...er cent increase ...nals agree that total. The estimables, roughly 14 product. At the 2-billion Trans-...d'l

...Y BAN CARS ...UTED SPOTS

...s Move May Be ... in Manhattan ...anger Periods

...AVID BIRD

Air Pollution Commissioner said yesterday autos and trucks to be banned at such places as ...re, Herald Square ...street because carbon levels were ap... danger point.

...missioner, Austin N. ...he idea of banning ...ctively followed a ...gh" in understanding ...dem after a series ...easurements.

...urements showed, said, that carbon ...llution is not per... city but is a prob... certain times and

...ember, Commis... suggested that ...t have to be re... Manhattan ...reliminary calcula... on estimates of ...ned by vehicles in

...a five measuring ...been taking read... on monoxide levels the danger spots. ...ns have measured ... at Times Square ...Square, at 110 East ...and at the corner ...d Church Streets, ...ce Park Avenue ...eet.

...ner Heller said in ...at his surveys had ...about 50 per cent ...icles passing the ...study were taxi...

...n Page 36, Column 4

...e Giants and Jets

...otal of 125,687 fans ...w York's two pro ...other ... fans here ... Stadium, ...e ... upset the ...gers, 38-34. At ...

...n Page 60

...than insuring the integrity of the procurement system," Mr. Morris said.

"We can't knowingly tolerate abuses of the kind Congressman Pike has pointed out."

Hearings May Be Held

The whole matter may be taken up soon in hearings before the House Armed Services Subcommittee for Special Investigations, headed by Representative Porter Hardy Jr., Democrat of Virginia.

Mr. Morris said that the problem was centered on the so-called "small purchases" category of military procurement, accounting for eight million individual purchases averaging about $230 an order.

"Even if we were 99 per cent perfect in handling these small purchases," he said, "we would still make 80,000 mistakes a year. Mr. Pike, with the assistance of the Government Accounting Office, uncovered 18 mistakes. But we cannot allow these flagrant overcharges to take place."

Twelve of the 18 cases cited by Mr. Pike — amounting to $34,059 of the $34,329 total—

Continued on Page 12, Column 6

9,600 Families in Chihuahua Granted 2.5 Million Acres Under Reform Program

By HENRY GINIGER

Special to The New York Times

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Oct. 29—The Mexican Revolution of 1910, with its promise of agrarian reform, came belatedly to Mexico's biggest state today.

In a movie theater in this capital of Chihuahua State, President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz gave land titles for more than 2.5 million acres to 9,600 peasant families. It was officially described as the biggest single distribution of land in Mexico, which has been the pioneer in land reform in Latin America.

The slight, bespectacled President came here with the prestige of having recovered, just 24 hours before, 437 acres of territory from the United States that Mexico had claimed for more than a century. Mr. Díaz Ordaz received the land, an area known as El Chamizal, from President Johnson in a

Continued on Page 38, Column 4

By EDWARD COWAN

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Oct. 29—Expo 67, the world's fair that drew millions of visitors and gave Canada a new measure of self-esteem, ended today with a fireworks display symbolizing success and glory.

"Every one of the more than 50 millions of people who have moved across these grounds has become more conscious of our global neighborhood and of the fact that every man on this planet is linked to every other man," said Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson.

Expo, he continued, "has also made Canadians more conscious of our capacities and our potential as we have seen them mirrored in the appreciation of our many visitors from other countries."

The 221,554 people who came to the fair site today before the early closing of the gates at 2 P.M. lifted the cumulative attendance since Expo opened on April 27 to 50,306,648.

That set a record for a one-

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Allies Repulse 1,000 of Foe Near Cambodian Border —2 U.S. Jets Downed

Special to The New York Times

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Oct. 29—United States and South Vietnamese troops killed 106 Vietcong regular troops in a force of about 1,000 who attacked two camps and a compound north of Saigon today.

