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Officer Perry a "crybaby" and turned his assailants loose on mere probation.

Compare with this the treatment of two men who punched and kicked two Liverpool, England, policemen in 1962. They were sentenced to 18 months in jail, promptly appealed the judge's harshness, only to have the Court of Criminal Appeals double their jail term. "There must be deterrent sentences to ensure that police officers in Liverpool can safely carry out their duties," the court declared.

Attacks on police have become so frequent that the American Law Institute has recommended that states pass a model law clearly emphasizing the duty of every citizen to come quietly when arrested by a badge-displaying officer. Any questions of mistaken arrest would then be settled in court rather than in the street. The *New York Times*, urging the state legislature to pass such a law, declared, "In these days of increasing hoodlumism and street crime, the community rightly expects the police to assume risks, but in return it owes them reasonable protection. Policemen forced to make instantaneus decisions under trying circumstances should not become fair game for a mob."

The well-publicized vilification of America's policemen is hiding the fact that the police themselves are becoming the victims of brutality. The FBI's *Uniform Crime Reports* shows that one out of every ten policemen was assaulted in 1964 (the most recent year of record). In five years, 225 officers were killed, and most of them left wives and children. In 1964 alone, felons killed 57 policemen.

THE STAKES

The harsh fact is that our nation is besieged by crime. During an average week, one city of 1,600,000 has 566 burglaries, 114 robberies, 15 rapes and about four killings. The situation is just as grim in suburban and rural areas, where nearly one-third of all serious crimes occur among one-fifth of the population.

Statistics, however appalling, fall to tell the private horror of those attacked. A Los Angeles man going about his daily business is shot to death near his truck. A U.S. Congressman working late in his Capitol Hill office is knifed and robbed. A woman kneeling in prayer is dragged to a confession and raped.

Anyone who has ever called for help in such danger knows the feeling of terror, and what it can mean to have police officers who do not hesitate to respond instantly and forcefully. Protecting the police from unjust "brutality" smears is actually protecting yourself. The stakes could be your home—or your life.

MICRONESIA: AN AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, the trip which has been undertaken by President Johnson across 25,000 miles of the Pacific gives renewed emphasis to the role of the United States as a Pacific power.

Across the broad expanse of the Pacific and around its periphery, American garrisons and American bases have been built and are being expanded and strengthened at a rate unprecedented in our history. We are pouring enormous sums of money into the construction of two important bases on the Asian mainland, at Cam Ranh Bay and Sattahip, to supplement our existing bases in Korea, in the Philippines, in Japan, on Guam, and on Okinawa. We maintain large numbers of troops on the fringes of the Asian mainland. The Defense Depart-

ment does not hesitate to request more to build and maintain these bastions and Congress, so it would seem, does not hesitate to appropriate even more.

But there is an area across this vast expanse of the Pacific where we have been less munificent, where our effort is, to say the very least, something less than energetic—the 3 million square miles of ocean and scattered islands known officially as the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or more usually, as Micronesia. Micronesia comprises some 2,000 islands, with a total land area of some 700 square miles, less than that of our smallest State. Scattered on the 97 of these islands that are regularly inhabited are 90,000 people. It is thought that in years past, the population of these islands was something over 200,000, but this was before the benefits of contact with the outside world, with smallpox, leprosy, tuberculosis, and venereal disease.

The three groups of islands which make up the trust territory, the Marianas, the Carolines, and the Marshalls, were wrested from Japan at great cost in American lives and materiel during the Second World War, and are administered by the United States under a trusteeship agreement between the United States and the Security Council of the United Nations. They do not fall into the category of U.S. territories such as Guam, which, though geographically a part of Micronesia, has been a possession of the United States since the end of the last century. The Pacific Islands are not U.S. possessions; they are wards of the international community, with the United States acting as a kind of foster parent to whose care they have been entrusted. At the time of the conclusion of the trusteeship agreement with the United Nations, the area was designated, at U.S. insistence, a "security trust," the only one of its kind. This gives us the right to fortify the islands, to station troops there, and to close them to outsiders in the interest of the U.S. national security. Indeed, as Secretary of State George Marshall noted, in testifying in favor of the trusteeship agreement, before the Committee on Foreign Relations in 1947, although "we must observe certain forms, we have almost complete liberty of action" in the area.

