

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny today; increasing
cloudiness tonight. Cloudy tomorrow.
Temp. range: today 55-58, Wed.
57-57, Full U.S. report on Page 86.

L. CXVIII ... No. 40,598

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—NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1969—

MAYOR CONSIDERS TAKING PERROTTA, GARELIK ON SLATE

City Official Screened for
Council Chief and Fiscal
Aide for Controller

PERROTTA TICKET SOUGHT

Mayor Faces Veto if He
Suggests a Non-Republican
for the G.O.P. Primary

Steps Up Selling of Timber on Public Lands and Curbs Federal Lumber Buying

WASHINGTON, March 19—
President Nixon ordered to-
day an increase in the sale of
timber on publicly owned
lands and restrictions on Gov-
ernment purchases of lumber
in an effort to stem skyrocket-
ing increases in lumber prices.

NIXON ACTS TO END WOOD PRICE RISES

The Secretary of Housing
and Urban Development,
George W. Romney, disclosed
the actions after he told a Sen-
ate Housing subcommittee that
prices of lumber had risen 77
percent in the last year and
softwood lumber prices had ad-
vanced 40 percent.

Albano Enthusiastic

Mayor Lindsay's still-fluid considera-
tion of running mates yesterday
were Sanford D. Garelik, now
the Police Department's chief
inspector, for Council Presi-
dent, and Floravante G. Perrotta,
now Finance Administration
Director, for Controller.

Students Assailed by Judge for Sit-In at Library

By AGIS SALPUKAS
Special to The New York Times
COMMACK, L. I., March 19—
A District Court judge here
sentenced 21 students to 15
days in jail today for having
participated in an all-night sit-in at
the field of the State University
library in Stony Brook.

Joint Staff Is Set For Warsaw Pact

Dubcek Discloses Details on
Command Participation

Full Nixon Tax Reform Bill Seems Unlikely in '69

By EILEEN SHANAHAN
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 19—
The Nixon Administration has
decided that it cannot
possibly prepare a full tax re-
form program in time for Con-
gressional consideration this
year.

Ray Asks a Review Of His Guilty Plea

By The Associated Press
MEMPHIS, March 19—
James Earl Ray says he plans
to seek a review of his plea
of guilty to the slaying of the
Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King
Jr., according to the judge
who sentenced him to 99
years in prison for the killing.
Judge W. Preston Battle Jr.
disclosed today that Ray had
written to him from the Ten-
nessee State Penitentiary.
The judge said only that Ray
wanted a hearing and that he
had written that he had dis-
missed his lawyer, Percy
Foreman of Houston.
Published reports say that
Ray wants to withdraw the
guilty plea and stand trial
for first-degree murder.
Mr. Foreman, in New York,
denied having been dis-
charged, saying his connec-
tion with the case "ceased
Continued on Page 27, Column 4

NASSAU G.O.P. BLOC BALKS AT PASSING BUDGET AT ALBANY

By SIDNEY H. SCHANBERG
Special to The New York Times
ALBANY, March 19—Re-
publican legislators from Nas-
sau County have temporarily
stymied efforts of the Republi-
can legislative leaders for swift
passage of the \$6-billion state
budget by announcing they
will not vote for it if it con-
tains cuts in aid to local school
districts.
This new snag in the com-
plex budget negotiations raised
the possibility today that the
legislature would not adjourn the
Legislature by April 2, as they
had hoped.
"I never supported a pre-
Easter adjournment," Assembly
Speaker Perry B. Duryea Jr.
told an afternoon news confer-
ence.

Islanders Are Calm as 100-Man Force Takes Control

By HENRY GINIGER
Special to The New York Times
ANGUILLA, March 19—Brit-
ain used air, land and sea
power today to subdue the tiny
island of Anguilla and end its
independent status.
Before most of the island's
6,000 people arose for the day,
100 paratroops in full battle
dress landed from helicopters
and boats and seized quick con-
trol. Although Ronald Webster,
their leader, Ronald Webster,
called "a criminal act" the
Anguillians offered no resistance
to the predawn invasion.
There had been some talk
of meeting the invaders on the
beaches and in the fields, and
one man shouted "The British
are coming!" when the frigates
hove into sight, but the Anguil-
lians took the invasion calmly
and made no move to oppose it.
However, some Anguillians
talked of a demonstration for
tomorrow.
In midafternoon 20 London
police men, looking uncomfort-
able in their heavy blue uni-
forms in the 80-degree heat,
re-

