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WWS

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

C. F. (4)

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NLJ 88-223

October 12, 1966

By inf NARA. Date 8-15-89

ST 51  
PC  
TR 100  
SP  
FG 145

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. W. W. ROSTOW

Walt --

Here is the material that was given Doug yesterday, consisting of draft speech material from Secretary Udall responding to the Moyers' request contained in Wellington 474, copy of which is attached, and some selected facts on American Samoa and Western Samoa. In addition, I gave Doug a file of clippings and other background material with some annotations that might be useful to add additional interesting points.

I did not understand that you expected a finished draft. I understood the assignment I received from Bill to be one of following up on the preparation by Interior and Peace Corps of speech material that would be used by one of the Cater-Kintner writers. I have not been concerned as a matter of staff responsibility with American Samoa although I have generally tried to keep informed on matters before the South Pacific Commission and generally on American interests in the South Pacific. However, I have followed rather closely the developments in the Trust Territory although that program has not been very active from the standpoint of national security.

I also attach a copy of a memorandum from Warren Wiggins to Cater covering the Peace Corps program in the Trust Territory. This is simply for background purposes and I see nothing that can be lifted as such from the Wiggins memo for use in the Pago-Pago speech.

There is a <sup>mention of</sup> word of caution on Peace Corps participation -- Udall is minimizing the Peace Corps program at this particular moment because we have not had final House action on the 1967 appropriation and unfortunately certain influential members of the House on whom we rely for support have been rather hostile to or resentful of the Peace Corps presence in the Trust Territory. The Bureau of the Budget is of the opinion that we would have gotten more generous treatment from the Senate and more support in the House if the Peace Corps publicity had not been so good -- or so badly timed from the standpoint of the legislative calendar. I believe the treatment of the Peace Corps in the Udall draft is at the right noise level under the circumstances.

  
Charles E. Johnson

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OCTOBER 5

FROM MOTORS PASS SECRETARY UDALL, INTERIOR

ALSO PASS COPY PRESIDENT, CATER (WHITE HOUSE)

FOR: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS BRIEF SAMOA

KANSAS

STOPOVER PREPARE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR DOUGLASS CATER IN  
WHITE HOUSE:

- 1) ECONOMIC GROWTH OF SAMOA IN RECENT YEARS
- 2) GROWTH OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
- 3) GROWTH OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND EFFECT OF THIS ON LIFE SPAN
- 4) DEGREE OF SELF-HELP RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS GROWTH
- 5) RELATIONSHIP, IF ANY BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT OF SAMOA AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF U.S. TRUST TERRITORIES
- 6) WHAT WE PLAN TO DO FOR AND WITH THE TRUST TERRITORIES. THIS  
SHOULD INCLUDE CANDID REVIEW OF U.S. PAST PERFORMANCE AND EQUALLY  
CANDID ESTIMATE OF POSSIBILITIES.

SAMOA IS FIRST STOP ON TRIP OUTSIDE THE U.S. PROPER. STOP  
THERE SYMBOLICALLY IMPORTANT ALSO BECAUSE ONLY NONWHITE POPULATION  
VISITED PRIOR TO MANILA. ITS PROXIMITY TO TRUST TERRITORIES MAY  
MAKE IT APPROPRIATE PLACE TO CONTINUE HAWAII THEME OF U.S.  
INVOLVEMENT IN PACIFIC. SPEECH COULD DWELL ON STEWARDSHIP FOR  
THESE BEAUTIFUL BUT ECONOMICALLY PRIMITIVE ISLANDS.

MENTION SHOULD BE MADE OF PROJECTED PEACE CORPS PROGRAM IN TRUST  
TERRITORIES. ASK VAUGHN FOR BACKUP INFORMATION.

ALSO SPEECH SHOULD RECALL SEEING TRUST TERRITORY AND SAMOAN  
STUDENTS IN EAST-WEST CENTER, HAWAII. MOST OF THESE ARE IN  
AID-TYPE COURSES. ASK FRANKEL IN STATE FOR BACKUP INFORMATION.

