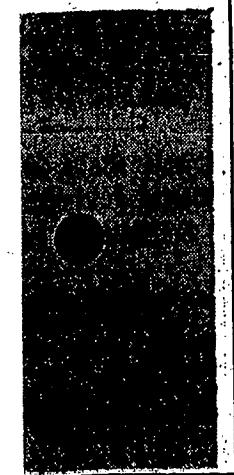


nt the ten worlds of
The mystic passed
way to the perfect
ist world. The con-
ough all ten worlds
cting band of yellow
in white and yellow
Cartier. Order by



er
each/London Ltd./Paris S.A.



Micronesian Aides, in Saipan, Plan Future

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special to The New York Times

CHALAN KANOVA, Saipan, May 9—Nearly 200 elected legislators and other leaders from Guam and the myriad islands and atolls of Micronesia have been meeting here this week to discuss the common political and economic problems of the widely scattered Pacific dependencies of the United States.

The gathering, called the Pacific Conference of Legislators, is regarded by American officials as a significant step in the evolution of the islands toward their goal of self-government.

"We are entering a new era—it is a new ball game," Vicente N. Santos, President of the Mariana Islands Legislature and conference host, told the delegates at a luncheon meeting today.

Other delegates in the air-conditioned dining room of the Royal Taqa Hotel, a new tourist resort named for a Micronesian Paul Bunyan, had come from islands dotting an area of three million square miles, the size of the continental United States.

Some had come more than 2,000 miles from the Marshalls, a former German trading stronghold now known for American atomic experiments and missile testing. Others were from Ponape, in the Senyavin group, site of the mysterious stone ruins believed to be from a lost civilization; from Palau and Truk, once great Japanese naval bases, and from Yap, where eight-foot stone disks are used as money.

'Free Association' With U.S.

The Future Political Status Commission of the Congress of Micronesia, the latter an all island legislative body with limited powers, has recommended that Micronesia be made a self-governing state in "free association" with the United States, approximately like the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

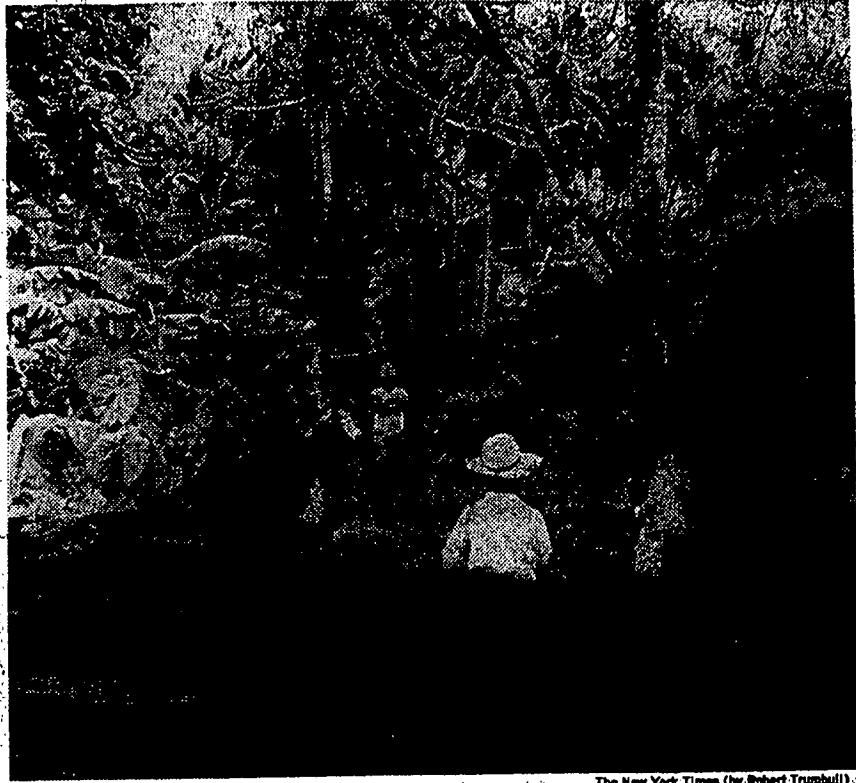
The alternative suggested by the commission was independence.

