36-cent-a-pound price in this country while the rest of the world goes way beyond. Incidentally, I want to state that the domestic copper producers—Anaconda, Phelps-Dodge, Kennecott, and the rest—have been most cooperative with the Government in its endeavor to keep the price of copper from going out of sight. Releases of Government stockpile copper help to alleviate the U.S. situation for a time but, unfortunately, our domestic producers cannot increase production to meet demand. Other metals such as aluminum and steel can be produced at higher levels to meet demands but this is not the case in the instance of copper.

Stability in the market is a requirement for continuous production and stable employment. This stability means prosperity to copper-producing areas of my State, as well as in other sections of the country.

This is something that might very well be handled at a world conference to discuss the adoption of an agreement on production designed to avoid "ups and downs" in an industry which can thrive only on a stable production-pricing system. This proposal immediately raises questions of international cartels and violations of antitrust laws but I hope that the experts within the Department of Justice will understand the gravity of the problem and cooperate on this matter.

It would be my suggestion that the administration take the initiative in calling a world conference for this purpose. The stability of one of the major mining industries is at stake and, as always, its effect on the economy, as a whole, will be of the highest significance.

WE SHOULD OFFER DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION TO COMMUNIST CHINA

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, the recent hearings on China conducted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations clearly indicate the need for better communication between the United States and Communist China. The Peking government has for 17 years ruled some 740 million men, women and children—nearly one-fourth of the world's population. The establishment of a workable relationship with the Red Chinese Government is one of the most important problems facing our Nation today.

China will be incapable for many years, if then, of developing weapons necessary to challenge our security. Nonetheless, it is the most powerful nation in Asia and in years to come will have a profound influence upon the kind of world in which our children and grandchildren will be living. There is probably no greater threat to world peace today than the threat posed by the arrogant, hostile Red Chinese dictators who are violently Communist in the Stalin pattern. Time alone will lessen the bitterness they feel toward the nations of the Western world that oppressed China and degraded the Chinese during the 18th, 19th and around the turn of the 20th century.

The time has come for the United States to recognize the Red Chinese Government. Nations, like individuals, should not ignore the facts of life. Recognition of one nation by another never means approval of the ruling regime of that country. Offering diplomatic recognition and reestablishing our Embassy in Peking would be a step toward world peace and could not possibly bring harm to our country.

Today we must rely on our consul general in Hong Kong and on Great Britain, France, Canada, and other nations that recognize Red China to relay to us information about that government. Hong Kong, incidentally, was taken from China at the end of the opium war which England declared on the Chinese Government because the Chinese tried to prevent the English from profiting by traffic in opium to the injury of the Chinese people. At the same time, there are many vital problems facing mankind that cannot be resolved without direct communication with the Peking regime.

Our allies, including neighbors such as Canada, have recognized Red China and are prospering by trade with that country. In 1964 Chinese trade with non-Communist countries exceeded \$2 billion. Very definitely, American producers and manufacturers should be permitted to sell to Red China at world prices for gold whatever the nationals of that nation may wear, eat, drink, or smoke.

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view of the future. I give it to you political scientists whose work is often permeated by pessimism under the guise of realism. I leave you as you adjourn your important conference with this optimistic view. Can we call my view other than optimistic since education is indeed an end in itself? It is the very essence of the American dream. It is now as well a means to many ends. Some of these will increasingly guide the conduct of our foreign policy. For this, I am thankful.

PATRICK V. McNAMARA

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, if one's greatness is measured by his character and integrity and by the courage of his convictions, then truly Pat McNamara was a great man.

A man of very humble beginnings, he began his life working with his hands and, although he later held one of the highest offices of this Nation, he never forgot his early associations with men and women of labor. He never succumbed to the temptations of power and the vanity of prestige. He was concerned with the plight of the elderly, the ill, the uneducated, and the youth of our Nation. He was truly a friend of the forgotten underdog.

If one's greatness is measured by the warmth of his heart and the milk of human kindness which flows through his veins, then truly Pat McNamara was a great man. Although he was a man of huge physical proportions, he responded to the cries of a little infant and was concerned with the plight of helpless animals. He was truly a compassionate person.

Pat McNamara was truly one of the finest men I have met along life's pathway. In his passing, our Nation has suffered a great loss, but because of his presence in this world, our Nation today is a greater and much better place. Our Nation will miss him and I will miss him.