Nary a Shot Fired as British Seize Anguilla



Residents of Anguilla, tiny Caribbean island, standing about as British paratroopers occupied the airport yesterday

Minister Answers Hostile Questions in Commons

By ALVIN SHUSTER
Special to The New York Times
LONDON, March 19—The
British Government defended
the landing of troops and
police on Anguilla today as
necessary to the stability of
the Caribbean and to prevent
rule by an armed minority.
Facing hostile questions in
the House of Commons, For-
eign Secretary Michael Stewart
said that the action—called Op-
eration Shcepston—was just-
ified under Britain's continuing
responsibilities for the former
colony's external affairs.
He added that the British
Commissioner installed to gov-
ern the island on orders from
London would remain there for
"a number of years," though
the troops would not remain
very long. The commissioner,
Anthony Lee, would work for
"a lasting settlement," Mr.
Stewart said.
In the United Nations, the
British representative walked
out of a meeting of the Com-

Mob Slayings Sweep Rural East Pakistan

By PETER HAZELHURST
Special to The New York Times
MANIKGANJ, Pakistan, March
19—Hundreds of villages in
East Pakistan have been razed,
thousands of Bengalis left
homeless and more than 150
persons have been killed in 10
days of mob executions.
In most parts of East Paki-
stan, demoralized and outnum-
bered village policemen are
virtually cowering in their bar-
racks as mobs of villagers roam
the countryside to settle old
feuds or wreak vengeance on
the lower echelon of President
Mohammad Ayub Khan's resi-
dents.
[The Government, conceding
that "mob rule" is the order
of the day in the country, an-
nounced that it would not
tolerate any further violence.
It called on regional govern-
ments in East and West Paki-
stan to take
adequate preventive and
punitive measures] urgently.
In East Pakistan, police sta-
tions have been attacked and
officials clubbed to death in a
wave of executions, victims
have been beheaded, crucified,
drowned or thrown onto high
bonfires.
In mob killings without
parallel in the country, old
rivalries are reported to have
been settled with the annihi-
lation of entire villages and
families. Thousands are reported
homeless and starving and
thousands of acres of food
crops destroyed. Villagers in
the Tangail district of Mymen-
singh have launched a "catch
and kill" campaign.
Manikganj is surrounded by
undulating fields, rice paddies,
canals and rivers that keep the
poverty-stricken countryside
parallel to the country, old
rivalries are reported to have
been settled with the annihi-
lation of entire villages and
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and kill" campaign.

LAIRD DISCOUNTS IDEA OF CUT NOW IN VIETNAM FORCE

But Tells Senators He'll Push
Moves to Train Saigon's
Forces as Replacements

Minister Answers Hostile Questions in Commons

By WILLIAM BEECHER
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 19—
Defense Secretary Melvin R.
Laird said today that he was
accelerating the program to
prepare South Vietnamese
troops to replace some Ameri-
can soldiers.
But he cautioned that he
was not talking about pulling
out United States troops
at the present time, and Nixon
Administration officials con-
ceded that he had purposely
left vague the time of any such
move.
In a carefully worded state-
ment to the Senate Armed
Services Committee, Mr. Laird
said the previous Adminis-
tration had conceived the modern-
ization program as a means of
preparing the South Vietnam-
ese for the day when Ameri-
can and North Vietnamese
troops pulled out.
He said that he was changing
the objectives of the program
to the South Vietnam-ese
to be ready for replacement duty
even before all outside forces
had been withdrawn by mutual
agreement.
Conclusion Questioned
Some officials questioned Mr.
Laird's contrast of his position
with that of the previous ad-
ministration.
In Congressional testimony
last May 28, Defense Secretary
Clark M. Gifford said that the
South Vietnamese "are ready to
bear an increasing share of the
military burden and thereby en-
able us to level off and in due
time to reduce our contribu-
tion."
Discussing what he called the
present Administration's "new
objective" today, Mr. Laird said:
"Frankly, while it may be
difficult to carry out United
States force reductions until
South Vietnamese forces are
capable of replacing the forces
that we reduce or withdraw, we
must greatly increase our ef-
forts to improve their capabil-
ities, and to work toward a
situation in which United States
forces can in fact be withdrawn
in substantial numbers."
Defense department officials
explained that Mr. Laird was
guardedly talking here of uni-
lateral, step-by-step reduction
of American forces to proceed
as units of South Vietnam's
armed forces became capable of
replacing them on the line. He
asked for \$156-million to speed
up the program to bring this
time closer.
This program, officials said,
does not preclude the start
fairly soon of phased, mutual
withdrawals of American and
North Vietnamese troops if this
can be negotiated at the Paris
peace talks, but it attempts to
Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Laird Sees a Cut of \$500-Million