One American soldier was reported killed and nine wounded. South Vietnamese casualties were described as light.

Meanwhile, an Air Force spokesman announced that two more United States planes had been shot down in North Vietnam, raising the total lost in the North to 722.

Both planes were Air Force F-105 Thunderchiefs. Both pilots were listed as missing in action. The spokesman added that 16 American planes were shot down in North Vietnam during last week, equaling the record number of losses in a single week set in August.

The fighting north of Saigon

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Both Anthems Pla...

A South Vietnamese band played "The Star S... Banner" and "Thanh N... Khuc". C'Call to the ... the South Vietnamese anthem, as Mr. Humph... Premier Ky stood side ... on a platform guar... American and South ...mese troops.

Mr. Humphrey and ... were then whisked d... to the new American ... by helicopter, bypass... seemingly unregulated street traffic, where m... defer only to buses a... stop for nothing.

[After an overnig... Vice President Hu... briefly visited the ... Delta and presented ... Heart medals to 10 w... Servicemen, United P... ternational reported.]

Fighter-Plane Esc...

Security arrangem... the Vice President's ... been strict. Three ... fighter planes escorte... jet, Air Force 2, in... nam.

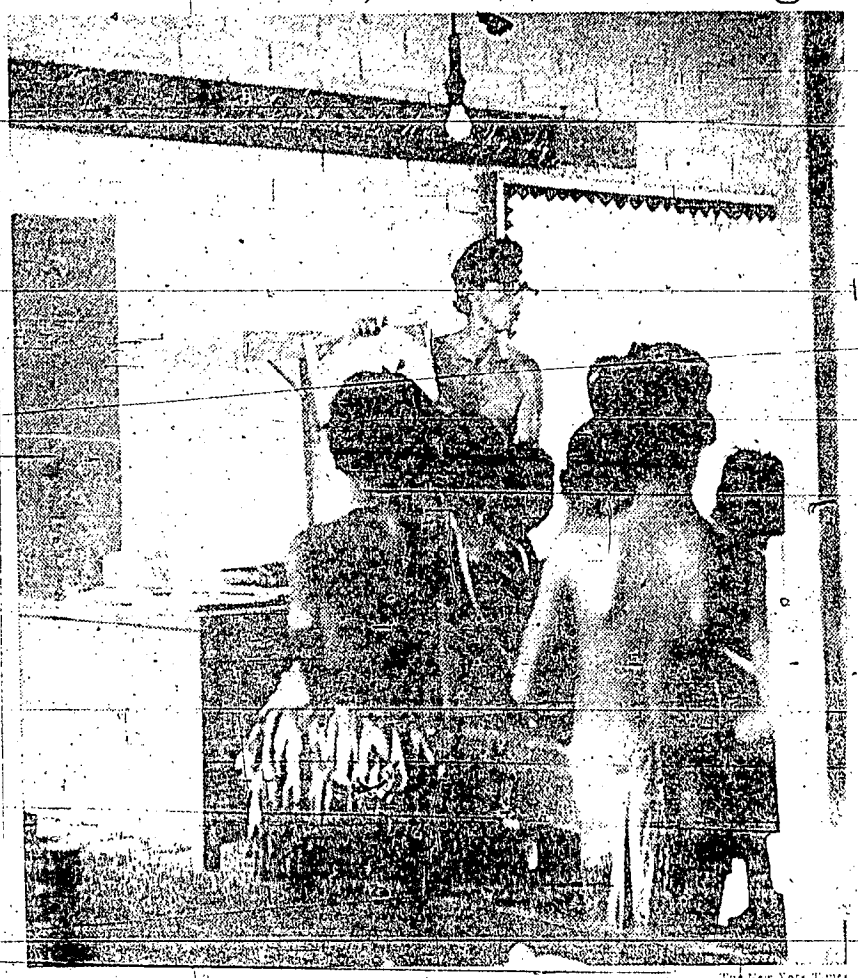
Two American soldi... jeep armed with a mac... escorted Air Force ... the runway to the ... racing across the ... while the soldier in the ... ger seat trained the ... gun straight ahead.

