

eligible to receive public tax money? If so, should this tax money be used for only certain kinds of expenditures?

3. What should the limits be of the responsibility of the government to provide free public education?
4. Should the University of Guam be autonomous? (Now the University is under the jurisdiction of the Government of Guam.)
5. What should the compulsory attendance ages be for school children?
6. Should taxing school districts be established?

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committees on Manpower and on Natural Resources have related goals: to define, preserve and improve the biological, physical, and human resources of Guam.

Pete Manibusan, chairman of the Manpower Committee, feels that every effort should be made to increase the quantity and quality of our manpower resources on Guam. How can this be done?

Manibusan stated that major areas of concern should be vocational training, and the skilled labor supply. He poses these questions for the community to consider:

1. How can we provide for students who are vocationally rather than academically oriented? Is our educational philosophy geared to meet the needs of these young people?
2. What stand should the government take on meeting the needs of those unemployed people who have graduated from high school or who have "dropped out" of high school?
3. What long-term plans should the community undertake to prevent "drop-outs"?
4. How can the business community express its desires and needs for future employees? What can they do to aid in the training of these potential employees?
5. Guam definitely has an underemployed population because of the lack of available skilled labor. Therefore, we have to import skilled laborers. What kind of laws should govern the importation of foreign labor?
6. Should local residents be given preference in hiring over non-local residents or non-residents?

7. Should laws be enacted to protect local labor groups?
8. How can the protective bargaining rights of local labor groups be protected?

Guam's people are its most important natural resource. The laws which govern their development and protection as a group of producers are very important. Please think about these questions and bring your suggestions to the public hearing in your district.

With respect to the other natural resources of Guam, these questions should be answered. What are the boundaries of Guam? How far out can we extend our territorial waters? Who owns the natural resources of Guam (minerals, fishing waters, beaches, etc.)? These are questions which will be discussed during the public hearings?

Please come and express your views.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT

The Municipal Government and Development Committee plans to recommend a new form of village government which would have more power than the present form. This committee is chaired by Malcolm Merrill and the members are Greg Borja, Juan Blas, Tony Calvo, and Lorenzo Leon Guerrero.

The committee believes that some of the functions performed by the Government of Guam could be better done by local governments in each village. For example, jobs such as local repair work, trash collection, school maintenance, and bill collection could easily be directed by village officials.

Who would these village officials be? The committee suggests that each village have a village manager. This man would be the same as our present commissioner. Also, each village would have a village advisory council which would serve to advise the manager.

Questions to be answered about this proposal are these:

1. Should the manager be elected or appointed? If he is appointed, who will appoint him?
 2. How many people should serve on the advisory council?
 3. Should this council be elected or appointed?
 4. What powers should be given to the village government?
 5. Should the Legislature have some way of controlling or checking on the village managers and advisory councils?
 6. Should the village government have the power to tax?
- Please attend the public hearing in your village to help the committee answer these questions.

star press

THE FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION of the territory of Guam (Public Hearings)

BACKGROUND

Public Law 9-244, enacted August 13, 1968, established the First Constitutional Convention of the Territory of Guam. The law states that although the Organic Act is "an admirable document, nevertheless, certain provisions are either outdated, inappropriate, or unenforceable."

The purpose of the Convention, therefore, is to conduct a comprehensive study of the Organic Act and to suggest changes to the U.S. Congress. Through the use of public hearings the people of Guam will be formally consulted as to the provisions in the Act.

A general election was held on April 28, 1969, and forty-three delegates were elected to serve in the Convention. The delegates in turn elected officers: president, Antonio Palomo; vice-president, Jose Quintanilla; secretary, Betty Guerrero; treasurer, Jose R. Rivera; assistant vice-president for Executive Affairs, Joe San Agustin; assistant vice-president for Legislative and Judicial Affairs, David Terlaje; and assistant vice-president for Procedural Affairs, Howard Trapp.

The delegates were then appointed to serve on sixteen committees, each committee dealing with a different aspect of the Organic Act. Each delegate serves on at least two committees.

The Convention committees are organized into three councils. The Council on Executive Affairs is comprised of Assistant Vice-President Joe San Agustin and the chairmen of the Committees on Education, Health and Social Services, Gubernatorial Powers, Natural Resources, Municipal Government and Development, Taxation and Finance, and Manpower Development.

The Council on Legislative and Judicial Affairs is comprised of Assistant Vice-President David Terlaje and the chairmen of the Committees on Legislative Powers, Legislative Organization, Judicial Powers, Judicial Organization, Jury Trials, and Bill of Rights.

The Council on Procedural Affairs is comprised of Assistant Vice-President Howard Trapp and the chairmen of the Committees on Political Status, Convention Rules, and Style and Drafting.

The Convention is to prepare a report of its studies and to have it published by June 1, 1970. Copies of this report will be presented to the Guam Legislature, the Governor, the president of the U.S. Senate and the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.