There is some question whether, in the 20 years during which the United States has exercised jurisdiction over the area, even the forms have been observed.

It is not a stewardship in which the United States can take particular pride. This forgotten area of the globe has made news only twice that I can recall: in 1954, when radioactive fallout from our H-bomb tests on Bikini drifted over the island of Rongelap; and the other occasion was when it was revealed a few years ago that the capital of the trust territory was moved to Saipan into rather opulent quarters, a miniature American suburb built by the CIA at a cost of some \$28 million and operated between 1949 and 1962 as a training ground for Chinese Nationalist forces being prepared to reconquer the Chinese mainland. The CIA headquarters, now abandoned, and the \$1 billion missile test site

on Kwajalein atoll seem to be, in addition to the radioactive fallout, the principal gifts which the richest country in the world has seen fit to bestow on the people of Micronesia in our 20 years of trusteeship.

We have not spent very much on such things as schools, roads, sanitary facilities, or even housing. In 1954, to carry out its obligations to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the people of Micronesia, the Congress appropriated only \$7.5 million. The annual appropriation was increased to \$17.5 million in 1962, in the wake of a report by a United Nations mission which visited the territory to determine the extent to which the United States was fulfilling its obligations.

A later United Nations mission, which visited the area in 1964, while noting that some progress had been made and while recognizing the formidable problems that distance and inadequacy of transportation present, still felt obliged to note that the United States had come nowhere near fulfilling its stated objectives for the area.

Early this year, a team from the World Health Organization visited Micronesia and their findings belie some of the rather bland generalizations to be found in the U.S. annual report to the United Nations on the trust territory. There is still a high incidence of such diseases as leprosy, amebic dysentery, and tuberculosis, all of which are almost unknown or completely controlled in the United States, and which could be controlled in the trust territory. Gastroenteritis, due to poor sanitation, is common throughout the territory and is a major cause of child mortality. There is not one Micronesian doctor who has qualified to the M.D. level. The WHO team found a shortage of medical personnel and facilities. Much capital equipment required replacement and the maintenance of existing facilities and equipment was termed inadequate. A well-defined program for leprosy control was found wanting, and tuberculosis control needed to be revived and pursued systematically. Measures of environmental sanitation were found to be "in the initial stages of development"—and all this after 20 years of U.S. administration.

Roads in the trust territory are considered deplorable, yet essential programs of education, health, and economic development clearly depend on an adequate road system.

Progress is being made in education, with English the language of instruction. The people of Micronesia speak several different languages and English is rapidly becoming the lingua franca thus contributing to a developing sense of unity. Education and other areas have suffered from the peculiar bureaucratic impasse that arises with respect to the trust territory. Agencies responsible for programs within the United States feel they cannot operate in Micronesia because it is not "domestic," and we cannot give them foreign aid because they are not "foreign." For several years, a similar impasse held up what appears to be one of the more important

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efforts, the sending of Peace Corps volunteers, mostly teachers, to Micronesia. It has now been decided that the Peace Corps can operate in Micronesia, even though it is not "foreign," and Peace Corp volunteers will soon outnumber all other Americans in the trust territory.

Progress in education, while laudable in itself, raises several questions which are fundamental to the future of the territory and to the role of the United States in that future. What are these people being educated for? Unless a major effort can be made in economic development, to utilize to their fullest potential the admittedly limited resources of the area, the problem will only become greater. The "zoo theory"—espoused by those who feel that we should just let the Micronesians be happy in their simple life and ignorance seems, fortunately, to have been abandoned. Micronesia is moving into the modern world and we cannot reverse that trend. We cannot return the Pacific Islands to the era of the simple savage who was the ideal of 18th century Europe before "the fatal impact" as Alan Morehead describes it, of the contact with Western culture.