Mr. Humphrey will ... eral parts of the Vi... countryside during ... three days. The locat... being kept secret.

The Hanoi radio ... last week what seemed ... officials here to be a ...

Continued on Page 8, ...

Micronesia: 2,141 Islands Forgotten by U.S.



Nancy Mortenson of the Peace Corps teaching English in Yap Islands of the Trust Territory

The New York Times

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special to The New York Times

SAIPAN, Marianas Islands—Leaders among the more than 90,000 Micronesians under United States rule are demonstrating growing disenchantment with the American administration of the United Nations trusteeship.

Peace Corps workers and other Americans—officials as well as visitors—also voice concern at the conditions they find in the great belt of islands in the mid-Pacific.

Micronesia means "small islands." There are 2,141 of them, flecks of green in an azure sea, in a broad belt about 2,400 miles from east to west and more than 1,000 miles northward from the Equator.

"Volunteers fresh out of school arrive out here believing in the American dream of the good life and are shocked to find that the dream is far from reality in the Trust Territory," said James Schmitt of Aurora, Ind., director of the Peace Corps in the Palau district of the Western Caroline Islands.

Many in the islands have also expressed fears that stringent economies ordered by President Johnson in all Federal departments are jeopardizing long awaited improvement projects and may dissipate the more hopeful atmosphere induced by the appearance of a new High

Continued on Page 38, Column 1

Fever Forces ... To Miss Cere...

By ROBERT C. D...

Special to The New York ...

ROME, Oct. 29—P... VI suffered a sudden aggravation of his ill... night.

The development ca... of concern over a tv... mony in St. Peter's today for the canoniza... new French saint and ... monial closing of the ... man Catholic Synod of ... Prof. Mario Fonta... Pontiff's physician, w... to the Vatican during ... and found his patient ... ver, which was said in ... circles to have been ... 100 degrees Fahrenhe...

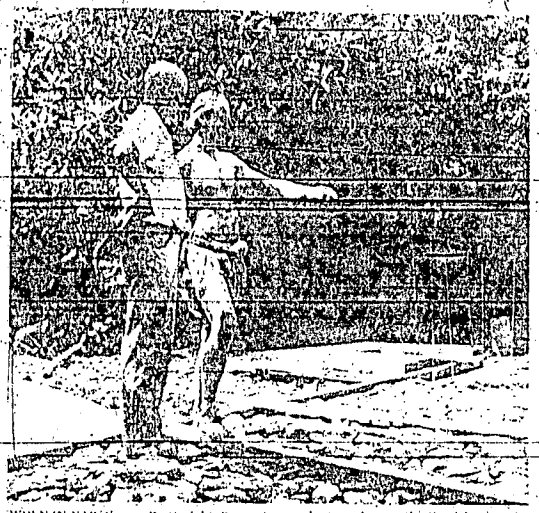
A medical bulletin, ... morning, said:

"His Holiness, hav... a rather restless nigh... of the insurgence of a ...

Continued on Page 11, ...

Oct 30, 1967 1:7

Micronesia: Disenchantment Is Growing in the Pacific Islands Ruled by the U.S.



WHEN IN YAP, George Hartt, right, Peace Corps volunteer, does as the Yap Islanders do. He is explaining progress on a climb he is building to a visitor from the Yap capital.

"BEAUTIFUL SCRAP HEAP," was the reaction of an official to some of the ramshackle towns on the islands. This is a typical tin and thatch group of huts on Weno Island, Truk.

The New York Times (by Bill Hartnett)

SHE BY SHE, the flag of the U.N., which granted the Trusteeship, and the American flag on Yap High School.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

Commissioner, William Rafael Fanbul, a native of Ponape, and the mayor of Koror, of Palau, a young Peace Corps volunteer.