POWELL  
BT

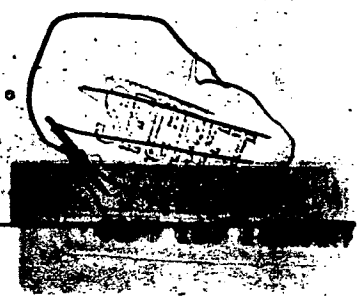
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By mf NARA, Date 8-15-89

NNNN



## AMERICAN SAMOA

### FACTS

American Samoa is 8,000 miles from Washington, D. C.

Economic and Social Growth -- From Tobacco Road to showplace of the Pacific in five years. Great credit due to Governor H. Rex Lee, Secretary Udall and the United States Congress.

Cooperative development philosophy based on maximum self-help by Samoans under leadership of their chiefs -- they supplied land, leadership and as much capital as possible and the United States supplied technical and financial assistance with the objective of keeping Samoa Samoan and eventually becoming self-sufficient (now projected for 1975).

Education -- A revolution took place in Samoa in elementary and then secondary education through the use of educational television. From the 226 foot transmitter on 1700 foot Mt. Alava across the bay from Pago Pago, KZVK-TV beams special elementary lessons to 26 consolidated schools at which attendance averages 98%. Educational authorities report that young Samoans not only are learning twice as fast as formerly, but are retaining what they learn. Television also is being used in the high schools. Two new high schools are completed and two more are under construction. At night the new schools become a community center for adult Samoans participating in TV education and entertainment. Western Samoa and the Tonga Islands can clearly listen to KZVK and they are studying how to use American Samoa's TV teaching for their own purposes.

Economic Development -- New native-owned Samoan businesses are springing up and flourishing to tie in with the upserging tourism business. The new tourist hotel is 100% Samoan-owned, built by the Samoan Development Corporation that was started by Governor Lee.

Food Production -- Average production per acre has almost doubled since 1961 due to improved methods.

Health and Welfare -- Health programs have sharply reduced tuberculosis, filariasis, intestinal parasites, anemia, and other diseases. Malnutrition among children has been almost eliminated through school lunch programs. A new \$3 million hospital will soon be built.

Self-Government -- Self-government is being strongly encouraged. In 1963 the Samoan Legislature voluntarily voted to start paying Federal income taxes -- the only American Territory voluntarily to take on this burden. In 1963 the income tax produced \$212,600. In 1965 it produced \$1,186,000. Local revenues are now up 400% of what they were five years ago.

## WESTERN SAMOA

### FACTS

Western Samoa gained its independence from New Zealand in 1962 -- it is the only fully independent nation in the South Seas.

It is much larger than American Samoa with a population of 100,000 and an annual population growth rate of 4%, which unless checked will triple the population in twenty years.

Economic Development -- Under fifty years of New Zealand rule Western Samoa did not receive adequate capital investment to develop roads, ports and other necessary modern installations. It also lacks trained personnel, mineral and other industrial raw materials and dependable markets. It is dependent on coconuts, cocoa and bananas. An archaic land tenure system keeps agricultural productivity at a low level. Efficient cultivation could quadruple food production. Last January the worst hurricane in decades aggravated the grim economic outlook by destroying most of the banana trees and wiping out the cocoa crop. It will take two years for agriculture to recover from the hurricane. It is estimated that \$112 million in capital investment is needed to provide 50,000 new jobs for the projected population. A United Nations development program has been drafted to raise agricultural output, promote industry, improve roads and ports and encourage tourism. Foreign governmental aid and overseas private investment are absolutely essential. Recently Western Samoa requested a United States grant of \$1.1 million to assist in the construction of a new port. This was not approved. The American turn-down was unexpected and has resulted in considerable criticism of the United States in Western Samoa. The turndown was a result of lack of any readily available source of funds because Western Samoa had never been declared eligible for an AID program. Western Samoa is a charter member of the Asian Development Bank and presumably would be eligible for economic development assistance from that source.

