

To help in the preparation of this report and related functions, the Convention employs a full time staff, consisting of an Executive Director, David Flores; a public information officer, Ruth Ann Gilliam; a secretary, Marillin Huff; two clerks, Pat Garrido and Mary Crago; and a messenger, Basilio Torres. These people work at the Convention Headquarters, which is located on the second floor of the Perez Brothers Building in East Agana.

THE GOVERNOR

The Gubernatorial Powers Committee, chaired by Delegate Frank Aguon of Yona, is responsible for reviewing the Executive Branch of the government to determine if changes should be made.

Because Guam will be electing a Governor from now on, there are several questions which the committee is studying to ensure that the Organic Act adequately provides for this new right. For example:

1. Who should be eligible to elect the Governor? Should bona fide residents of Guam include students who are studying abroad; members of the armed forces and merchant seamen?
2. Should the Governor serve for four years, six years, or some other number of years?
3. Should the Governor be allowed to run for two successive terms of office? Should the Lieutenant Governor be restricted to two consecutive terms?
4. Should the Governor and Lieutenant Governor run on the same slate or run separately?

5. What qualifications should a person have to become Governor or Lieutenant Governor of Guam? Must he be born on Guam? If not, how many years must he live here in order to be eligible to run? How many years must he be a U.S. citizen?

Other questions which the committee would like the people to think about are these:

1. Does the Governor have too much power? If so, how should his power be limited?
2. Do we have too many departments in the government? (Presently there are twenty-five departments and agencies) Would a smaller number of departments help the government to operate more efficiently?
3. Is it necessary to have a Civil Service Commission?

4. Does the government need the Federal Comptroller even though it has its own auditing branch? (The government also hires a private firm to audit its funds every year.) Should a federal employee be retained to audit federal funds spent on Guam? Should the federal comptroller be paid with federal funds?

5. Shall the tenures of department and agency heads expire concurrently with the tenures of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor?

6. What should the powers of the Lieutenant Governor be? (The Organic Act now simply states that the Lieutenant Governor will serve as Acting-Governor in the Governor's absence.) Is this position only "honorary"? What should this person's duties be?

7. What should the salaries be for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor? (Now the Governor receives \$33,495, and the Lieutenant Governor \$25,044.)

8. Shall candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor be required to file financial statements?

9. Should the Governor be required by the Organic Act to make an annual "state of the territory" report to the people?

10. Should the speaker of the Legislature serve as Lieutenant Governor during the temporary absence of the Lieutenant Governor or while he is serving as Acting-Governor?

Your answers to these questions will determine how the committee writes its final recommendations concerning the Chief Executive.

TAXES

If you earn an income of over \$600.00, you should be interested in the Taxation and Finance Committee. This committee may recommend changes in those provisions of the Organic Act dealing with taxes. Joaquin Blaz, chairman of the committee, says its goal is "providing for Guam a basic comprehensive program in these areas that would carry for... not just for one year or two years—but for a length of time that may last as long as fifty years."

These are some of the questions which this committee is asking:

1. Should Guam have a Federal Comptroller? (The comptroller is a man employed by the federal government and who audits all the funds spent by the Government of Guam.)

2. Should the comptroller be replaced by some other type of auditor? Does the government need a "watchdog"?

3. If Guam's political status changes how will the tax structure be affected? For example, if Guam becomes a state, citizens of Guam would have to pay federal taxes. How could Guam tax its citizens to obtain funds for the island?

4. Is a 10% debt limitation adequate to support Guam's growing economy?

5. Should the legislature be limited in its power to tax?

6. The Organic Act says that taxes should be "uniformly provided" by the Legislature. Are taxes on Guam uniformly provided? Is the tax system fair? Does it hurt some people and benefit others?

7. If the Board of Education on Guam were elected, should it be given the power to do its own taxing?

8. Can we tax military sales?

9. Should 10% public indebtedness be based on appraised or assessed value of property? Should public properties be included here?

10. Should a referendum be required when the government is to go into public indebtedness?

If you have ideas about these questions, or if you have questions of your own, come to the public hearings in your district.

EDUCATION

There are 42 schools on Guam and because most of you have children attending these schools, education is a subject which is very important to you.

The Constitutional Convention has a Committee on Education which is reviewing proposals that may affect your children or your grandchildren. These are some of them:

1. Should members of the Board of Education be elected rather than appointed?
2. What should be the relationship between private and public schools? Should private schools be