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 19—
Secretary of Defense Melvin R.
Laird disclosed today that his
budget review would mean
a saving in actual expenditure
in the new fiscal year of \$500
million, or far less than the \$2.3
billion reduction that President
Nixon predicted last week.
The disclosure made it all
but inevitable that the Nixon
Administration would ask for
extension in full of the 10 per-
cent income tax surcharge, in
the view of some officials and
other economic observers.
This view is reinforced by re-
cent statements of the Secre-
tary of the Treasury and the
Chairman of the Council of
Economic Advisers emphasizing
the importance of a "substancial
budget surplus in the new
fiscal year."
Mr. Laird did, however, leave
open the possibility of further
reductions as part of the Presi-
dent's over-all budget review.
There were some hints in official
circles that the President
might not be satisfied with Mr.
Laird's results in reducing the
budget, as well as those of other
Cabinet officers.
The \$500-million saving was
made possible only because Mr.
Laird, as he disclosed today in
his appearance before the Sen-
ate Armed Services Committee,
had dropped an earlier plan to
Continued on Page 22, Column 1

Allies Seek to Clear Vietnam Plantation

By IVER PETERSON
Special to The New York Times
SAIGON, South Vietnam,
March 18—Allied troops seek-
ing to clear the French-owned
Michelin rubber plantation of
enemy troops reported having
killed 114 of the enemy today.
The allied force of about
2,400, using tanks and armored
troop carriers, is sweeping
through an area described as a
rest and refitting camp used by
guerrilla forces for the last 20
years.
The plantation is 40 miles
northwest of Saigon, and the
sweep is a major part of Op-
eration Atlas Wedge, which
was opened Monday morning
to check an enemy threat to
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British Troops and Bobbies Take Over Anguilla Without Fight

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leaflets dropped over the island by the invading force. But Mr. Webster, the wiry 43-year-old President of Anguilla, said he did not trust the British officials and declared he would not negotiate while troops remained.

The administration that Anguilla has rejected was that of the Island of St. Kitts, to the south. This was exercised under constitutional arrangements that brought into existence the Associated State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla at the beginning of 1967.

The St. Kitts Government was accused of neglecting the island's needs and of acting in an arbitrary way, and on May 30, 1967, Anguilla broke away from the association by throwing out the small St. Kitts police force.

The Anguillians have since declared their independence, while seeking some tie with Britain.

British Make Move

Unwilling to accept the Anguillians' treatment of the constitutional arrangements she had made, Britain moved to restore her authority.

Mr. Lee said he had been appointed commissioner by the Queen and that the military force was the method being used to install him. He referred to the fate of a senior British official of the foreign and Commonwealth office, William Whitlock, who was thrown off the island last week when he came to propose the new administration.

The British decision to make sure that Mr. Lee would not also be chased from the 3-mile-by-15-mile island produced a peculiar scene.

Two frigates of the Royal Navy, the Minerva and the Rothsay, under the command of Commodore Martin N. Lucey, the senior naval officer for the West Indies, dropped anchor off the northwest coast of Anguilla after a night trip from Antigua.

The bulk of the invading force, consisting of paratroops of the Second Parachute Battalion, stationed at Aldershot, near London, went ashore by boat. At the same time four helicopters landed 20 men at four strategic points. The noise of the helicopters awoke most of the population, farmers who make a poor living out of dry scrubby soil.