How ready are the Micronesians, after long colonial rule—first by Spain, then by Germany, Japan and the United States—for self-government?

"Self-government is a perfectly possible proposition," said Neiman Craley, Assistant High Commissioner for Public Affairs and a former Congressman from York, Pa. "A Micronesian government need not necessarily come up to our standards evolved in 200 years to be effective."

The vast distances between the major island groups in the Trust Territory are said to be less of a hindrance to a unified Micronesia now than before.

"You can go to any district center in the Trust Territory and find people from all the



Scenes in the vast Pacific area under discussion in the air-conditioned hotel on Saipan range through a wide variety to this one on Ponape, in the Senyavin group. The ancient structures, locally thought to have been built by a departed race of giants, are made of basalt, a material like that found in the Giant's Causeway, Northern Ireland.

who are American citizens, will elect the Governor of the 210-square-mile island for the first time.

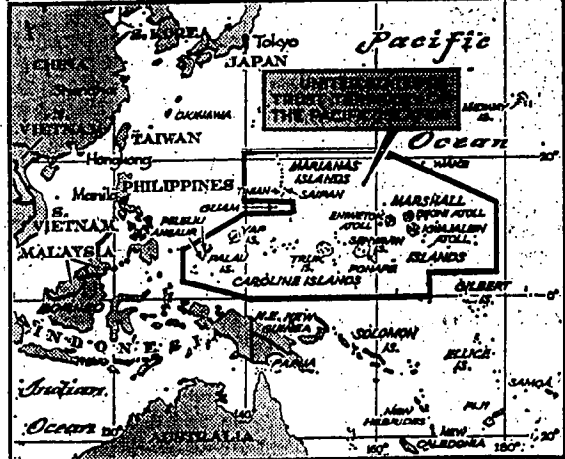
The 2,141 islands and atolls of the Trust Territory, of which 97 are inhabited by more than 90,000 people, are governed in colonial fashion by a High Commissioner appointed in Washington. The sixth High Commissioner since 1947, Edward E. Johnston, a Honolulu insurance executive, was installed this week by the Secretary of the Interior, Walter J. Hickel.

Two American guest speakers at the legislative conference, Rear Adm. Philip P. Cole, naval commander in the Marianas, and Representative Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, emphasized that the United States would maintain a permanent interest in Micronesia.

"Whatever form your individual future governments may take, the United States will be responsible for the security of this area," said Admiral Cole, whose headquarters are on Guam. He added that there were no immediate plans for military expansion in the Trust territory.

Dialogue Called For

"Micronesia cannot decide on a new political relationship unilaterally any more than the United States can," Mr. Foley told the delegates. "I think the time has come when we should have a dialogue, legislator to



The New York Times May 11, 1969

exactly the same if the Peace Corps had never been here."

A 33-year-old graduate of the University of Hawaii, he has been cited as an example of the success of American democratic methods in competition with the old system of rule by traditional chief. Running for the Micronesian Senate in Palau, a stronghold of conservatism, Mr. Saliu, though a commoner, defeated an opponent of high chieftain rank.

Mr. Saliu and other Micronesian leaders assert that a self-governing Micronesia would probably find it expedient to work through the ancient authority of the chiefs on

would not be set up against the wishes of the islanders.

Palau is part of the United Nations Trust Territory, which was set up after World War II, and is administered by the United States.

The legislators said that they had experienced one war and that they had not yet recovered from the devastation. They asked for no action by the United Nations except to take notice of their wishes.

Late TV Listings

The following information about today's television programs was not available in

nesian Paul Bunyan, had come from islands dotting an area of three million square miles, the size of the continental United States.

