

K-389

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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February 17, 1969

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger
Advisor to the President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Kissinger:

At the request of Mr. Peter O'Donnell of Dallas, Texas, I have prepared for your review a Memorandum on Micronesia, the United States Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands.

My qualifications for preparing such a presentation can be summarized as follows: A Marine veteran of the Pacific Island campaigns; an early tourist to the Islands of Micronesia, 1964; for the last four years an unofficial, unpaid lobbyist for the Trust Territories of the United States; a personal friend of most of the political and economic leaders of Micronesia; during the last four years, I have not only visited extensively in Micronesia and attended sessions of the Congress of Micronesia. I have been in contact with many of the leaders concerned with Micronesia in the Congress of the United States, Senator Jackson, Congressman Aspinall, Senator Fong, Senator Inouye, Congressman Meeds, and Congressman Bush. During the last four years I also had many contacts with members of President Johnson's staff and with the Department of Interior and Department of State concerning the problems rapidly arising in Micronesia.

I was not successful in getting the attention of the President of the United States directed toward this critical area of the Pacific and to its future importance to the people of the United States.

Micronesia today is getting much more coverage from the news media than it has had in the last twenty years. All of this new awareness of Micronesia condemn the United States for its past twenty year policy, and for our neglect of development of the economic and social structure of this area of the Pacific.

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger
February 17, 1969
Page 2

If it is necessary to condemn someone for the present lack of progress in Micronesia, we should consider the condemnation of Japan. Japan ruled this area for thirty years and made no effort to expose the islanders to higher levels of education, or toward any form of self-government or economic development involving the indigenous population.

Only today is Micronesia ready to move forward with a new generation of American educated leaders in business and politics. It is true that many of the present leaders of the Congress of Micronesia, representing the people of their districts, speak harshly of the United States and the past twenty years of American rule. Most of these leaders no longer think as Japanese or as Micronesians, but think as Americans. They are ready for progress and they are ready to enter into the necessary discussions which will allow them to control their own destinies. Micronesians feel that this can only be done by one of two ways, either by the independence of Micronesia, or by obtaining recognition from the United States of the importance of this area of the Pacific, not only from the defense aspect but for its importance in economic potential.

Yours very truly,



Fred K. Fox

MEMORANDUM ON MICRONESIA
FOR DR. HENRY A. KISSINGER

SUBMITTED BY:

FRED K. FOX
HOUSTON, TEXAS

FEBRUARY 17, 1969

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Map of Micronesia and the Pacific Area

I. Purpose	page 1
II. Testimony presented to the Senate Interior Committee by Senator Mike Mansfield in May, 1968.	page 2
III. Speech delivered to the Congress of Micronesia by Senator Amata Kabua August, 1968.	page 9
IV. Importance of Micronesia to the United States	page 15
V. Growth of the Problems	page 17
VI. Recent Activities of the Congress of Micronesia. January 13 thru January 27, 1969.	page 21
VII. Recommended Presidential Action	page 22
VIII. Some of the Topics to be Discussed with Leaders of Micronesia by Representatives of the President of the United States.	page 24
IX. Some of the Topics to be Discussed with the High Commissioner and Cabinet Secretaries by Representatives of the President of the United States	page 28

I. Purpose

The purpose of this presentation is to bring before the President of the United States the present serious problems developing in the United States Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, and to set out certain recommendations for consideration by his office and the Congress of the United States.

II. Testimony presented to the Senate Interior Committee by Senator Mike Mansfield, Majority leader of the Senate of the United States

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First let me say that I listened to your statement with a great deal of interest and I am looking forward to the report which your group will issue on the basis of your visit to the Trust Territory last fall.

Secondly, it has been some years since I have been in the Trust Territory. One of the places I missed was Kapingamarangi. I am looking forward to what the committee has to say about that Shangri-La or at least I think it is a Shangri-La.