October 11, 1966

**MEMORANDUM FOR:** Douglass Cater, Jr.  
The White House

**FROM:** Warren W. Wiggins

In response to Bill Moyers' request in Wellington 474 for some information on the Peace Corps program in the Trust Territory, I am sending the attached memorandum on the background and current status of our program.

Attachment

cc: Charles E. Johnson ✓  
William Jorden

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4  
NY 88-222  
By mg NARA, Date 8-28-89

BRIEFING INFORMATION  
FOR THE WHITE HOUSE ON THE  
PEACE CORPS PROGRAM IN THE TRUST TERRITORY

1. Background:

On or about January 1, 1966, the attention of the Peace Corps was drawn to consideration of a potential program in the Trust Territory. In 1961-62, the Peace Corps had considered small programs in the Trust Territory which, due to competitive demands for Volunteers in other countries, did not materialize. However, early in 1966, the confluence of critical reports, including the Petition of Grievance, the W.H.O. report and, more especially, the report by Ambassador Eugenie Anderson, U. S. Ambassador to the Trusteeship Council, led the Peace Corps to renew its consideration of a Peace Corps program for Micronesia. The above-mentioned reports and the earlier report submitted to President Kennedy by Anthony Solomon were reviewed carefully. All these reports reflected critical manpower deficiencies in the fields of education, health, public works, and community development. Many of them cited specifically the need for Peace Corps participation.

The position reached by the Peace Corps upon completion of its review was that the Trust Territory provided a special opportunity for the Peace Corps. However, it was essential to further Peace Corps consideration of this project that Micronesian officials, representing the people of Micronesia, desired Peace Corps Volunteer participation. With this in mind, the Peace Corps initiated informal discussions with both the Department of the Interior and later with the High Commissioner and members of his staff. The outcome of these meetings was to establish clearly that Peace Corps Volunteers were needed in the Trust Territory and would be well received in the Trust Territory by the people. Expressing interest, the High Commissioner forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior on May 3, 1966, a request for Peace Corps Volunteers in the Trust Territory, indicating

that the request had the endorsement of members of the Congress of Micronesia and of the District Legislatures. This request was submitted to the White House and in response the President, by letter, requested "the greatest possible involvement on the part of the Peace Corps" in assisting the people of Micronesia "as they seek to establish themselves in the world community." On May 6, the formal announcement of Peace Corps participation in the Trust Territory was made jointly by Secretary of the Interior Udall, Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur Goldberg, and Jack Vaughn, Director of the Peace Corps.

Following this announcement, a Peace Corps programming team visited the Trust Territory for approximately three weeks. The team consulted with the High Commissioner and members of his staff in Saipan and visited District Centers for consultation with District officials, both U. S. and Micronesian. As a result of this joint programming effort, a Peace Corps program for approximately 600 Volunteers was scheduled.

Concurrent with the programming mission a special recruiting effort was conducted in the United States for Peace Corps Volunteers to serve in the Trust Territory. In a two week period more than 3,000 young Americans volunteered for service in the Trust Territory.

## 2. The Peace Corps in the Trust Territory:

The 600 Volunteers, programmed as a result of joint Peace Corps-Trust Territory consultations, were divided into two phases: Phase I, consisting of approximately 400 Volunteers, and Phase II, consisting of approximately 200 Volunteers. Phase I was scheduled for August through October 1966 training; Phase II was scheduled for November 1966 through January 1967 training. The 400 Volunteers in