Some had come more than 2,000 miles from the Marshalls, a former German trading stronghold now known for American atomic experiments and missile testing. Others were from Ponape, in the Senyavin group, site of the mysterious stone ruins believed to be from a lost civilization; from Palau and Truk, once great Japanese naval bases, and from Yap, where eight-foot stone disks are used as money.

'Free Association' With U.S.

The Future Political Status Commission of the Congress of Micronesia, the latter an all island legislative body with limited powers, has recommended that Micronesia be made a self-governing state in "free association" with the United States, approximately like the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The alternative suggested by the commission was independence.

How ready are the Micronesians, after long colonial rule—first by Spain, then by Germany, Japan and the United States — for self-government?

"Self-government is a perfectly possible proposition," said Neiman Craley, Assistant High Commissioner for Public Affairs and a former Congressman from York, Pa. "A Micronesian government need not necessarily come up to our standards evolved in 200 years to be effective."

The vast distances between the major island groups in the Trust Territory are said to be less of a hindrance to a unified Micronesia now than before.

"You can go to any district center in the Trust Territory and find people from all the other districts working together and speaking English," said Richard Towai, a recent high school graduate from Palau who works in the headquarters here of the United Nations Trust Territory, which is administered by the United States.

Gulfs of Tongue and Culture

Nevertheless, according to Dwight Heine, a special consultant to the trust territory government on Micronesian affairs, the linguistic and cultural gulfs between peoples who had virtually no connection until the advent of American rule remains a doubtful factor in the outlook for stable government.

In bloody fighting against the Japanese in World War II, United States forces captured Kwajalein and Eniwetok, in the Marshalls; Peleliu and Angaur, in the Palaus, part of the Carolines, and Salpan and Tinian, in the Marianas. These and the others became the trusteeship after the war.

Guam, which was acquired from Spain in the Spanish-American War of 1898, became a United States territory and was converted into a military base—B-52's based there have bombed Vietnam — will virtually achieved its goal of self-government in November, 1970. The 67,000 Guamanians,

who are American citizens, will elect the Governor of the 210-square-mile island for the first time.

The 2,141 islands and atolls of the Trust Territory, of which 97 are inhabited by more than 90,000 people, are governed in colonial fashion by a High Commissioner appointed in Washington. The sixth High Commissioner since 1947, Edward E. Johnston, a Honolulu insurance executive, was installed this week by the Secretary of the Interior, Walter J. Hickel.

Two American guest speakers at the legislative conference, Rear Adm. Philip P. Cole, naval commander in the Marianas, and Representative Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, emphasized that the United States would maintain a permanent interest in Micronesia.

"Whatever form your individual future governments may take, the United States will be responsible for the security of this area," said Admiral Cole, whose headquarters are on Guam. He added that there were no immediate plans for military expansion in the Trust territory.

Dialogue Called For

"Micronesia cannot decide on a new political relationship unilaterally any more than the United States can," Mr. Foley told the delegates. "I think the time has come when we should have a dialogue, legislator to legislator, about what we might find as common ground if we are going to change the relationship between Micronesia and the United States."

Mr. Foley and another Congressional guest at the conference, Representative James A. McClure, Republican of Idaho, are members of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Mr. Foley is also a member of the subcommittee on territories.

American officials have blamed young activists in the Peace Corps for a recent surge in Micronesian sentiment for independence. This is said to have been a factor in the cutback in Peace Corps volunteers here from a high of 665 last year to a projected figure of 411 by next September.