First, I want to say that 23 years after the Second World War was ended and the former Japanese trust area turned over to this country that by and large the record of the United States in the administration of the Trust Territory is not a very good one to put it mildly.

It is my belief that they were not much worse off under the Spaniards, very likely not worse off during the time that the Germans controlled most or all of this area, and certainly not as well off now as they were during the period of Japanese control which even to this day many of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory look backward to with longing.

They had more security then. They were economically better off. They had all things considered for the time a fairly good educational system and I think that the administration of the

Trust Territory by this nation has to put it mildly not been anywhere near as good as it should be, that we have neglected the welfare of these people to a considerable extent, and, if I may use the word and I use it advisedly, I think the administration of this area on our part has in many respects been most disgraceful.

Mr. Chairman, during most of our nation's history we have been defending the territorial integrity and independence of one nation or another, large and small, throughout the world. We take great pride in the principle of self-determination, and we can be justly proud of this record as it applies to the Republic of the Philippines and Puerto Rico.

Despite these achievements and a considerable international effort, we have ignored what is the largest colonial area in the world today. This is a surprise to many and, once you look at it, our record of administration is even more disappointing.

The area to which I refer is that of the Pacific Trust Territory, better known as Micronesia. It comprises 2,141 islands of varying size, covering more than three million square miles of the Pacific. Superimposed over a map of the United States, the boundaries of Micronesia would extend from ocean to ocean.

The principal island groups are the Marshalls, the Carolines and the Marianas. They came into United States possession as

the result of military action in World War II and were entrusted to the care of this government by mandate of the United Nations at the end of the war.

The situation in Micronesia is fraught with promises, grand plans, failures and nothingness. The United States has been charged with promoting "the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants."

In the past 20 years or more I would say that our record has not come close to fulfilling this commitment. It was for this reason that I introduced S.J. Res. 96 providing for the establishment of a Commission on the Future Political Status of the Trust Territory of Pacific Islands.

It is time we took a serious look at the conditions that exist and again I want to repeat how glad I am that a sub-committee of this particular committee on Interior and Insular Affairs did take the time and did spend the energy to try and find out what the actual situation is which exists in this area at this time.

It is time also to determine the wishes of the Micronesians and to proceed to prepare to give these people the political status they would like.

In the more than 20 years of U.S. trusteeship little has been done in the way of economic development. Public utilities

roads and services have not been replaced to a level equal to pre-World War II under Japanese occupation.

The population of these islands has steadily increased while basic services have decreased. I believe the population of these islands is now very near 100,000. The conditions in Micronesia were dramatically pinpointed in June, 1961, by a UNN. mission which reported "considerable dissatisfaction and discontent" among the natives. This criticism was applied in most every field and I am glad your committee, Mr. Chairman, noted some progress had been made especially in the field of medicine.

Our government was stirred into action, but it was very short lived. In 1966 additional on-the-spot surveys were critical of the Territory's environmental sanitation. Laboratory services and medical personnel were inadequate. Problems were compounded in social and economic areas.

At the instigation of the Department of the Interior, the Administration, in mid-1966, announced an ambitious 5-year plan for \$172 million in capital investments alone, thanks to the parsimoniousness of the Congress to a smaller program over a three year period and in this respect I believe that the Congress has to share the responsibility for the lack of progress in the Trust Territory because we have never to my knowledge even agreed to the minimum amounts requested by the Department.

of the Interior to carry out programs which they advocated which would have bettered the lot of the people living there.

But as I have said, this \$172 million five year program was scaled down to a smaller program over a three-year period. The Peace Corps which only in recent years, and very recent years, has been dispatched to Micronesia will at a given time probably be a great source of help and hope to the people of the trust area.

The key to this program as in all programs is money, and that is where the Congress comes in. We know there are tremendous demands on the national budget, far more than we can fund at a level we might like. Now that there appears to be renewed interest in the problems of the island people of the Pacific, I hope that the Congress will give Micronesia the benefit of the doubt and provide sufficient funds for the Department of the Interior, not only to administer but to help improve conditions in this area.