President Johnson has also stated that a plebiscite be held by 1972 to determine the islands' future, and he is supporting legislation to establish a preparatory commission. The Congress of Micronesia, a legislature with limited powers, has set up its own study group to the question of quite a wide spread convenient among islanders that 1972 is far too early for a vote on whether to be associated with the United States or to be independent.

Americans and Micronesians alike traveled on a six-month long tour of 4,000 miles to more than seven dozen islands, in all six administrative districts of the far flung Trust Territory, believe that there has been too little concern in the United States for an area considered vital to national security.

Administration Scored

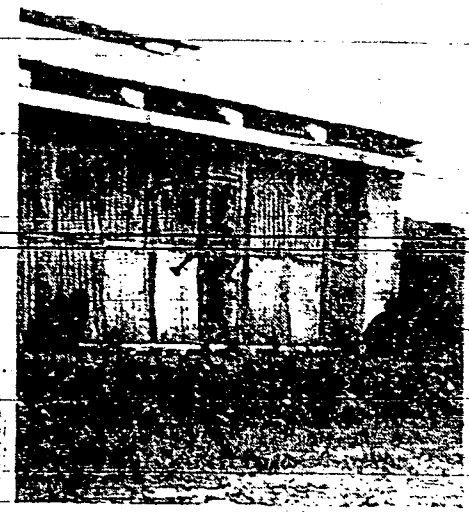
Critics in Micronesia compare the United States administration unfavorably with the Japanese rule. The Japanese had the Micronesian Government that I observed and studied in the United States," said Anatar Siddayo, the political leader of the Marshall Islands. He was elected to the Congress of Micronesia.

During an ocean expanse as big as the continental United States, the Islands of Micronesia add up to only 700 square miles of land, about half the area of Rhode Island. Only 96 are inhabited permanently.

The Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, are typical atolls. Hat, sandy coral coppices, covered with palm trees, atop a long of coral where a volcano once erupted, it is believed, has sunk deep beneath the sea. On most of the atolls, a lagoon, like nearly all the Marshall Island

WHEN IN YAP, George Brett, right, Peace Corps volunteer, does as the Yap islanders do. He is explaining progress on a clinic he is building to a visitor from the Yap capital.

'BEAUTIFUL SCRAP HEAP,' was the reaction of an official to some of the ramshackle towns on the islands. This is a typical tin and thatch group of huts on Wom[illegible] Island, Truk.



SIDE BY SIDE—the flag of the U.N., which granted the trusteeship, and the American flag on Yap High School.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

Commissioner, William R. Norwood of Honolulu, and the infusion of hundreds of eager young Peace Corps volunteers.

President Johnson has also urged that a plebiscite be held by 1972 to determine the islands' future, and he is supporting legislation to establish a preparatory commission. The Congress of Micronesia, a legislature with limited powers, has set up its own study group on the question despite a widespread conviction among islanders that 1972 is far too early for a vote on whether to be associated with the United States or to be independent.

Americans and Micronesians, interviewed in a month-long tour of 4,000 miles to more than two dozen islands in all six administrative districts of the far-flung Trust Territory, believe that there has been too little concern in the United States for an area considered vital to national security.

Administration Scored

Older Micronesians compare the United States administration unfavorably with the prewar Japanese rule. "This is not the American Government that I observed and studied in the United States," said Amata Kabua, the political leader of the Marshall Islands. He was educated in Hawaii and is a member of the Congress of Micronesia.

Dotting an ocean expanse as big as the continental United States, the islands of Micronesia add up to only 700 square miles of land, about half the area of Rhode Island. Only 96 are inhabited permanently.

Some, like nearly all the Marshall Islands, are typical atolls: flat, sandy outcroppings covered with palm trees, atop a ring of coral where a volcanic crater, it is believed, has sunk beneath the sea. On most of [illegible]

[illegible] a boy standing on [illegible] beach with a baseball bat could [illegible] hit a fly ball to the opposite shore.