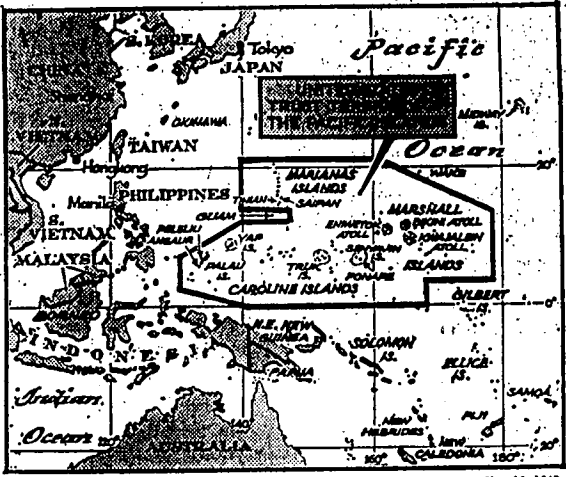
Among the departing volunteers who will not be replaced, it is reported, are the "media specialists" who established newspapers in most districts. Criticisms of the administration in these mimeographed weekly publications have irritated some officials.

On the other hand, Senator Lazarus Salii of the Congress of Micronesia, chairman of the Status Commission, said in an interview:

"The Peace Corps may have had some effect in politically dormant areas, but I would say very definitely that the mood in Micronesia today would be

The New York Times (by Robert Trumbull)

Scenes in the vast Pacific area under discussion in the air-conditioned hotel on Salpan range through a wide variety to this one on Ponape, in the Senyavin group. The ancient structures, locally thought to have been built by a departed race of giants, are made of basalt, a material like that found in the Giant's Causeway, Northern Ireland.



The New York Times May 11, 1969

exactly the same if the Peace Corps had never been here."

A 33-year-old graduate of the University of Hawaii, he has been cited as an example of the success of American democratic methods in competition with the old system of rule by traditional chief. Running for the Micronesian Senate in Palau, a stronghold of conservatism, Mr. Salii, though a commoner, defeated an opponent of high chieftain rank.

Mr. Salii and other Micronesian leaders assert that a self-governing Micronesia would probably find it expedient to work through the ancient authority of the chiefs on some islands until the democratic patterns imposed by the American regime take firmer root.

"Eventually the new legislative forms will overtake the old," said Mr. Heine, a university-educated Micronesian leader from the Marshalls. He predicted that a plebiscite, expected to be held within two or three years, would result in an overwhelming vote for a self-governing association with the United States. He saw this as only the first step in Micronesian political development, and expects an eventual union of Micronesia with Hawaii or Guam.

Palau Opposes a U.S. Base

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 10—An appeal was made public here today from the legislature of the Palau islands, in the western Carolines, asking the United States Marine Corps not to establish a proposed training base in Palau.

The resolution, forwarded to the Trusteeship Council and the Security Council, said that on a recent visit Lieut. Gen. Lewis W. Walt, assistant commandant of the Marine Corps, had promised that such a base

would not be set up against the wishes of the islanders.

Palau is part of the United Nations Trust Territory, which was set up after World War II, and is administered by the United States.

The legislators said that they had experienced one war and that they had not yet recovered from the devastation. They asked for no action by the United Nations except to take notice of their wishes.

Late TV Listings

The following information about today's television programs was not available in time to appear in Section 2 of The New York Times:

SCHEDULE CHANGES
Channel 7's afternoon program is changed to the following: "Prince Valiant," 2 to 4 P.M., "The Texas Open Golf Classic," 4 to 6 P.M. and "Crisis," 6 to 7 P.M.

DISCUSSION GUESTS

The Rev. Milton Galamison, vice president of the New York City Board of Education and State Senator Roy M. Goodman, on "Public Hearing," Channel 2, 11:30 A.M.

Norman Mailer, "Direct Line," on Channel 4, 11:30 A.M.

Representative Emanuel Celler, on "Page One," on Channel 7, 12:30 P.M.

Secretary of Interior Walter J. Hickel, on "Issues and Answers," Channel 7, 1:30 P.M.

Arthur I. Plutzer, chairman, Manhattan Action for Clean Air Committee, on "Closeup," Channel 11, 4 P.M.

Representatives Brock Adams, George Bush, Joel T. Broyhill and Richard Fulton, discussing tax reforms, on "Congressional Report," Channel 4, 5 P.M.

The youi orec dres rayo By:Je white