

10/15

November 20, 1973

Mr. Gil Kujovich
1654 Massachusetts Avenue
Apartment #61
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Gil:

Thank you for your note and your continued interest in the Marianas. I, too, was mildly concerned by the New York Times article and I promptly sent them an exhaustive memorandum illuminating their errors and emphasizing the issues still remaining to be resolved in our negotiations.

I will leave this week for the next session of negotiations, burdened with some 150 lbs of written materials for the members of the Commission. Foremost among these is a proposal regarding Article (IV) (3) (2) toward which you made some very substantial contribution. I am very pleased with the work done for this client within the firm, including all of you who worked this summer, and I hope that you derive some continuing satisfaction from the experience.

I understand you were very hospitable to our representatives who visited Cambridge for interviewing purposes and, on behalf of my partners, I would like to thank you especially for this gesture of friendship to the firm.

Best personal regards,

Very sincerely,

Howard,

Nov. 15, 1973
Gil Kujovich

I assume you have seen this, but sent it along just in case you haven't. I was, of course, bothered by the finality with which the Times treated the territorial issue, but you must be familiar with my feelings on that matter.

In the course of some readings for the Kennedy School I ran across an unsubstantiated statement that Florida and Texas received some special treatment upon entering the Union. It concerned ocean boundaries. I remember running across some cases on that issue over the summer and only recall that conceptually the cases were very sloppy, but if the issue

of enforceable agreements prior to the
reestablishment of a political
relationship becomes an issue, the
cases may provide a useful analogy.

I envy your second opportunity
to enjoy the Kybantic pleasures
of the South Sea Islands. Next
summer I think I will be at
the State Dept and would like
to talk with you then on
how everything came out (in
strictest confidence, of course).

My regards to Barry and
Amy.

Sincerely,

John K

P.S. Sorry I can't be more
specific about these cases, but
a gent don't have the info
at hand.

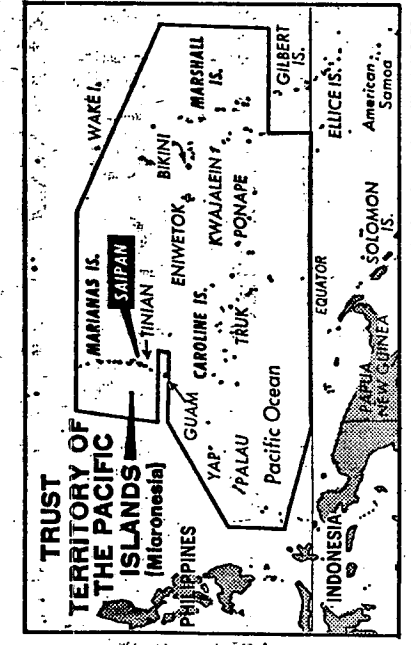
Micronesians Divided on Self-Rule Issues as Parleys With U.S. Draw Near

By ROBERT TRUMBULL
Special to The New York Times

GARAPAN, Saipan — In a typical village school containing four bamboo poles and a covering of palm fronds, a downy-skinned politician arches for simple words in which to explain the difference between "independence," the goal of many Micronesians, and "free association" with the United States, proposed by the American rulers of the tiny, reelike islands of Micronesia in the central Pacific.

The outcome of many such talks throughout the 2,141 scattered islands and islets—many of which are uninhabited—of Micronesia, a United Nations trust territory, will have a bearing on talks between Micronesians and American negotiators, to begin in Washington on Nov. 2,500 miles long and up to 700 miles wide.

U. S. Accused of Neglect
Washington has been accused repeatedly by United Nations inspectors, among others, of neglecting the economic development of the islands. Most of the 110,000 or so Micronesians live in a simple subsistence economy based on fish, minor crops and the products of the ubiquitous coconut palm, which



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American terms has thrown the islands into severe political disarray. In the Palau Islands, formerly an important Japanese military base as well as a resort area once known as the "Japanese Riviera," an American plan to convert some 230,000 acres into a Marine training area has caused a furor. Wholesale displacement of populations for nuclear tests at Bikini and Eniwetok atolls—now discontinued—and the current missile tests at Kwajalein atoll have alienated many of the people of the

territories inspectors, among others local legislature has also taken steps toward separate negotiations. However, the separatist movement in the Marshalls, a string of coral atolls that look like a collection of emerald necklaces tossed carelessly onto the sea, is based less on anti-Americanism than on grievances over high taxes. The Marianas Islands, the site of key American air bases in World War II, have already reached a separate agreement with Washington to become an American territory.

The United States took the supplies, food, building material, and primitive clothing is insignificant, from Japan in World War II. They lie just north of the equator, southwest of Hawaii, in a band some 2,500 miles long and up to 700 miles wide.

Discussions between American and Micronesians on the future political status of the islands began in 1969, but broke down more than a year ago when the Micronesians raised the question of independence as an alternative to a long-term link with the United States.

Washington had proposed that the islands adopt a formula known as "free association," which would allow the Micronesians to govern themselves except in defense and foreign affairs. The

However, the other Micronesians are strongly opposed to the separation of the Marianas. And the people of Tinian are in a bitter dispute with Washington over American plans to appropriate land for military use. Thus, heated political tension has intruded upon the placid Micronesian scene where, in normal times, little distinguishes one sunny day from another, except such local dramas as the recent arrival here of chiefs from the remote Sonsorol Islands, in the Western Carolines, after a 600-mile voyage in outrigger canoes.

M. S. Shoecraft