While Anguillians stood about with as much curiosity as resentment, the British force set up checkpoints and roadblocks, command posts and supply dumps.

Supplies From Helicopters

Helicopters hovered, lowering supplies while a twin-engine plane of the Royal Air Force support command roiled on and off the little dirt strip that serves as an airfield bringing in men and supplies. Several senior police inspectors from Scotland Yard accompanied the troops and began questioning some of the island's residents, who include several Americans.

The troops were heavily armed. Most carried automatic weapons. Jeeps were landed from the helicopters and the main room of the high school was turned into a supply dump and headquarters.

Anguillian leaders said there were only a few shotguns on the island and, as one citizen put it, "We are not scared but nobody is looking for a fight."

No arrests were made and the British appeared eager to make their occupation as painless as possible. The leaflets dropped on the island said that Mr. Lee had been named as "Her Majesty's Commissioner so that there can be peace, stability and progress in the island."

"He comes as your friend," the leaflet said, adding that the purpose of the landing was "to end intimidation."

"The quicker law and order is restored the sooner you can resume a normal and peaceful life," they said.

Webster Denies Intimidation

But Anguillians were not aware that there had been a breakdown of law and order and Mr. Webster denied that there had been any intimidation. He said the Anguillians were a peace-loving people who had "been forced into" independence. He said a Constitution had been adopted mainly by taking the American one and condensing it. Elections for the presidency were to have been held April 3 but Mr. Webster said there had been no opposition to him and that he thus automatically considered himself president.

But for the British Mr. Webster is only "a very prominent citizen."

After Mr. Whitlock was forced back to London last week, he spoke of "gangster-type" elements on the island and a decision was made to insure Mr. Lee's safe installation as commissioner.

Mr. Lee had already served here as "senior British official" for 13 months until he was also asked to leave a few weeks ago.

When he was told today that Mr. Webster had said he did not trust him, Mr. Lee, sipping beer in shirt-sleeves, said, "I can't imagine why."

He said he had done nothing to breach the people's trust and explained that while the association of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla still legally existed, today's action in effect removed Anguilla from it and placed it under direct British rule.



Anguillians leaning from truck to express their opinions—negative—of actions of British soldiers who occupied island

Message to the people of Anguilla from the British Government

When Mr. Whitlock came to Anguilla on 11 March he made proposals under which Her Majesty would appoint a Commissioner to deal directly with you.

These proposals are in the real interests of the people of Anguilla. They would permit peaceful progress under an orderly Administration, formed of people you can trust.

Mr. Whitlock came unarmed and was forced to leave the Island by a small group of people who used the threat of weapons to prevent him from discussing his proposals with you.

It is not our purpose to force you to return to an Administration you do not want.

Our purpose is to end intimidation so that you can live in peace and express your opinions without fear.

Her Majesty's Government have therefore taken the necessary measures to appoint Mr. Lee as Her Majesty's Commissioner so that there can be peace, stability and progress in the Island. He comes as your friend.

Please co-operate with him and with the Police and Armed Forces who have come to assist him.

The quicker law and order is restored, the sooner you can resume a normal and peaceful life.

Stewart Faces Hostile Queries In Commons on Anguilla Move

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

mittee on Colonialism when the issue of the troop landings was raised.

It was like the old days of empire, when the roar of a frigate was enough to bring rebels to their knees before the Crown. Here again was a Minister standing before the Commons to report the successful restoration of British rule.

"British troops have landed," said the British Broadcasting Corporation announcer tonight. "It's a phrase we thought we would never hear again."

Although Mr. Stewart contributed to a tone of seriousness here, the public and the press treated the situation with lighter hearts. Some Londoners questioned today said that they were unaware until recently that a place called Anguilla even existed.

"The Leaflet Brigade Land" was the headline on The Evening Standard in reference to the leaflets handed to the Anguillians by the troops to urge cooperation. "I say, Chaps, the Natives Are Friendly" headlined The Evening News.

But there was little humor in the Commons or in the Foreign Office as Government officials sought to spell out the reasons and justification for the action.

Draws a Distinction

Mr. Stewart went to some pains to draw a distinction between military action against a rebellious Caribbean island and one against rebellious Rhodesia.

He agreed, in effect, that in the case of Anguilla the Government knew the action would be easy and that there would be little chance of bloodshed.