Phase I were further sub-divided into two groups: Group A and Group B. Group A consists of 196 teachers who would also be trained in community development, 6 lawyers who would serve in the Districts as public defenders, and 6 volunteer secretaries for assignment in the Peace Corps district offices and national headquarters in Saipan. The Peace Corps has signed a contract with Westinghouse Corporation to train Group A. This training is underway in Key West, Florida and will be completed October 22, 1966. Group B, which consists of approximately 80 health workers who will work in the fields of environmental health and will establish control programs in leprosy, tuberculosis and filiarisis; 35 public works Volunteers who will represent skills in architecture, surveying, civil engineering, and construction; 12 community development supervisors; 12 urban youth-recreation leaders; 6 Volunteers who will serve as small business advisors; and 15 specialists in the medical field including nurses, medical technologists, x-ray technicians, and pharmacists. In addition, Group B will include 6 Volunteers, one for each District, trained in radio procedure and maintenance. Group B is training under the auspices of the University of Hawaii at a Trust Territory training site established on Molokai island.

Volunteers of both Group A and B of Phase I will enter service in Micronesia on or about November 5, 1966.

Phase II of the Peace Corps program, which will begin training in November, will also be sub-divided into two groups. Group A will be composed of approximately 100 teachers who will also be trained in community development; and 12 lawyers who will commence the codification of law. The training will again be under the direction of Westinghouse in Florida. Group B, which consists of approximately 50 Volunteers for health, public works, and community development programs, will again train under the auspices of the University of Hawaii on the island of Molokai, Hawaii.

While program plans beyond Phase II are still incomplete, preliminary discussions have proceeded far enough to estimate that the total numbers of Volunteers serving in the Trust Territory at any one time during the next five years will be approximately 700 - 850.

3. Relations Between the High Commissioner and the Peace Corps:

Consistent with Peace Corps practices in all of its host countries, Peace Corps Volunteers are assigned as "grass roots" manpower. Accordingly, all Peace Corps Volunteers will serve under the immediate supervision of local Trust Territory supervisors and officials, either Micronesian or American. For example, a Peace Corps Volunteer teacher will work within the local school system, probably under the authority of a local school principal. In this case, a Peace Corps Volunteer teacher is called upon to meet all the responsibilities and obligations of local teachers, Micronesian or otherwise. Furthermore, the Peace Corps Volunteer has the additional responsibilities of fulfilling the spirit and the purposes of the Peace Corps Act. The same would apply to any Peace Corps Volunteer working in any program in the Trust Territory.

Both Volunteers and staff, of course, operate under the authority of the High Commissioner in the Trust Territory. Basic programming decisions for the Peace Corps, including the nature of the program, the timing of arrivals, and the job assignments of Volunteers, will be decided upon through consultation between the Peace Corps Director and the High Commissioner. All major programming decisions must have the concurrence of the High Commissioner and, if possible, the agreement of appropriate Micronesian leaders.

4. Peace Corps Staff:

Consistent with Peace Corps operations elsewhere, the Volunteers will be supported in-country by a Peace Corps staff under the direction of a Peace Corps Director for the Trust Territory. The Peace Corps Director will be stationed in Saipan and will be joined there by a Deputy Peace Corps Director, a Chief Administrative Officer, an Administrative Assistant, and a Peace Corps Volunteer secretary. The Peace Corps Director will have in each District a Regional Director and a Deputy Regional Director. In addition, each District will have a Peace Corps physician assigned to the Peace Corps staff for the preventive and curative health maintenance of Volunteers. It should be noted here that as a general rule Peace Corps physicians attempt to spend a portion of their time in volunteer medical activities in their communities. The same would apply to the Peace Corps physicians in the Trust Territory. In addition to the Peace Corps staff outlined above, there will be members of the Peace Corps staff who have been assigned solely for technical support purposes. It is anticipated that the Peace Corps Volunteer teachers will be supported by three such staff members serving the Volunteer teachers in the entire Trust Territory. The health Volunteers will similarly be supported by two staff members specializing in public health.



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Oct. 11, 1966

Memorandum for Douglass Cater  
The White House

In response to Mr. Moyer's secret cable from Wellington (No. 474), I am glad to enclose proposed information for the President in the form of draft speech material. In our judgment it would be preferable for the President to limit his comments in American Samoa to matters touching Samoa. There is little connection between American Samoa and the Trust Territory at this time, and little is foreseen.