INFLATIONARY TRENDS

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, indicative of the increasing concern throughout our Nation over inflationary trends are the comments expressed in an editorial which appeared in the Friday, April 22, edition of the Pratt, Kans., Tribune.

This thoughtful piece, entitled "From All Points of the Compass," emphasizes the paradoxical effect on our economy of vast Federal defense and welfare programs. I would commend this editorial to the attention of my colleagues and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FROM ALL POINTS OF THE COMPASS

Inflation news is coming in from all the points of the compass nowadays.

For instance, says a Herald Tribune News Service dispatch, wholesale prices took a big jump in February, according to the Department of Labor. It was the biggest for any February in all of 16 years. And it "lifted the closely watched price inflation barometer 4.1 percent above its year-ago level."

Government spokesmen, the report goes on, express the hope that the wholesale price

index may soon stop its upward surge. Just about everyone will concur in that. But, as past history has proven, this may turn out to be whistling in the dark, and the forces which are now shouldering prices and costs upward may prove irresistible.

The ordinary citizen, worriedly watching further degradation of the dollar can only hope for the best. Each of those dollars buys a little less each month. And there can be small doubt that this will continue so long as we attempt to fight a major war, declared or undeclared, and with it carry on welfare programs of unprecedented scope and cost. It cannot be too often repeated that in this way we create new classes of poor at a time when a major governmental purpose is to combat and eliminate poverty.

A SOUND VIEW

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, the "sound view of Vietnam," held by Secretary Freeman has been lauded by the Denver Post.

The Post quotes Freeman as saying that "agriculture is the key to lasting victory in Vietnam," and the paper adds:

More and more, this is being accepted as truth. Military effort, by itself, is not enough. Only a sweeping modernization of the Vietnamese economy—particularly in the rural areas—will achieve the lasting victory we seek.

Because we are concerned about the "second front," and because this editorial on the subject is most informative, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FREEMAN HAS SOUND VIEW OF VIETNAM

Orville Freeman's view of the problem in South Vietnam differs little from that held by other members of President Johnson's Cabinet. Nevertheless, having recently toured rural areas of South Vietnam as an expert observer, the Agriculture Secretary gives an impression of persuasive credibility.

He believes, in the words he used in addressing the National Farmers Union convention in Denver, that "agriculture is the key to lasting victory in Vietnam."

More and more, this is being accepted as truth. Military effort, by itself, is not enough. Young peasant volunteers must be organized in a concerted program aimed at opening up what Freeman calls a "second front" in the long Vietnamese war.

The military fight for territory has made some progress. But only a sweeping modernization of the Vietnamese economy—particularly in the rural areas—will achieve the lasting victory we seek.

President Johnson expressed this view in the Declaration of Honolulu, which followed his conference in Hawaii with leaders of the South Vietnamese Government. Johnson's Agriculture Secretary gave the Declaration full support in his Denver speech last week.

Rural uplift is not new. But the effort needs to be so much greater than we have hitherto been willing to hazard that it amounts—at the very least—to a major shift of emphasis in the Asian war.

The reason for the difficulty is that on-going programs are hard to maintain in the face of hit-and-run terrorism by the Vietcong. Secretary Freeman said the 1,500 village chiefs killed in South Vietnam during the last few years are equivalent "in the United States to assassinating 80,000 American mayors and county commissioners."

Obviously it is difficult to bring progress. Few villagers want to volunteer for the firing squad.

Nevertheless, this is what must happen. Progress and modernization must be made so attractive that the South Vietnamese people are willing to take the gamble because they are convinced the Vietcong represent only bloodshed and repression.

The \$275 million aid package now before Congress, plus expanded aid to be sought in the next fiscal year, is the first installment in the sweeping program aimed at escalating rural progress in the war-torn country.

We believe, as does Secretary Freeman, that this will be money well spent. Military effort alone will not get the job done; a combined effort has a good chance of bringing peace to southeast Asia.

Perhaps the program envisioned by Secretary Freeman—improved agricultural technology, education, land reform and an upgrading of rural life generally—will someday produce a pattern of peaceful development which can spread from South Vietnam to other underdeveloped nations. That would be a marvelous bonus, indeed, because the killer in other countries—the specter of famine—poses a threat which is far more deadly in its implications than the Vietcong.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS FOR MICRONESIA

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, it was with a deep sense of personal interest and satisfaction that I note that the Department of the Interior and the Peace Corps have announced plans to recruit, train, and assign as many as 750 Peace Corps volunteers to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands—Micronesia.