George Brown, Mr. Stewart's predecessor as Labor's Foreign Secretary, was insistent in pursuing the question of Rhodesia, which seized independence in November, 1965.

"Are we going to say we can do it where there is only a rusty gun, but we can't do it elsewhere and that our principles are decided by our estimate of the strength required?"

asked Mr. Brown, who added he was not suggesting an invasion of Rhodesia.

"I say quite plainly," Mr. Stewart replied, "that whenever you consider the use of armed force you consider what the results would be, what the destruction of life and wealth would be."

"I believe that an attempt to solve the Rhodesia question by such a destruction of life and wealth, and such bitterness throughout Africa, that the end we all want in Rhodesia of a just regime for men of all colors, would have been definitely postponed."

"Whatever one may say about the law, and the moral

ity of it, in effect the results would have been disastrous," Mr. Stewart said.

It was a sensible decision, Mr. Stewart went on, to send a moderate-sized force to enable the people of Anguilla to express their views freely and to avoid being intimidated and ruled by a "small minority" and "some disreputable characters from outside the state."

Asked whether the Mafia was involved, Mr. Stewart said that the use of that word was an exaggeration. The phrase "like the Mafia" was used in referring to elements in Anguilla by William Whitlock, Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who was forced off the island last week.

Attempt at Settlement

Mr. Whitlock had gone to the island in an effort to propose that Mr. Lee, who was ousted from the island in January, be allowed back to help reach a settlement in the dispute arising out of the establishment in 1967 of the self-governing associated state of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

Charging Commissioner by St. Kitts, Anguilla withdrew from the grouping in May, 1967, and declared independence when Mr. Lee was ousted this year.

In the Commons, after citing previous efforts to bring about a united federation, Mr. Stewart said that the Government had finally come to the conclusion that military action was necessary. As a legal basis, he pointed to the 1967 West Indies Act, which established the associated states and left to Britain jurisdiction for their external and defense affairs.

"If, as a result of the absence of any lawful government," Mr. Stewart said, "injury were done to the persons or property of nationals of another country, we would, by virtue of our responsibility for external relations, have been held responsible."

"The situation, therefore, was that we could not fully discharge our responsibilities for external relations unless we took action about the situation."

Moreover, he added, the Caribbean is an area susceptible to exploitation and "needs stability in order to make progress." He said that the "danger of fragmentation" among the islands in the area was noted that many of the heads of Government of Caribbean states expressed concern last month about the Anguilla precedent.

Officials said that Caribbean nations had been informed of the action, and added that the United States had also expressed need for stability in the area and expressed concern about the proximity of the island to the lack of law and order on the island.

Some commentators were clearly trying to point out at least some political capital in the affair. Nigel Birch, a one-time Member of the Commons, the few highly paid foreign Secretaries.

"Will you come to the Prime Minister's attention at least one of the members of his own taking care of his own size?"

Mr. Stewart was not amused. The contrast between the tranquility of the island and the right and the wrong man."

UN Hearing

By KATHY TELTSCH

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 19—The British representative on today's 24-member committee on Colonialism, Lord B. Shaw, the British representative on the committee, agreed to give an oral hearing to Jeremiah G. a petitioner speaking for Anguilla.

U.S. Aides Say Britain Has the Responsibility

Special to The New York Times WASHINGTON, March 19—Officials said today that the United States position on Anguilla was that Britain clearly had the responsibility for maintaining order there.

They said that Washington had been consistently informed about developments over the last two years, that the United States shared an interest in Caribbean stability and that it sympathized with Britain's long-range goal of maintaining prosperity on the island.

At no time, they said, had the United States been asked to approve or support Britain's invasion of the island, which lies close to the Virgin Islands and not far from Puerto Rico.

Since the United States, like all other nations has not recognized Anguilla's independence the Monroe Doctrine does not apply.

Drinking Lifts Highway Toll TORONTO (Canadian Press)—Department of highways statistics show that drinking just regime for men of all colors, would have been definitely postponed.

10-Year-Old Boys Are Sent Sample Cigarettes in Error

About 200 boys in Ontario received promotional handouts from a cigarette company that apparently had been given the wrong mailing list, The Globe and Mail of Toronto reports.