In contrast, the high islands of the Marianas and the Carolines rise a thousand [illegible] feet or more in volcanic peaks cloaked with dense rain forests.

The islands have been held in turn by Spain, Germany, Japan and the United States. Much of the area was a scene of crucial action in the Pacific phase of World War II.

In 1947, at the request of the United States, the United Nations designated Micronesia a [illegible] strategic trusteeship, the only one in the world.

This means that the administering power is entitled to use the islands for military purposes. The United States has exercised the right with nuclear tests at Bikini and current antimissile operations at Kwajalein, both atolls in the Marshall Islands.

The Central Intelligence Agency used part of Saipan [illegible] from 1953 to 1962 to train Chinese Nationalist guerrillas. The well-built administrative and housing structures [illegible] now called Capitol Hill, became Trust Territory headquarters when the agency departed.

In contrast, the district administrative centers, at Saipan for the Marianas, Koror and Yap for the Western Carolines, Truk and Ponape for the Eastern Carolines and Majuro for the Marshall Islands, present depressing vistas of rusting Quonset huts and other dilapidated buildings of corrugated metal, abandoned by the armed forces as they left the scene many years ago.

"The most beautiful scrap heap in the world," said [illegible] an official recently arrived at Koror, in describing his initial reaction to the ramshackle tin towns that disfigure some of the most spectacular island lands on earth.

American officials acknowledge that another major blotch [illegible] the lack of [illegible] is attributed to budget limitations.

[illegible] exceptionally said Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, whose department is responsible for the islands; roads in the Trust Territory are generally deplorable, yet health services are at the mercy of [illegible] our essential programs of education, health and economic development are clearly dependent upon an adequate road system.

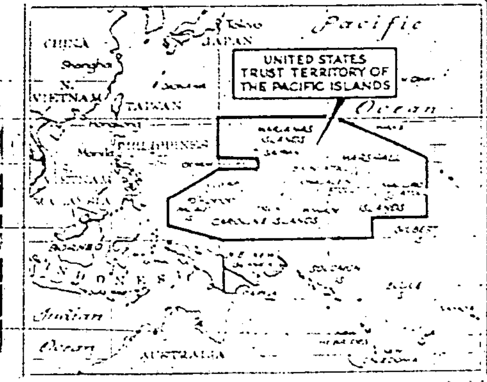
Engineers in the Trust Territory have estimated that the cost of resurfacing major roads would be recovered every four years in the saving on vehicle maintenance and replacement.

In the Yap Islands, usually described as primitive because most villagers prefer their traditional loin cloths or grass skirts to western garb, the [illegible] are among the best in the Trust Territory, because the [illegible]

[illegible] of a six-passenger Cessna with a 1,300-mile range that can [illegible] and take off on short airstrips. He plans to use it for medical work in the isolated islands.

"The dentists who serve the outer islands of the Yap district [illegible] assistant district administrator of the Marshall [illegible] and a retired naval officer. "Many teeth could have been saved if there had been more time."

Pending a new [illegible] now under [illegible] the plane travel in the Trust Territory is limited to two [illegible]



NEW COMMISSIONER AND HIS TERRITO[illegible] about that of U.S. with land-area half that of Rhode Island. Of the 2,1[illegible] islands, 96 are permanently inhabited.

[illegible] of Rochester, N. Y. Yapese maintain them themselves with equipment borrowed from the Government.

Sea transportation, in islands dependent upon ships, is so sparse that the Congress of Micronesia petitioned the Government this year to invite a Japanese line to serve the area.

Movements of private commercial ships that run errands for the Trust Territory Government, in return for a subsidy, are heavily influenced by the hard economic necessity of loading and unloading as quickly as possible in island ports.

