

dents of the new town; operate a wide range of recreational facilities such as swimming pools, tennis clubs, golf courses, and community centers; and even provide social services such as pre-school education and health care. Such organizations may receive grants from federal, state and local governments and perform what are normally regarded as governmental functions. But subject to certain reasonable limitations, 1/ which will be discussed below, they are essentially private entities, organized under state corporate law at the initiative of private citizens.

Thus, the concept of a private corporation organized at the initiative of private citizens of the Marianas for the purpose of receiving and administering the public lands of the Marianas on behalf of all its people represents no substantial departure from American public policy. Indeed, the demonstrated efficiency and flexibility of such an approach -- combined with the obvious advantage of providing a meaningful form of self-government -- suggest that it should be a major objective of future negotiations between the Marianas and the U.S.

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1/ See, e.g., Note, Democracy in the New Towns: The Limits of Private Government, 36 U. Chic. L. Rev. 378 (1969).