The mother of a 10-year-old boy who got the handout complained to a member of Parliament.

The cigarette company blamed an independent mailing house for the blunder.



COEXISTENCE: An Anguillian woman in hair curlers sits quietly on a rock as a British paratrooper rests from his invasion labors by having a soft drink at his machine gun.



Playing it cool in cotton knits

—made exclusively for Best's. Little boys in

the jantiest, springiest knits of comfortable, washable

"all cotton." Bi-colored in turquoise and toast. Sizes 3-6X.

From top. Skip suit, white insert, zip back, 14.00

Skip suit, toast tab, zip back, 14.00

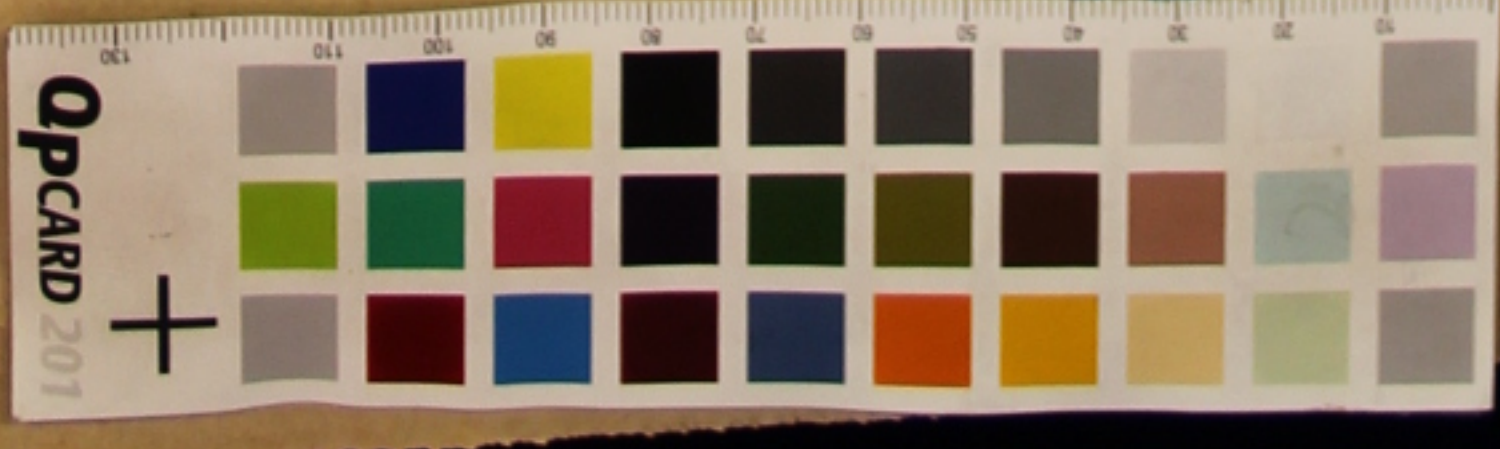
Eton suit. Striped jacket, toast pants, 18.00

Boys' Apparel, 6th Floor

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Fifty First Street, New York

Mail and phone orders filled—Plaza 9-2030



British Troops and Bobbies Take Over Anguilla Without Fight

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

leaflets dropped over the island by the invading force. But Mr. Webster, the wiry 43-year-old President of Anguilla, said he did not trust the British officials and declared he would not negotiate while troops remained.

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Unwilling to accept the Anguillians' treatment of the constitutional arrangements she had made, Britain moved to restore her authority.

Mr. Lee said he had been appointed commissioner by the Queen and that the military force was the method being used to install him. He referred to the fate of a senior British official of the foreign and Commonwealth office, William Whitlock, who was thrown off the island last week when he came to propose the new administration.

The British decision to make sure that Mr. Lee would not also be chased from the 3-mile-by-15-mile island produced a peculiar scene. Two frigates of the Royal Navy, the *Minerva* and the *Rothsay*, under the command of Commodore Martin N. Lucey, the senior naval officer for the West Indies, dropped anchor off the northwest coast of Anguilla after a night trip from Antigua.

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Mr. Lee had already served here as "senior British official" for 13 months until he was also asked to leave a few weeks ago.

