

have close ties with their home islands and we do not find a significant degree of migration from one island group to another even within the Trust Territory.

A possible argument could be raised, on the other hand, that unrestricted entry of Micronesians would create problems within the United States, that such entry would lead to Micronesians becoming public charges in the United States, or, that the introduction of potential cheap labor might have adverse effects upon the economy of certain areas of the United States, particularly Guam. Here again, controls exercised by the Trust Territory Government would do much to minimize such possible effect of unrestricted entry. Even today, the Trust Territory has an annual immigration quota of 100 and entry for purposes of permanent residence is not too difficult, nor does it pose particular problems in areas of the United States. Being entirely insignificant in comparison to the native population of Micronesians in the United States, immigrants

of this nature, even if they were to be considered as a minority group, a good example of which are the 70,000 Puerto Ricans in New York City alone, would make them hardly noticeable in the total picture.

Further, the proposed legislation regulates only non-employment entry, and does not deprive the privilege of travel to the United States for purposes of study, pleasure, or other legitimate nonimmigrant purposes, facilitating employment, without the necessity of visas and presenting to the world clear evidence of the treatment of Trust Territory citizens as wards of