We therefore submit separately comments concerning the Trust Territory with a brief reference to Guam, which we would hope could be included in remarks by the President in Honolulu. Honolulu is logical from many standpoints. While we recognize the importance of the President's diverting to the Trust Territory, we hope it will be possible for him to refer also at least briefly to Guam, whose Presidentially-appointed Governor had been very hopeful that the President might visit the territory on his trip.

(Sgd.) Charles Luce

Secretary of the Interior

Enclosures

cc: Secretary's Reading File (2)  
Bob Mangon

VenCleve:cmw  
10/11/66

DRAFT

Proposed Speech by the President  
in American Samoa

Since a President of the United States has never been in American Samoa before, we are dependent on information that comes to us from the many observers of the only area of American sovereignty that is below the equator. For more than two years now, Secretary of the Interior Udall and members of Congress who have visited these beautiful islands have given me glowing reports of the tremendous progress being made here. I am delighted that circumstances have now permitted me to pause briefly to see some of that progress and to offer my congratulations to you and your Governor for the hard work of the last five years.

Of even greater importance and significance are the reports we receive from non-government sources, especially the press which tends to be critical in such matters. They include such remarks as "the Flag is flying more proudly these days over the only United States possession south of the equator," from an editor in Hawaii. A series of articles on Samoa by a New Zealand correspondent was captioned "From Pago Pago Robert Gilmore reports on belated but prodigious progress." The Saturday Review said that "The significance of American Samoa's educational television system is evidenced by the fact that it is being watched closely throughout the world as the most effective way of educating people where there is a terrifically short supply of good schools and good teachers. The system has been studied by UNESCO, the World Bank, New Guinea, New Zealand, India,

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Gaza. ...So far ETV in American Samoa seems to be producing the sudden and explosive upgrading in education that it was intended to do." And an editor of America's most widely distributed monthly periodical only five years ago called Samoa "America's Shame in the South Seas." Last November he began a resurvey article entitled, "Samoa: America's Showplace of the South Seas," with the introductory statement that, "Somewhere on earth there may be a more spectacular example of revolutionary change in an area and its people, but in years of roving the world's far corners I have not seen it."

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These journalists have been reporting to the world that a revolution has been going on in American Samoa for the past five years--the right kind of a revolution. It has been an enlightened economic revolution with accompanying social and political progress. Your mainland fellow Americans advanced you the development capital over the past few years to make productive the beauty of your tropical islands and the riches in the seas around you--and you have responded to the challenge.

The per capita income in American Samoa has increased by over 500% in five years, and your local revenues to support your government services have increased by over 600% in that same time. And those increased resources have been plowed back first into an improved school plant and a quality instruction that is being studied by the whole world as a possible model for a developing people.

Upgraded health services have brought filariasis, leprosy, the yaws, and other grim tropical diseases under control, and improved sanitary facilities are reaching out the to villages to abate the disabilities of intestinal parasites. The infant mortality rate is down and longevity is up in American Samoa. This very month we will begin construction of the American Samoan Tropical Medical Center, and it will provide the finest hospital care in this region of the world. It is being built on a flexibly expansive plan so that research and treatment facilities can be added readily to serve as a

humanitarian center for all of the people of this region.

Your President wants to pay tribute to you particularly for the way you have providently invested a goodly share of your new earnings in your own economic future. Your own American Samoan Development Corporation has over 1,300 stockholders representing almost every household in the territory, and they have bought more than 25,000 shares in the company. There is no significant non-Samoan investment in it. Yet you have built a multi-million dollar hotel, and forty to fifty service industries have sprung up around it. In both the great luxury hotel and in the satellite businesses the Samoan employees are the owners. The slogan here, "Samoa for the Samoans," is more than a pious ambition, it is a reality; and we are happy to accommodate you and embrace you in our American community.