When he was told today that Mr. Webster had said he did not trust him, Mr. Lee, sipping beer in shirtsleeves, said, "I can't imagine why."

He said he had done nothing to breach the people's trust and explained that while the association of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla still legally existed, today's action in effect removed Anguilla from it and placed it under direct British rule.



Anguillians leaning from truck to express their opinions—negative—of actions of British soldiers who occupied island

Message to the people of Anguilla from the British Government

When Mr. Whitlock came to Anguilla on 11 March he made proposals under which Her Majesty would appoint a Commissioner to deal direct with you.

These proposals are in the real interests of the people of Anguilla. They would permit peaceful progress under an orderly Administration, formed of people you can trust.

Mr. Whitlock came unarmed and was forced to leave the Island by a small group of people who used the threat of weapons to prevent him from discussing his proposals with you.

It is not our purpose to force you to return to an Administration you do not want.

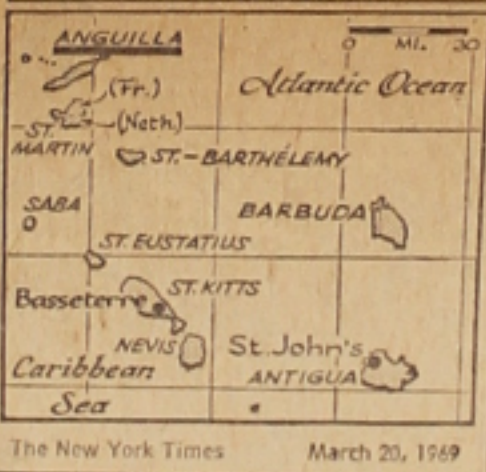
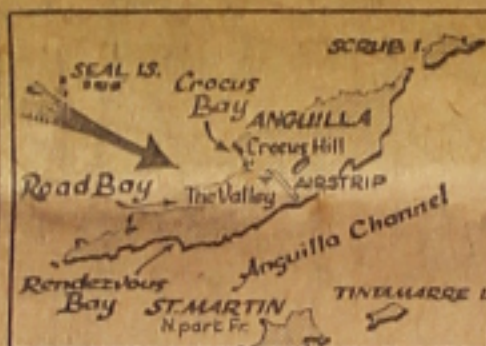
Our purpose is to end intimidation so that you can live in peace and express your opinions without fear.

Her Majesty's Government have therefore taken the necessary measures to appoint Mr. Lee as Her Majesty's Commissioner so that there can be peace, stability and progress in the Island. He comes as your friend.

Please co-operate with him and with the Police and Armed Forces who have come to assist him.

The quicker law and order is restored, the sooner you can resume a normal and peaceful life.

Leaflet passed out to Anguillians by British troops yesterday



10-Year-Old Boys Are Sent Sample Cigarettes in Error

About 200 boys in Ontario received promotional handouts from a cigarette company that apparently had been given the wrong mailing list, The Globe and Mail of Toronto reports.

The mother of a 10-year-old boy who got the handout complained to a member of Parliament.

The cigarette company blamed an independent mailing house for the blunder.

U.S. Aides Say Britain Has the Responsibility

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 19—Officials said today that the United States position on Anguilla was that Britain clearly had the responsibility for maintaining order there.

They said that Washington had been consistently informed about developments over the last two years, that the United States shared an interest in Caribbean stability and that it sympathized with Britain's long-range goal of maintaining prosperity on the island.

At no time, they said, had the United States been asked to approve or support Britain's invasion of the island, which lies close to the Virgin Islands and not far from Puerto Rico.

Since the United States, like all other nations has not recognized Anguilla's independence the Monroe Doctrine does not apply.

Drinking Lifts Highway Toll

TORONTO (Canadian Press)—Department of highways statistics show that drinking was involved in 12 of 22 fatalities during 1968 on highways within the boundaries of metropolitan Toronto.

Stewart Faces Hostile Queries In Commons on Anguilla Move

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

mittee on Colonialism when the issue of the troop landings was raised.

It was like the old days of empire, when the roar of the frigate was enough to bring rebels to their knees before the Crown, Here again was a Minister standing before the Commons to report the successful restoration of British rule.

"British troops have landed," said the British Broadcasting Corporation announcer tonight.