On March 21 of this year—more than a month and a half ago—I urged the Secretary of the Interior to seek the services of Peace Corps volunteers for Micronesia which the Interior Department administers. In my letter to Secretary Udall, I stated that it was "not only proper but a matter of priority that the Micronesians receive urgent assistance from the Peace Corps." Specifically I referred to the need for improving education, medical and health services, economic development, and other activities.

Secretary Udall responded to me at that time by saying that "your proposal is indeed intriguing and we shall want to study it very carefully."

It was my concern over the failure of the Interior Department to utilize Peace Corps volunteers long before now which prompted me to write to Secretary Udall. For it has been evident for some time that the Interior Department has not come to grips with the many problems of this far flung and underdeveloped area of the western Pacific.

I am very pleased, therefore, that the Interior Department now agrees with my proposal to use Peace Corps volunteers in the Trust Territory. I am doubly happy that both the Interior Department and the Peace Corps are moving with unusual swiftness to carry out my proposal.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the end of my remarks the texts of my letter of March 21 to Secretary Udall and his acknowledgment to me; a fact sheet issued by the Peace Corps titled, "Peace Corps and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands—Micronesia;" and a news article from the Washington Post of May 7, 1966, titled,

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"Pacific Islands Showplace Is Peace Corps Aim."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. (See exhibit 1).

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, it is a matter of deep pride to the people of Hawaii that the training of the Peace Corps volunteers for Micronesia will take place in Hawaii. Hundreds of Peace Corps volunteers have been trained for service in various Asian countries at the Hilo campus of the University of Hawaii and at the Peace Corps camp in Waipo Valley operated by the university, both located on the big island of Hawaii. The experience already gained by the Peace Corps staffs in Hawaii will be of great value in training the prospective volunteers for the trust territory.

The Peace Corps volunteers will give the Micronesians the kind of practical assistance they need and have asked for—in education, community development, public health and public works. The volunteers will thereby help the trust territory people build the social, economic and political basis for self-government.

As the Micronesians progress, they will be better able to decide the type of political status they wish for themselves. Looking toward this eventuality, I introduced in the Senate, on August 18, 1965, a resolution which would open the way for the trust territory to be included in the State of Hawaii if the people of Hawaii and the trust territory are in favor of such inclusion.

The assignment of Peace Corps volunteers to the trust territory will go a long way toward preparing the Micronesians to decide their future status. I am, therefore, very pleased and enthusiastic over this development.

EXHIBIT 1

MARCH 21, 1966.

HON. STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In line with my general concern for the status of the people of Micronesia, I am writing to recommend strongly the use of Peace Corps volunteers in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

There is a clear and current need in the Trust Territory for the type of services which the Peace Corps can render. As High Commissioner M. W. Goding said in addressing the opening session of the first congress of Micronesia on July 12, 1965, at Salpan: "There is a tremendous job that remains to be done. Many of the problems we face might be described as being typical of any growing but undeveloped economy. One of the most challenging problems and one that will require bold and imaginative approach lies in improving living conditions, in supplying adequate medical services and educational opportunities for people in the more remote and thinly populated islands of the Territory."

Commissioner Goding thus noted that while some progress has been made, a great deal of work lies ahead in improving education, medical and health services, economic development, and other fields. Volunteers of the Peace Corps have been notably successful in helping people help themselves in these activities in underdeveloped areas elsewhere. They can render invaluable services to Micronesians if assigned there.

Since the well-being of the Trust Territory people is a responsibility of the United States, and more particularly of your Department, it would seem to me not only proper but also a matter of priority that the Micronesians receive urgent assistance from the Peace Corps.

If there are legal, technical, or other reasons why Peace Corps volunteers cannot be assigned to the Trust Territory, I wish to be fully advised on this matter and would appreciate information as to what steps can be taken to overcome such obstacles.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience.

With warm personal regards and aloha, I am,

Sincerely yours,

HIRAM L. FONG.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., March 24, 1966.

HON. HIRAM L. FONG,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FONG: I am acknowledging your letter of March 21, in which you propose the use of Peace Corps volunteers to assist the Micronesian people.

Your proposal is indeed intriguing and we shall want to study it very carefully. We shall be writing you further on this subject at the earliest possible time.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

PEACE CORPS AND THE TRUST TERRITORY OF
THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (MICRONESIA)
WHAT IS IT?