The essential purpose of government is to bring about conditions of happiness for men, to enable them to develop to the fullest whatever potential they have. We fail in our purpose as a government, and particularly as a liberal democracy, if, through indifference, we neglect to provide this essential service of government to a people who, through the mischance of history rather than through their own choice, have become subject to the United States.

Our responsibility to the international community as far as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is concerned, includes political advancement and movement toward self-government or independence. The United States has been subject to increasing criticism at the United Nations, not only for its neglect of the economic and social needs of the territory, but for the slowness of its political development. There is much more to the first criticism than to the second. A territorial legislature, the Congress of Micronesia, was established in September 1964. The Congress has wide legislative authority in nonbudgetary areas and, although the U.S. High Commissioner retains the right of veto, there is a provision for appeal to the Secretary of the Interior.

A sense of unity appears to be developing among the peoples of the territory, a considerable achievement in view of the enormous distances and cultural disparities within the area.

What of the future of Micronesia? Three possibilities appear to exist:

First, The territory might eventually achieve independence, a hope frequently expressed in the United Nations. For several reasons, independence does not appear to be a particularly desirable course, even in the eyes of most Micronesians. As far as the United States is concerned, the security considerations, which at the end of the Second World War dictated the maintenance of control over the islands, are somewhat al-

tered with the development of long-range missiles and the establishment of U.S. bases on the Asian mainland, but the necessity to deny control of the area to any other power would presumably still weigh heavily in the minds of Pentagon strategists. As far as the Micronesians themselves are concerned, not even the United Nations Mission could find any significant sentiment in the islands for independence, particularly if independence meant loss of the American subsidy. The population of less than 100,000 and the limited economic potential would seem to assure the nonviability of Micronesia as an independent state and U.N. member, the example of the Maldivic Islands notwithstanding.

Second, It has been suggested that ultimately Micronesia might be affiliated with Guam, or become a part of the State of Hawaii. There are aspects of these proposals which remain to be explored, but there are several evident disadvantages, notably the distances involved and the different levels of development in Hawaii and on Guam, whose economy is entirely dependent on its U.S. military base.

Third, Some form of continuing association with the United States might be worked out. A status comparable to that of Puerto Rico, for example, might eventually be found to be suitable for Micronesia.

The United States has been challenged repeatedly in the United Nations, particularly by the Soviet Union to subject the future of the islands to a plebiscite, but even the U.N. visiting mission found that the area had not yet achieved the degree of political and economic development required to make such a plebiscite meaningful. The U.N. mission concluded that a plebiscite today would result in an overwhelming expression of sentiment in favor of affiliation with the United States, with the ultimate result that the present situation would be continued, but without the gadfly effect of international supervision. A plebiscite now would be to offer the islanders a kind of choice a la française; that is, we would be saying to them, well, you can forage for yourselves in the great wide world, or you can continue to put up with us—and our assistance. But this does not mean that decisions should not be taken now as to when such a choice might be offered, and as to what the United States is going to do in the meantime, to prepare for that choice.

In May of this year, the administration asked the Congress to authorize \$172 million for a 5-year capital improvement program for the trust territory.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, provides for an increase in the annual appropriation of \$17.5 million to \$32 million for fiscal year 1967 and to \$35 million for fiscal year 1968, of which \$11 million and \$10 million respectively would be for the capital improvement program. It now appears unlikely that this bill will become law in the present Congress.

In defending its exercise of its responsibility in the trust territory before the United Nations, the United States was able to escape severe criticism only because our delegation could report that

a greatly expanded program was being proposed to the Congress. Now the Congress has failed to act. In my judgment, there are several implications of this failure to meet our responsibilities.