"It's a phrase we thought we would never hear again." Although Mr. Stewart contributed to a tone of seriousness here, the public and the press treated the situation with lighter hearts. Some Londoners questioned today said that they were unaware until recently that a place called Anguilla even existed.

"The Leaflet Brigade Land" was the headline on The Evening Standard in reference to the leaflets handed to the Anguillians by the troops to urge cooperation. "I say, Chaps, the Natives Are Friendly" headlined The Evening News.

But there was little humor in the Commons or in the Foreign Office as Government officials sought to spell out the reasons and justification for the action.

George Brown, Mr. Stewart's predecessor as Labor's Foreign Secretary, was insistent in pursuing the question of Rhodesia, which seized independence in November, 1965.

"Are we going to say we can do it where there is only a rusty gun, but we can't do it elsewhere and that our principles are decided by our estimate of the strength required?" asked Mr. Brown, who added he was not suggesting an invasion of Rhodesia.

"I say quite plainly," Mr. Stewart replied, "that whenever you consider the use of armed force you consider what the results would be, what the destruction of life and wealth would be."

"I believe that an attempt to solve the Rhodesia question by force would have resulted in such a destruction of life and wealth, and such bitterness throughout Africa, that the results would be of a magnitude we all want in Rhodesia of a just regime for men of all colors, would have been indefinitely postponed."

"Whatever one may say about the law, and the moral...

ity of it, in effect the results would have been disastrous," Mr. Stewart said.

It was a sensible decision, Mr. Stewart went on, to send a moderate-sized force to enable the people of Anguilla to express their views freely and to avoid being intimidated and ruled by a "small minority" and "some disreputable characters from outside the state."

Asked whether the Mafia was involved, Mr. Stewart said that the use of that word was an exaggeration. The phrase "like the Mafia" was used in referring to elements in Anguilla by William Whitlock, Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who was forced off the island last week.

Attempt at Settlement
Mr. Whitlock had gone to the island in an effort to propose that Mr. Lee, who was ousted from the island in January, be allowed back to help reach a settlement in the dispute arising out of the establishment in 1967 of the self-governing associated state of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

Charging dominance by St. Kitts, Anguilla withdrew from the grouping in May, 1967, and declared independence when Mr. Lee was ousted this year.

In the Commons, after citing previous efforts to bring about a united federation, Mr. Stewart said that the Government had finally come to the conclusion that military action was necessary. As a legal case of Anguilla the Government knew the action would be in violation of the West Indies Act, which established the associated states and little chance of bloodshed.

left to Britain jurisdiction for their external and defense affairs.

"If, as a result of the absence of any lawful government," Mr. Stewart said, "injury were done to the persons or property of nationals of another country, we would, by virtue of our responsibility for external relations, have been held responsible."

"The situation, therefore, was that we could not fully discharge our responsibilities for external relations unless we took action about the situation."

Moreover, he added, the Caribbean is an area susceptible to exploitation and "needs stability in order to make progress." He said that the "danger of fragmentation" among the islands in the area was recognized and noted that many of the heads of Government of Caribbean states expressed concern last month about the Anguilla precedent.

Officials said that Canadian nations had been informed of the action, and added that the United States had stressed the need for stability in the area and expressed concern because of the proximity of the island over the lack of law and order on the island.

Some conservatives were clearly trying to test at least of some political cost a conservative affair, Nigel Blyth, one of five Members, asked questions the few laughs in the Foreign Secretary.

"Will you come to the Prime Minister at least in the form of a question of his own taking of control of his own size?"

Mr. Stewart was not amused. "The question between the United States and the right and the wrong of the situation is a matter of the right and the wrong of the situation."

British Leads U.N. Hearing
By KATHLEEN TELTSCH
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—The British report on the Anguilla move today was the first of a series of reports on the island's move to independence. The 24-member committee on Colonialism, headed by Sir John B. Shaw, the British representative on the committee, withdrew as soon as the report was agreed to give another hearing to Jeremiah Tobin, a prisoner speaking for Anguilla.

COEXISTENCE: An Anguillan woman in hair curlers sits quietly on a rock as a British paratrooper rests from his invasion labors by having a soft drink at his machine gun.



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