The trust territory consists of 2,141 islands spread over 3 million square miles of the Western Pacific. Taken from Japan in World War II, the islands were placed under a United Nations trusteeship in 1947. Their administration was assigned by mandate to the United States, which in a string of bloody battles, had driven the Japanese out of them.

WHAT IS MICRONESIA?

This is the name given to those Pacific island occupied by the Micronesian peoples, seafaring first cousins to the Malays. Greater Micronesia includes the Gilbert Islands, which are under British administration. Otherwise, Micronesia and the trust territory are the same—embracing the Marianas, Marshall, and Caroline Archipelagos. Guam, the largest of the Marianas, is not included in the trust territory since it became an American possession in 1898, when it was ceded to the United States by Spain.

WHO ARE THE MICRONESIANS?

They include most of the 88,000 inhabitants of the 97 populated islands of the trust territory. (Two of these islands, Nukuoro and Kapingamarangi, are homes for another people, the Polynesians.)

They speak nine separate Micronesian languages with dialectical variations. They came to Micronesia in prehistoric times, probably sailing their great oceangoing outrigger canoes from lands lying to the east. They were already settled in the Marianas when Ferdinand Magellan discovered them for the West in 1521.

WHERE IS MICRONESIA?

Mill, the westernmost of the Marshalls, is less than 100 miles east of the international date line. More than 3,000 miles farther east, Tobi in the western Carolines lies off the northern tip of New Guinea. Almost 2,000 miles northwest of Tobi, the remote and uninhabited Farallon de Pajaros juts its rocky peak out of the ocean less than 700 miles from Japan.

In all the huge expanse of water included in Micronesia (larger than the land area of the United States), only 687 square miles are above sea level.

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL ISLANDS?

Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas became the sites of B-29 bases in World War II from which Japan was regularly bombed. The *Enola Gay* took off from Tinian on the fateful day when it dropped to atom bomb on Hiroshima. Bikini, in the Marshalls, was the site of America's first H-bomb explosion.

In preparation for World War II, the Japanese constructed major fortifications on Yap and Truk in the Carolines. The American assault against the Japanese brought the names of other islands to the attention of the world—Eniwetok, Kwajalein, Ulithi, the Palau.

WHY IS THE PEACE CORPS GOING TO THE TRUST TERRITORY?

The Micronesians asked for Peace Corps volunteers—for teachers, engineers, surveyors, health experts, agricultural extensionists, draftsmen and persons who know how to organize and run cooperatives. And that is what the Peace Corps plans to send.

WHEN WILL VOLUNTEERS GO TO MICRONESIA?

Two waves of volunteers are now planned. The first, to arrive by October 1966, will begin programs in elementary education and community development, public health, and public works. The second, to begin in January 1967, will concentrate on secondary education, cooperative and credit union development, agriculture, public administration, communications and transportation. These two waves will involve as many as 750 volunteers. Others will follow later.

WHERE WILL THEY TRAIN?

The prospective volunteers will take their training at the Hilo campus of the University of Hawaii and at the Peace Corps camp in Waipo Valley operated by the university. Their training conditions will simulate as far as possible their later working conditions.

WILL THE PEACE CORPS PLAY A SPECIAL ROLE IN THE TRUST TERRITORY?

In his May 5, 1966, letter to Peace Corps Director Jack Vaughn, President Johnson said: "I will be asking the Congress to approve the Department of the Interior's omnibus legislation which seeks to improve the capital budget of the territory and to raise the level of the Interior Department's continuing effort in the territory. However, I see the Peace Corps role as a very special kind of effort being separate and apart from the daily tasks of civil administration."

This "special kind of effort" will lie at the heart of a fresh attempt to fulfill America's responsibilities in the trust territory. I will seek to improve the conditions of life for the people of Micronesia.

Finally, it will help build the material and spiritual circumstances in which the people of the trust territory can intelligently and successfully—and in the not-too-distant future—choose their own form of government.

[From the Washington Post]

PACIFIC ISLANDS SHOWPLACE IS PEACE CORPS
AIM

(By Bryce Nelson)

Several hundred Peace Corps volunteers will be sent to the U.S.-administered Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in an effort to make them "a showplace for the world," the administration announced yesterday.

Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, declared that the United States already had done much for the trust territory but that "We have to do better than we have done, very frankly."

U.S. administration of the 90,000 people, who live in the 2,141 Micronesian islands scattered across 3 million square miles of the Pacific Ocean, has been under increasing criticism in recent years, both domestically and at the United Nations. The United States was given trusteeship over the area