Not only are funds required, but orderly planning is essential if we are to succeed and cast away the shadow that now is cast upon the reputation of the United States as an administering power.

The Commission which would be established by S.J. Res. 96 or any other resolution and frankly I see nothing which

should hold back the consideration of the resolution advocated by the President and the present administration introduced into the Senate by the distinguished Chairman of the full committee, Senator Jackson of Washington.

These commissions, any of them, this one in particular, could be the instrument to provide this commission and planning for the future of these islands.

Those of us who have been in this area in recent years know what great things have been done in American Samoa. There is no reason why we can't do the same for Micronesia even though the problems are more complex. There is a need for new schools, water and power plants, roads and other public services. There is considerable potential in the development of tourism and fishing.

We must take a closer look at our tariff policies with regard to importation of native handicrafts from Micronesia. We can move to clarify the ambiguous political situation of the Territory.

We need more funds but also these island people need competent guidance. This the proposed Commission can do. The United States has assumed a responsibility and we must meet these international and humanitarian responsibilities to the Trust Territory.

I need not address myself to this problem at any greater length because members of this committee have been in the areas less than six months ago and know far more about it than I do on the basis of this first-hand visit and the first-hand contacts and the amount of time that you spent in discussing all these matters with the various officials in the many island groups which you visited.

You have seen at first hand what is happening. You know what is needed. I hope that the subcommittee will be able to make the necessary recommendations to the full committee and that the Senate will be able to act on them in the very near future.

Thank you."

III. Speech delivered by Senator Amata Kabua President of the Senate, Congress of Micronesia August 1968, to the Congress of Micronesia

"As this session of Congress draws to a close, I feel a need to express some of my feelings and views to my colleagues, and to all who will listen, concerning the role this Congress is playing in the actual course of events in Micronesia today, and my hopes for the future.

It is all too evident, and has been brought up many times in this session, that the Micronesian Congress is apparently not taken seriously by the administration. Though it reflects the will of the people, its actual legislative powers are so curtailed as to seriously limit its effectiveness; its advice is seldom sought in major issues involving the present and future of the people it represents; administration officials appear before it in most cases totally unprepared to testify seriously, unable to give factual answers to questions involving their own jurisdictions, full of vain boasts of projects and plans that never materialize.

In effect, the attitude of the administration only reflects the attitude of the U.S. Government in general towards Micronesia as a whole, over the past 20 years. The proper administration of Micronesia has not been taken seriously by the U.S. Government.

With only a few exceptions, Micronesia has been subject to a succession of unskilled, unqualified, inept, disinterested administration personnel, hiding under the protection of the peculiar laws of U.S. Civil Service, many of the, according to the Americans themselves, rejects from other government posts; most of them interested only in the money they can save working out here. They have often patronized us to an offensive degree; they have promised us everything for the use of our islands, and they have given us nearly nothing. Our roads, according to American visitors themselves, are the worst in the world. Our hospitals exist only in the district centers, and are in most cases a disgrace. The public educational system given us is so bad as to be tragic. Economic help is nil, resources development non-existent. Housing, except for American personnel, is on a par with slum conditions. There is no electrification, except around the American houses in the district centers; no water systems except for use of Americans. Many of our outer islands see a field trip no more than a few times in a year.

If our islands were unproductive and useless to a foreign power, such neglect and disinterest might be understandable. But it is common knowledge that ours is perhaps some of the most strategic land in the Pacific, and for the U.S. a most important protection of the U.S. mainland. We have read in

U.S. magazines that the U.S. military has informed the U.S. State Department that Micronesia must be obtained at all cost, for its strategic value.

There is talk today that an alarmed America is now hastening to rectify its mistakes and to show some interest in the islands, because of their strategic value. What form this interest will take is of grave concern to all Micronesians, as it could very well mean the loss of our freedom, the destruction of our cultures, and the absorption of our race into an alien culture, leaving us only second class citizens in that culture.

