

Mr. DENNEY. What is the population of Guam now?

Mr. WON PAT. You know, surprisingly, since the crisis in Vietnam, now it is over 100,000. Out of that 100,000 is 30 percent comprised of the military, their dependents, and the civil service personnel.

Mr. DENNEY. Is the city of Agana today completely built up again?

Mr. WON PAT. No, sir.

Mr. DENNEY. When I went in there, there was one building standing.

Mr. WON PAT. That is right.

Mr. DENNEY. Just one.

Mr. WON PAT. I know that our Armed Forces had to knock down everything in order to get rid of the Japs, because they were pretty well entrenched.

Mr. DENNEY. At one time it was a city of about 90,000 before the war, was it not?

Mr. WON PAT. Yes, I read, according to the writings of some historians, even when the Spaniards came to Guam, they have over 50,000 people. But what happened, many of them brought in some Western diseases and practically all of the inhabitants were wiped out.

Mr. DENNEY. It is a pleasure for us to have you here today and give us this story on the needs of the island of Guam, and I heartily support you.

Mr. WON PAT. Thank you very much, sir.

I will be very happy to answer any more questions if you wish; otherwise, I am very grateful for the opportunity of presenting our case, and again thank you for your graciousness, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Denney.

Mr. DENNEY. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Pat's statement be included in the record at this point.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Without objection, so ordered.

Mr. WON PAT. Thank you.

(The prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF ANTONIO B. WON PAT, GUAM'S REPRESENTATIVE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE, IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 16994 AND H.R. 17134, JUNE 5, 1968

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Subcommittee: I am Antonio B. Won Pat, the elected representative of the people of Guam in Washington, D.C. On behalf of Guam's people, all of whom are, as you know, American citizens, I want to thank you Mr. Chairman for your courtesy in hearing me today. I bring the warmest wishes of my people to you and to the members of the Subcommittee.

Let me begin with a brief description of Guam and some of its background.

Guam, the largest of the Mariana Islands, is the westernmost territory of the United States. Discovered by Magellan in 1521, it was ceded to the U.S. in 1898 as a result of the Spanish-American War. It is located 5,200 miles from San Francisco—1,350 miles south of Japan and about 1,500 miles east of the Philippines. Since the days of Magellan, Guam has been the crossroads of the Pacific and is now America's bastion of defense in the Western Pacific. In this strategic location, Guam also serves as America's showcase of democracy at the edge of the "bamboo curtain". Guamanians have been citizens of the United States since the passage of the Guam Organic Act in 1950.

As you know, we have a most serious highway problem on Guam. Our main highways were built after World War II and have been in operation jointly serving both civilian and military traffic. The pre-war highways, such as they were, were virtually wiped out by the Japanese invasion and our subsequent liberation by the United States military forces.