[illegible] World War II vintage and two SA-16 Albatross amphibians. The SA-16's are kept in service because only a few of the islands have usable landing strips. Under the Japanese, the area was dotted with military [illegible] allowed to revert to [illegible]

A German Protestant [illegible] who was once a pilot in the Luftwaffe plans [illegible] what may become an [illegible]

The Rev. Edmund Kalau, pastor of the [illegible] at Yap, is awaiting the delivery

Congress had never appropriated more than about $6-million a year until the Kennedy Administration in 1961 approved $17.5-million. Under President Johnson the figure was increased to $35-million.

But Congress has never approved [illegible] the Administration program for spending $172-million on capital improvements — roads and other permanent construction — over a five-year period that was to start this year.

The appropriation for the current fiscal year was held to $23.5-million, and President Johnson's recent [illegible] construction and [illegible] Federal departments has affected about $8-million of the total budget—"an [illegible] for planning," said Deputy High Commissioner Martin Mangan.

Peace Corps Raises Hope

Among the projects listed for postponement under the austerity program are a territorial vocational school. The lack of the school has been criticized by United Nations inspectors and others as a glaring omission in preparing the Micronesians to be more self-reliant.

Other programs presumably delayed are two new hospitals to replace the substandard [illegible] centers on Ponape Island and Moen Island, Truk.

New power plants and other machinery to replace hand-me-down equipment, in many cases discarded by the military as worn out, may remain on [illegible]

But the year-old work of the Peace Corps, now 550 strong and soon to reach 700, has brought new hope to the islanders.

"The United States had done nothing on this island before the Peace Corps came," said [illegible]

Volunteers are serving on [illegible] inhabited islands, mostly living [illegible] with [illegible]

"They are the only Americans who eat in native [illegible]," a [illegible] anthropologist from Seattle [illegible]

They are also [illegible] who can [illegible]

[illegible] Peace Corps volunteers [illegible] involved in virtually every aspect of Micronesian [illegible]

Tom Brunt, a [illegible] architect from Philadelphia, has nearly completed a coral block [illegible] on [illegible] Island, Truk, that [illegible] known as the [illegible] building project using local materials in an imaginative way suited to the tropical surroundings.

Donald T. Bliss Jr., who plans to join a Manhattan law firm when his Peace Corps term is up, remarked that "New York will be anticlimactic" after two years of tutoring Micronesians in [illegible] lawyers of Ponape in the [illegible] of a Trust Territory [illegible]

A couple of [illegible] the young lawyer works, [illegible] coaching a volleyball team

while his wife, Peggy, taught children from Kapingamarangi, a Polynesian island with a different language, how to speak Ponapean.

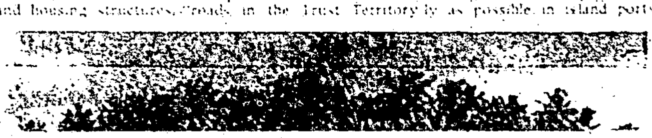
The largest number of Peace Corps volunteers are English-language instructors, but they are found working also as nurses, X-ray technicians, civil engineers, radio operators, surveyors, recreation directors, business specialists and in community development activities [illegible]

Peace Corpsmen who came to the Trust Territory from stations in newly independent [illegible] of Africa and Asia were astonished to find the Micronesians almost totally lacking in the fervent nationalism seen in other peoples brought under colonialism.

'We Will Be Ready'

"We will be ready for a plebiscite on our future status only after the islands have become more developed," said Thomas Remengesau, the Assistant District Administrator in Koror, capital of his native Palau Islands.

"We should remain a trust [illegible] all six districts [illegible] on a common destiny, which may take 10 or more years," said Petrus Mailo, a hereditary chief and leading politician and businessman of Truk.

Francis Nuuan, who represents his native Yap in the Micronesian Senate, laughed when asked about the general reaction to President Johnson's proposal for a plebiscite by 1972.

"Only the few Micronesians who can read English are even aware of such things," he said.