First, it is clear that during the last few years, the United States, for what we are told are reasons of vital national security, has assumed a new role in the world, particularly with respect to countries where, for reasons of geography or traditional historical involvement, we have had a special relationship. This role, most noticeable in the Caribbean, is essentially one of a U.S. veto over the kind of government one of these theoretically sovereign and independent countries may have. Thus, we intervened in the Dominican Republic because we were convinced, rightly or wrongly, that the events of April and May of 1965 would lead to the emergence of another Castro; this we would not permit.

When we presume to exercise this kind of control over a country or an area, we assume certain responsibilities to it. The most important, and perhaps the most logical of these, is that we need to do our utmost to bring about the conditions whereby those countries can develop their economies and their societies. They are then likely to become strong enough as societies to resist internal subversion and thus ultimately to free themselves from U.S. protection.

Last year I proposed that our special relationship with the Dominican Republic made it desirable that we extend to that country special economic and commercial benefits. We have had, over the years, a special relationship with Cuba, though this is now inoperative because of the trade embargo.

In my view, we have a special relationship with the peoples of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. If we are going to consider them essential to our security, then they have a right to expect better treatment than that afforded to a foreign country. These islands are not within the U.S. customs area, as is Puerto Rico; they are not even beneficiaries of the special arrangements that apply to the insular possessions of the United States, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

An economic survey of Micronesia is now nearing completion. It is expected that a comprehensive economic development plan for the islands will be proposed. If the Congress is not prepared to spend the money urgently required to meet U.S. responsibilities to the Micronesians and thus to the world community, to whom we are responsible for their welfare, then certain steps must be taken lest the United States stand justly accused of the kinds of policies for which we have faulted the European colonial powers.

First, As a means of developing a more effective policy, the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House should have jurisdiction over legislation and the State Department should have general executive responsibility for policy. At present, the Interior Committees in the Senate and House exercise juris-

diction and the trust territory is administered by the Interior Department.

Second. I propose that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands be accorded the same treatment with respect to our tariffs as those territories which are U.S. possessions. The Customs Simplification Act of 1954, which was calculated to stimulate the development of light industry in U.S. possessions, provides that the growth or product of a U.S. insular possession outside the customs area of the United States are free of duty when imported into the U.S. customs area if they do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent of their total value. It is my view that a similar provision for the trust territory would be a considerable incentive to economic development, particularly if combined with a free flow of capital.

Third. This area has always been treated as a kind of private property by the Defense Department, which has restricted travel on alleged grounds of security. But, with the exception of the missile test site at Kwajalein, there are no major U.S. installations in the area. Guam is not considered to be in the area. One suspects this may be another instance of Pentagon inertia at work. Therefore, I propose that the area, with the exception of the missile test site, be opened to tourist travel. This was once known as the Japanese Riviera; it is sunny and warm when Japan and other countries are in the middle of winter. Distance perhaps precludes Micronesia's ever becoming an American playground comparable to the Virgin Islands, but Americans are not the only tourists in the world.

Fourth. If the Congress is not going to provide funds for capital improvement, then we should not seal off this area as an exclusively American economic preserve. It is only within the last few years that even American capital has been permitted into the area. I propose that we permit other nations to move in to help develop the area. This would help improve some of the potentially important industries, such as fishing.

It should be noted that, under the trusteeship agreement, the United States is obliged to treat all nations equally and thus if we let in any foreign capital we will have to let in all.

The era of mercantilism and colonialism is past. Nations are no longer able to exploit the less developed peoples of the world for their own purposes, whether those purposes be worthy or ignoble. The U.S. treatment of these islands is in no way comparable to the exploitation of Africa by the European powers in the 19th century, or to the exploitation of Latin America by the Spanish. Conditions there are not even severe when compared with some other areas of the world today; they are dismal when compared with the United States.

When a nation assumes rights over another nation or people, it also assumes obligations. We require, or believe we require, these rights in Micronesia, and we cannot evade the responsibilities. We exploit the trust territory, not for economic purposes, but for purposes of secu-

urity. But I believe that the principle is the same. We have obligations and would have them even if we were not entrusted with the welfare of this area by the United Nations. It is time that these obligations be met.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL symbolizes to all of us, in character and in stature, the essence of New England; the unshakable faith in the validity of the American tradition; the courage to stand staunchly by his deeply rooted convictions; the strength to successfully defend these beliefs against the most severe attack; and the integrity of the true leader which draws people to him and welds them together in pursuit of our common goals.