Unfortunately, it has come to the point where it is difficult for the Micronesian to believe anything the administration says - everything smacks of the idle promises we have been listening to for the past 20 years. The result of this is that the Micronesian no longer takes the administration seriously.

To my fellow Micronesians I feel obliged to say here, that perhaps all this has actually had an effect for our own good. Had the administration shown interest out here, and developed the area with qualified specialist, it is possible that we would have gone on blithely to annexation, to become a part of that country helping us. That we have escaped that seduction, is, for Micronesia, a blessing.

Nevertheless, it is true that we, Micronesians, have been to some extent blinded and seduced by the desire for material goods brought in by foreigners; indeed, seduced and blinded to the extent that we are in danger of selling our freedom, and hence our culture and heritage to obtain them.

A brief review of world history will convince even the most hard-headed that the major and titanic struggle of all mankind since God first put him on earth, has been for freedom and liberty. And history shows that no man from the beginning of time has ever been happy or satisfied under a foreign master. Peoples must rule themselves. They must be the masters of their own destinies.

Many say that Micronesians cannot be free because we have no resources. The thinking Micronesian knows that is wrong. Our marine resources alone are so vast, that with capital to exploit them, we are assured of a wealthy economy. Whereas we have seen that capital to exploit these resources cannot be expected from the American Administration, it is known that it can be obtained, along with the necessary technical help, elsewhere in the world. Indeed, it could be obtained from the U.S. itself, were the islands free, and that country paid for her military bases, as she is obliged to do elsewhere in the world.

To give the lie to the argument that islanders cannot rule themselves, one has only to look at independent Nauru, now basking in the glory of freedom and equality with other nations.

We have all heard Americans state that Micronesians are too lazy and apathetic to make freedom work. Are these people not aware that we are the descendants of fearless men who set out across the great ocean in pursuit of freedom, who fought and survived the most fantastic adversities to settle our little strips of land thousands of miles from their starting point? That we are grandsons of great warriors who fought off the invasion of our islands, until their spirit was finally broken by foreign diseases and barbarities that reduced them to a handful of people?

Pause.....

The question we must all consider now, that we must take back to our people in our islands, is this: Do we want the final destruction of our Micronesian heritage by being absorbed by a foreign culture? Do we want to continue to be ruled by a disinterested and inept foreign administration in our islands? Or do we want to stand up in equality with other nations of the world as free men, guiding our own destiny? Is our spirit too far broken to again brave adversities as our fathers did, and set out on the stormy sea of world politics in search of freedom, which is the heritage of all men?

To my fellow Micronesians I say: Our spirit is still alive! Let us organize. Let us form a Federation of Micronesians to

do away with the disunity that hampers our efforts. Let us study seriously our future. Let us feel pride in our culture and heritage. Let us inform our people. Let us go back to our islands with the serious intent of educating our people to what losing our cultures and our freedom will mean to us and to future generations. We must point out to them the examples of the Hawaiian who lost his land, and is looked upon by his Anglo-Saxon conqueror as little more than a professional entertainer; of the American Indian living in squalor on his reservations; of the American Negro living in his ghetto; of the Puerto Rican in his slum. Do we want to be second class citizens too?

These questions are of vital importance to us. At stake is our future and the future of our children. Let us be worthy of our forefathers. The time is drawing close when we must make our choice.

Let us not fear a struggle. Freedom is worth it."

IV. Importance of Micronesia to the United States

A. Defense

The Islands of Micronesia are immensely important to the defense posture of the United States and particularly in its interest and influence in Asia and the Pacific. Some of these Islands are presently actively involved in our missile range system and others will be needed to meet the future defense requirements of this Nation. It is just as essential that the balance of the Islands of Micronesia must be denied use of by any foreign power.

