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In 1955, Mr. Habermeyer was a recipient of the Arthur S. Fleming award as one of the 10 outstanding young men in the Federal Government. In receiving this award, he was cited for his unusual administrative ability, judgment, leadership, and personal progress through the Federal career system.

He was also honored in 1955 by his selection as one of eight top-graded executives in the Federal service to receive a scholarship to a management school sponsored by the American Management Association.

Mr. Habermeyer is married, and has two sons. He resides with his family in Aurora, Ill.

## Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

*The President's Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on the Future Status of the Trust Territory. August 21, 1967*

Dear Mr. President: (Mr. Speaker)

The principle of government by consent of the governed is the foundation of democracy.

Today, I urge the Congress to join me in taking a further step toward self-determination for the 93,000 Micronesian people who live in the Mariana, Caroline and Marshall Islands that comprise the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The United States administers this trust territory through a 1947 agreement with the United Nations. Under that responsibility we have encouraged the Micronesians to participate fully in determining their own future and shaping their own free institutions.

I am sure the Congress shares my deep interest in the status and well-being of Micronesia. Congress approved the original trusteeship agreement. It has supported an intensive program to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the islands.

In 1966, the people of the territory, acting through their popularly elected legislature, called upon the President of the United States to create a Commission to consider their future status.

I am happy to honor their request. The Joint Resolution I am submitting would provide for such a Commission.

The Commission will study and assess all of the factors bearing on the future of the trust territory. It will consult with the people of Micronesia. And it will make its recommendations to the President and to the Congress within eight months after its work begins.

I ask the Congress to join with the Executive Branch in this vital undertaking by authorizing the appointment of eight members of the Congress to serve on the Commission, along with eight members and a chairman selected by the President.

Through this Commission, we once again have an opportunity to reaffirm our national commitment to the ideals of democracy and self-determination.

I am attaching a detailed statement of the Secretary of the Interior who, together with the Secretaries of State and Defense, join with me in urging prompt approval of this important resolution.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The detailed statement of the Secretary of the Interior was not included as part of the White House press release. The text of the proposed Joint Resolution follows.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

#### REGARDING THE STATUS OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Whereas the United States is the administering authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement between the United States of America and the Security Council of the United Nations; and

Whereas the United States, in the Trusteeship Agreement, undertook a solemn obligation to "foster the development of such political institutions as are suited to the trust territory" and to "promote the development of the inhabitants of the trust territory toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned;" and

Whereas the United States, in the Trusteeship Agreement, further undertook a solemn obligation to promote the economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory; and

Whereas the United States is dedicated to the principle of government by consent of the governed; and

Whereas the Congress of Micronesia has petitioned the President to "establish a commission to consult the people of Micronesia to ascertain their wishes and views, and to study and critically assess the political alternatives open to Micronesia; and

Whereas the President has proposed to establish a commission in response to such petition and has invited congressional participation; and

Whereas the Congress by enacting Public Law 90-16 has evidenced its support for an intensive program to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the Trust Territory: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the sense of Congress that whatever steps may be necessary shall be taken to provide for such a degree of self-government as will permit the people of the Trust Territory freely to express their wishes as soon as possible, and not later than June 30, 1972, on the future status of the Trust Territory.*

SEC. 2. In addition to eight members of the commission to be appointed by the President, the appointment of eight members of Congress to serve on the President's Commission on the Status of the Trust Territory is hereby authorized. Four of such members shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, and four shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. An additional member shall be appointed by the President, and shall serve as Chairman.

SEC. 3. The commission shall study and assess all factors bearing upon the future of the Trust Territory and shall consult as appropriate with representatives of the people of Micronesia. The commission shall, no later than eight months after funds for the commission are appropriated and made available to the commission,

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submit recommendations to the President and to the Congress of the United States concerning the best means to obtain the objective set forth in section 1.

SEC. 4. The commission is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its functions. Employees of the executive branch may be detailed to assist in the work of the commission, with or without reimbursement. Any member of the commission who may be appointed by the President from among the public shall be compensated \$100 per diem for his services when engaged on commission business, and all members shall be entitled to reimbursement for actual travel and per diem in lieu of subsistence when engaged on commission business, as authorized by law for persons employed intermittently. The commission is authorized to procure services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 5. There is authorized to be appropriated out of moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such funds as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, but not to exceed \$200,000, to be available until expended.

## Medal of Honor

*The President's Remarks Upon Presenting the Medal to Gunnery Sgt. Jimmie E. Howard, USMC, With Text of the Citation. August 21, 1967*

*Sergeant Howard and members of the Howard family, Secretary Baird, General Greene, distinguished Members of the Congress, ladies and gentlemen:*

Once again, one of America's sons has earned his country's highest award, for heroic leadership on the field of battle.

Gunnery Sgt. Jimmie E. Howard musters now with the bravest of this Nation's brave.

But his own towering valor illuminates a quality which is shared by all of America's men-at-arms, and has always been.

For 200 years, men like Sergeant Howard have stood watch in our defense. Such men as he

—endured the terrible winter at Valley Forge that tested our determination to be free;

—preserved our Union in the agony of a Civil War where brother was fighting brother a century ago;

—stormed the Normandy beaches, and fought beside John Kennedy in the Pacific;

—and faced a new aggression in the hills and the mountains of Korea.

Such men man the outpost and the flight lines in Vietnam today. The war they fight is complex and bitter. Its stakes are very high—but its objectives are very limited: to stop aggression, to assure a small and struggling nation the chance to chart its own future in freedom.

To win those objectives, but to keep the conflict limited, will demand both determination and restraint.

Our men in Vietnam are fighting this kind of war with a skill and a devotion that is unsurpassed in American history.

Sgt. Jimmie Howard is a professional Marine who readily wore the Silver Star for gallantry on the battlefield when he embarked for Vietnam. He carried in combat all the qualities that mark the professional soldier: pride in himself, pride in his service, pride in his country; skill with arms, and judgment under fire. Above all, the readiness to risk his life for his mission.

We honor the professionals of our society—those who commit their lives to healing our sick, to educating our youth, and to preserving our rule of law.

We honor no less the men who commit their lives to defend that work of healing, and that work of law-giving. They endure the heat of battle abroad—so that their countrymen may live in peace here at home.

Secretary Baird will now read Sergeant Howard's citation.

[Text of citation, read by Under Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Baird]

The President of the United States in the name of the Congress takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to

GUNNERY SERGEANT JIMMIE E. HOWARD  
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

for service as set forth in the following

### CITATION:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Platoon Leader with Company C, First Reconnaissance Battalion, First Marine Division, in the Republic of Vietnam. Gunnery Sergeant (then Staff Sergeant) Jimmie E. Howard and his eighteen-man platoon were on observation post deep within enemy-controlled territory. Shortly after midnight on 16 June 1966, a Viet Cong force of estimated battalion size approached the position and launched a vicious attack with small arms, automatic weapons, and mortar fire. Reacting quickly and fearlessly in the face of the overwhelming odds, Gunnery Sergeant Howard skillfully organized his platoon into a determined force into a tight perimeter defense around the observation post. Throughout the night, during the assault, his courageous example and firm leadership inspired and motivated his men to withstand the unrelenting enemy fire in the seemingly hopeless situation. He constantly shouted encouragement to his men and used his imagination and resourcefulness in directing the fire. When fragments of an exploding enemy mortar wounded him severely and prevented him from moving, he distributed his ammunition to the remaining members of his platoon and proceeded to maintain communications and direct air strikes on the enemy with uncanny accuracy. At dawn, despite the fact that