Throughout a long and highly distinguished career, Senator SALTONSTALL has brought the best of this New England tradition to the houses of government, and he has served Massachusetts and the Nation with a sincerity and dedication rare among men.

We accept his decision to retire from the Senate with great regret, for this is our loss, but it is with appreciation and affection that we bid a statesman and a grand gentleman farewell from public life.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CORPORATION COUNSEL VACANCY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a WTOP editorial which was broadcast on October 6 and 7, regarding the District of Columbia Corporation Counsel vacancy.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CORPORATION COUNSEL VACANCY

(This editorial was broadcast on October 6 and 7, 1966 over WTOP Radio and Television.)

This is a WTOP editorial.

We offer today another strange but by no means wonderful example of the way things are done and not done in the District of Columbia.

For more than 10 months the District has not had an officially appointed Corporation Counsel—the District government's highest ranking legal officer.

Since Chester Gray died last November, the job has been filled on a temporary basis by Milton Korman, a 30-year member of the Corporation Counsel's staff.

Almost weekly since Mr. Gray's death, there has been speculation that the DC Commissioners will act soon to fill the vacancy. So far nothing has happened.

Mr. Korman is an unabashed candidate for the appointment, arguing that his experience and long service to the DC government entitle him to it. Apparently, however, there are doubts about Mr. Korman's qualifications in some circles. He has not been offered the job; he has, in fact, received strong indications that he will not get it; he has said that, if passed over, he will quit DC government on the spot. Meantime an alarming number of lawyers in the Corporation Counsel's office are quitting and the DC Bar Association has urged the Com-

missioners to make up their minds on Gray's successor.

Obviously there are wheels within wheels. By some convoluted process involving the District Building, the White House and heaven knows who else a decision is delayed. All the while various rumors spread and multiply—attorney Tim Murphy was widely reported to be the man to take over, but that speculation is ended by his appointment to the federal bench.

All this represents ridiculously bad personnel management; it is grossly unfair and unkind to Milton Korman. Either the Commissioners should reappoint Korman or end the painful suspense by revealing who their choice will be.

This was a WTOP Editorial, Jack Jurey speaking for WTOP.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO RESTORE THE QUALITY OF OUR ENVIRONMENT

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by the distinguished junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], together with letters and accompanying documents.

There being no objection, the statement, letters, and documents were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR RIBICOFF

In November, 1965, the Environmental Pollution Panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee issued a very significant report entitled "Restoring The Quality Of Our Environment." The report detailed the effects and sources of the dangerous pollution which plagues our society and recommended steps to reduce the pollution and restore a safe and healthful environment to our country.

President Johnson asked the departments and agencies concerned with the pollution problem to consider the recommendations and advise him of the actions they could take to achieve the goals of the report.

During the hearing of my Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization relating to Reorganization Plan Number 3, I asked Secretary Gardner, of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to submit for the RECORD a copy of his response to the President. I found his comments very helpful in assessing the progress his department is making toward providing a proper environment for all the people. Subsequently, I asked five other departments and agencies for similar progress reports.

The answers I received demonstrate that the Federal Government is moving to restore the quality of our environment. Too often these actions pass unnoted. But it is such actions which translate recommendations into accomplishments.

The letters and documents which follow this statement indicate how well the Federal Government is meeting one of its most vital responsibilities.

JUNE 20, 1966.

Hon. PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HUGHES: This is in follow-up of by letter of January 3, 1966, to Mr. Staats commenting on the recommendations contained in the report entitled, "Restoring the Quality of Our Environment." I apologize for the long delay in the transmittal of these comments.

We have given this report careful consideration, after a number of discussions within the Public Health Service, and with outside advisors.