American Samoa stands as an imposing example of what the United States can and will achieve in the areas of the Pacific entrusted to it. The people of Guam, American citizens all, have developed democratic institutions which parallel the best in our nation. They have begun achievements in the economic area which insure a healthy future for the territory. Through Federal aid, granted as a result of devastating typhoons three years ago, Guam is emerging as a model American community. I know that you are rebuilding a better community here with our disaster aid and your own funds after your big hurricane last January. At the same time, we are recognizing today, in the



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Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the magnitude of the task before us. Our responsibilities to the Micronesians compel us to encourage their political and economic development at an even faster pace than that which we have achieved in recent years. Your achievements in Samoa provide a goal to which the people of Micronesia can aspire.

Our nation has been fortunate in being able to entrust our stewardship here to the imagination, the tireless drive, and the humanism of your Governor, the Honorable H. Rex Lee. The explosive and enlightened development here is in no small measure a living testament to him. That is why I awarded him a coveted medal this year, The President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service--given to only five individuals; and that is why later this month Secretary of the Interior Udall will confer on Governor Lee his Department's Distinguished Service Award. Knowing that our American nationals have this leadership available to them here, I must fly on to the world's trouble spots. Until I can return to enjoy fa'a Samoa, I will simply say talofa and tofa.

## TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

In the far-flung islands that comprise the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the United States has undertaken a serious and sacred responsibility, the responsibility of assisting the 90,000 peoples of Micronesia to move fully into the modern world through helping devise an education system, making use of their resources, and developing those democratic political institutions through which free men can freely govern themselves.

In this endeavor we are fortunate to have the services of William R. Norwood as High Commissioner. As a long-time resident of Hawaii and one who has been an active observer of and participant in the economic and political life of Hawaii, Bill Norwood has developed a sensitivity to the problems of the people of the Pacific Islands and an understanding of their hopes and their aspirations.

The list of needs of the Trust Territory is lengthy and, although much progress has been made in recent years, we still have far to go. We still need more schools to accommodate the young and rapidly growing population. More than half of these people are under the age of 20 and the population is increasing at the rate of almost 4 per cent a year. Since 1963 we have built more than 300 elementary classrooms and established high schools in each of the major districts in place of the single high school of previous years serving the entire territory. However, we still cannot enroll all students who might seek secondary education and we are determined that we shall attack this shortcoming aggressively in the years ahead.

Our health program has not yet met <sup>our</sup> self-imposed goal, health services at least equal to those found in the United States. We need more hospital beds, more medical personnel, more health aides, and we are determined to provide them. In the meantime, new equipment has been installed in several of the hospitals and architectural plans are being drawn for new major hospitals to replace two grossly inadequate structures. The Hawaii State Department of Health and the University of Hawaii's School of Public Health are furnishing assistance in many health fields and a surgical team from Honolulu has performed rehabilitative surgery for victims of a polio epidemic in the Marshalls. This team returns periodically for continuing treatment.

Under Bill Norwood's direction, and with the whole-hearted support of the Administration, we shall quicken the pace of development in the Trust Territory. In addition to recommending increased funds to meet the needs of the Trust Territory, I have authorized the Peace Corps to send volunteers to the territory to augment the programs being devised and carried out by High Commissioner Norwood.

We are equally determined that the Micronesians share fully in and are the direct beneficiaries of these expanded programs. This has always been our objective and I note with pleasure that a Micronesian is serving with distinction as District Administrator in the Marshall Islands and another at Trust Territory Headquarters as Deputy Commissioner for Resources and Development. And as a man who has spent much of his life in legislative halls, I have been struck by the generally competent way in which the Congress of Micronesia has gone about its business. The step of creating this legislative body was taken two years ago by Secretary of the Interior Udall. Members of the Congress have displayed a degree of political maturity that is truly impressive. It, I am certain, will be a positive force in the future development of the islands. Thus the noble

experiment of full self-government which began in the American territory of Guam in 1950 is being applied with significant success in the neighboring islands of the Trust Territory.