B. Oceanography

The recognition of the future potential of oceanography has only begun. The Islands of Micronesia and their surrounding waters offer a large and unique area for oceanographic investigation. As our knowledge and technology increase, the waters of the Trust Territories will play a significant part in our oceanographic future: farming under the sea, mining the minerals of the ocean and our search for petroleum below the ocean floor.

C. Tourism

The Islands of Micronesia offer great opportunities for the development of an American tourist industry, the presence

of which would have a positive effect on the U.S. dollar flow in contrast to American tourists visiting Asia, Australia and other Pacific areas.

The Territories simultaneously could also be developed into an ideal tourist mecca for the Japanese which would assist the dollar flow into the United States.

D. United Nations Position

As long as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands maintains its status in the United Nations, the actions of the United States in the Pacific can always become a point of agitation to our Foreign Policy and give technical justification to members of the United Nations to criticize the United States Pacific policies at this World Council.

The people of Micronesia will be the only Trust Area which will have an opportunity to vote on a permanent association with the United States. It would be of great pride for this country if the result of the plebiscite tentatively to be held in 1972, the results of this free expression of the Micronesians, would show an overwhelming vote of the Islanders in favor of joining the United States and becoming citizens of this nation.

V. Growth of the Problems

A. Recent History

Following World War II, the Japanese mandated islands of the Pacific were occupied by the Military Forces of the United States and during this time, essentially all commercial endeavors and agricultural operations in the Trust Territory were stopped. All ties to Japan were cut.

There was a long period when this area of the Pacific was viewed by some people involved in administration of these Trust Islands, as an archaeological museum to be saved and preserved at their then level of advancement.

However, under the United States administration, we have taken steps to educate and improve the health facilities of the people of this area. We have also set about the policy of preparing these people for self-government. Education and the preparation for the self-government are inconsistent with the concept of status quo.

In 1964, the United States, through its Department of Interior, authorized the formation of the Congress of Micronesia and set out the rules and authority for this representative body of Islanders. It also appointed to Micronesia a very respected and capable High Commissioner who has deep feelings about the part that the Micronesians should play in the twentieth century. Through this man's efforts, many improvements have

been made in transportation, health and education.

Substantial increases for the budgets in this area have been approved and made available for the progress of the Islanders. However, with the High Commissioner's time so devoted to problems concerning the relationship of the Trust Territory with the Department of Interior, Office of Territories, the administrative demands and the new development projects, it has been impossible for him to devote the time necessary to become acquainted with the people of all the Districts and to build a close rapport with the leadership of Micronesia.

In addition, there is the problem of separation of powers between the executive branch, the High Commissioner, and the legislative branch, the Congress of Micronesia. In maintaining the separation of power, a great deal of mutual confidence which would normally be built between individuals fighting a common problem is presently lacking.

B. Peace Corps

For the past two years the Peace Corps has been very active in Micronesia. The second largest Peace Corps contingent is operating there with approximately six hundred members. These young, energetic, educated Americans are spread throughout the Trust Territory and have exerted a great influence upon these people as to their place in the world, their rights and that

they should take aggressive steps in developing their economic and political future.

This political awareness that has advanced far ahead of our congressional actions and policy changes has acted to turn some of the Micronesians from seeking a permanent association with the United States to viewing the possibility of independence.

C. Political Status Commission

Soon after the Congress of Micronesia was formed under the Secretary of Interior's direction, it authorized the formation of a Future Political Status Commission made up of members of both Houses of the Congress. It was the purpose of this Future Political Status Commission to discuss, review and to recommend to the Congress of Micronesia the choices which would appear on the plebiscite and to advise and educate the people of Micronesia in making their choice for a permanent political status of this Territory of the United States.

The Congress of Micronesia has requested of the President of the United States that a similar commission be set up of American advisors to work with them and help them in determining what their future choices would be. The President, acting upon this request, sent a message to both Houses of the Congress of the United States asking that such a commission be formed and that it include members of both the Senate and House. Action

by the Senate committee approved the formation of this commission. However, for unknown reasons, this American counterpart to the Micronesian Political Status Commission has not been formed and present indications are that the necessary legislation will not pass the Interior Committee of the United States House of Representatives. This lack of response from the Congress of the United States to the Political Status Commission concept, has caused the members of the Congress of Micronesia to view more critically the attitudes of the United States toward the people of the Trust Territory. To reopen this issue at the present time would be ineffective in establishing constructive cooperation between the Congress of the United States and the Congress of Micronesia.

VI. Recent Activities of the Congress of Micronesia

January 13 thru 27, 1969

A. Election of Senator Amata Kabua as President of the Senate of the Congress of Micronesia. This election by the members of the Senate of Micronesia places Senator Kabua in the most authoritative position in the Congress of Micronesia and to some degree voices the Senate's support of Senator Kabua's position as stated in his closing speech of the Fourth Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia, August, 1968.

B. The Congress of Micronesia invited to this session the President of Nauru, Hammer DeRoburt. President DeRoburt is the Chief of State of the newly independent Pacific island nation of Nauru and a personal friend of Senator Kabua.

C. The Congress of Micronesia also invited Professor James W. Davidson, professor of Pacific History from the Australian National University to meet with the Congress of Micronesia. In the past Professor Davidson has acted as an advisor to the leaders of Nauru in setting up their government and assisting in the formation of their constitution. He was also involved with the formation of Western Samoa and Cook Islands governmental structure after they ceased to be Trust Territories of New Zealand.

VII. Recommended Presidential Action

The President should express to his key department heads (Secretary of State, Secretary of Interior, and Secretary of Defense) and Congressional leaders his position concerning the future of Micronesia as an Independent Nation or as a Territory of the United States.

If the President is willing to see Micronesia cut its ties with the United States and take its place among the turbulent and under-developed nations of Asia, Africa and the Middle East (most of which were Trust areas following World War II), then we should continue our past policies in Micronesia and plan for a plebiscite in the near future.

If, however, the President is desirous of building a strong bond of friendship and economic ties with the Islanders of the Pacific which will lead in the future to a permanent association with the United States. The President should send his representatives to Micronesia to discuss the proper policy changes necessary to accomplish these ends.

Decisions affecting the economic, social and political future of the people of Micronesia can only be properly received by the islanders when these decisions are the results of discussions in which their leaders are allowed to participate.

If it is the decision of the President that the United States should maintain a strong interest in Asia and permanent

naval and air superiority in the Pacific then the leaders of Micronesia should not be misled into believing that an independant Micronesia is a choice available to them. This should be done informally yet straight forward.

The President's representatives returning from a Micronesian conference should aim at recommending the necessary policy changes in our relationship with the Trust Territories which will directly influence the outcome of a plebiscite which would lead this area toward Territorial or Commonwealth Status with the ultimate future possibility of being admitted as a State in the Union.

The President should delay the appointment of a new High Commissioner and Deputy High Commissioner until after his representatives have had an opportunity to present to him and his department heads their recommendation on a new United States policy in Micronesia.

SOME OF THE TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED WITH LEADERS OF MICRONESIA
BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

I. Micronesian Involvement in Political Parties of the United States

Micronesian leaders should be invited to participate in the political activities of our two major parties. They should be invited to take their place along with the delegates from the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Canal Zone.

II. United States Tariff Barriers to Micronesian Products

All United States tariff restrictions on products originating from Micronesia should be revised along the lines of the present import regulations and duties which are imposed on Guamanian products coming into the United States.

III. Micronesian Students

All Micronesian students who are receiving their education in the United States should be given the same privileges and assistance as students from any other Territory of the United States. They should in no way be considered as foreign students.

IV. The Appointment of High Commissioner of the Trust Territories

The position as High Commissioner of the Trust Territories, with veto power over the Congress of Micronesia, should be a Presidential appointment which would involve the recommendations

of the Congress of Micronesia, as well as confirmation by the Senate of the United States.

V. Allocation of Funds for Public Services in Micronesia

All Funds designated by the Congress of the United States and the Department of Interior for public services, schools, health, police protection, electric power, water and sewerage system, etc. should be funded to the treasury of Micronesia for allocation and the determining of priorities by the Congress of Micronesia. The Congress of Micronesia jointly with the High Commissioner would annually be required to review their expenditure of these funds for the previous years to the appropriate congressional committees and to the Secretary of Interior.

VI. Land Needed by the Department of Defense to Insure the Adequate Security of the Islands of Micronesia

All military retention land should either be released to the Trust Territory government for future development or converted to long term leases. The annual payments for these leases should be made to the treasury of Micronesia for use by the Congress of Micronesia (such lease payments will, of course, be considered when setting new budgets for Micronesia by the House and Senate Committees of the United States Congress).

VII. Micronesians Serving in the United States Armed Forces

Micronesian citizens desiring to serve in the military of

the United States should be given this opportunity direct. During and upon completion of their tour of duty in the armed services for the United States, they should be entitled to all special benefits which are allowed military personnel and veterans who are citizens of other U.S. Territories.

VIII. Economic Future of Micronesia

The Secretary of Interior should form a special committee made up of outstanding business and financial leaders of the United States to advise the Congress of Micronesia and the High Commissioner on steps which can be taken to rapidly rebuild the economy of the territory. They should also make recommendations for the necessary steps to be taken to assist in the future financing of territorial government, land reform, taxation, loans, etc.

IX. Double Pay Standards in Micronesia

The High Commissioner should be directed to seek and initiate an immediate solution to the problem of the double pay standards which presently exist between employees of the Trust Territory government of U.S. nationality and those of Micronesian birth.

X. U. S. Civil Service in Micronesia

The High Commissioner in counsel with members of the Congress of Micronesia should review the past policies of the United States Civil Service in Micronesia and should make recommendations

to the Secretary of Interior which would make available to these Trust Islands in the Pacific the necessary talent and experience which is available in the United States to administer and train these islanders in their future role as citizen's and government employees of a permanent Territory of the United States.

SOME OF THE TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED WITH THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
AND CABINET SECRETARIES BY REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

I. Allocation of Funds Which Would be concerned with the Military
Posture of Micronesia

All funds for the construction and maintenance of major roads, air fields, harbors, and communication facilities should be handled directly by the High Commissioner and his staff (which should include a resident representative of the Department of Defense of Admiral rank).

II. The Abolishment of Certain Forms of Economic Slavery Still Prevalent in some Micronesian Traditional Societies

The High Commissioner should be directed to stop all forms of economic slavery which manifest itself in substantial material tribute paid to traditional chiefs in certain areas of the territory.

III. Special White House Staff Position to be Formed with the Responsibility of Micronesia

The President should provide a position on the White House staff with the special responsibilities of Micronesia. This position on the White House staff could assist coordinating activities between Department of State, Department of Interior,

Department of Defense, the Senate and the House of the United States, the Peace Corps of the United States and any other agencies involved in the Territory. This staff position would work closely with the High Commissioner in expediting the solutions to questions and problems which will arise outside of his normal chain of command, through the office of Territories and the Department of Interior.

IV. Micronesian Court System

The President should take steps to bring to the attention of the Department of Justice. The Court system and laws of Micronesia are not subject to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States or to the Constitution of the United States and that they should take the necessary steps which would result in the court system of Micronesia being operated along similar guide lines of Courts in other U.S. Territories.

V. Representative on United Nations Trusteeship Council

The President and the Secretary of State should consider the feasibility of appointing a Micronesian to the position of United States representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. (There are in Micronesia well educated, pro-American islanders who could very capably represent the United States at this Trusteeship Council).