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April 2, 1974

TO: HOWARD WILLENS  
FROM: MICHAEL S. HELFER  
RE: Comments on the U.S. Draft Report of the Ad Hoc Committee

I have reviewed the U.S. draft report and your letter to the Chairman dated March 12, 1974. Leaving aside the points made in your letter and budget issues, I offer the following remarks, none of which seem critical:

1. On pages 2-3, the report does not state how the joint commission will act; will a majority vote be sufficient? ✓

2. Why does the draft report describe the political scientist to be hired (page 3) as an expert in "constitutional laws," as opposed to constitutional law? ✓

3. On page 4, if the United States were seriously interested in saving money, it could eliminate the full-time liaison officer; it could assign this job on a part-time basis to one of its underworked bureaucrats. ✓

4. I am concerned about the sentence in the middle of page 4 which indicates that funds will come from the United States through the TT government; but perhaps the language used on page 10 indicates sufficiently well that the district legislature will have control over funds used for government planning. ✓

5. At the bottom of page 4, it might be preferable specifically to grant the secretariat the authority to employ private firms to provide administrative support, such as accounting or legal services, as well as "special advice or studies." ✓

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6. On page 5, under government organization planning, relating to the constitutional convention, the draft should make clear that the manner in which the district legislature chooses to handle planning for a constitutional convention is up to the district legislature alone; it need not be a special committee of the district legislature or the MPSC; and, however it is done, the chosen entity will not "take the lead in this area," but will have full responsibility (though it will be able to draw on the resources of the secretariat).

7. On page 6, I think it unrealistic to expect that there will be any serious training of public officials and technicians at the levels of funding the United States is proposing.

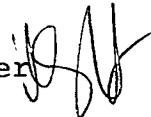
8. On pages 7-8, later problems might be avoided if we make it clear that the "displaced personnel" with whom we are concerned are local citizens (I assume).

9. On page 9, with respect to timing, it seems to me that at least some parts of the planning for the new government will have to be done in conjunction with the planning for the constitutional convention.

10. On page 11, it is very important that the language in the first paragraph be retained so that the joint commission has authority to transfer funds from one project to another, without having to go back to Congress or to the Interior Department to obtain approval for what might otherwise be called in governmentese a "reprogramming."

11. The draft does not discuss the problem of the distribution of the assets of the TT government, except insofar as it notes that studies will be done with respect to the impact of the relocation of the capital of the TTPI; is this an important enough issue to bring up?

Michael S. Helfer



Note: Attached FYI is some data on the finances of constitutional conventions. Nancy Schuh has been asked to prepare her report for you by Wednesday p.m.

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TABLE 11  
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS  
1938-1968

State	Convention Dates	Type of Convention	Referendum on Convention Question	Preparatory Body	Appropriation	Number of Convention Delegates	Convention Proposal(s)	Referendum on Convention Proposal(s)
Alaska	Nov. 6, 1955- Feb. 6, 1956	Unlimited	None	Alaska Statehood Committee	\$300,000	55	New constitution	April 24, 1956: constitution adopted. Vote: 17,477 7,180 <sup>a</sup>
Connecticut	July 1- Oct. 28, 1965	Unlimited	None <sup>b</sup>	Constitutional Convention Commission	\$500,000	84	New constitution	Dec. 14, 1965: constitution adopted. Vote: 178,432 84,129
Hawaii	1. Apr. 4- July 22, 1950	Unlimited	None	State Constitution Commission	\$655,000	63	New constitution	Nov. 7, 1950: constitution adopted. Vote: 82,788 27,109
	2. July 15- Oct. 21, 1968	Unlimited	Nov. 8, 1966 Vote: 119,097 62,120	Legislative Reference Bureau	\$1,680,000 (\$875,000 expended)	82	23 amendments (revised constitution)	Nov. 5, 1968: 23 proposals submitted; 22 adopted
Maryland	July 11, 1967; Sept. 12, 1967- Jan. 10, 1968	Unlimited	Sept. 13, 1966 Vote: 160,280 31,680	Constitutional Convention Commission	\$1,230,000 (plus \$750,000 for referendum)	142	New constitution	May 14, 1968: constitution rejected. Vote: 284,033 367,101
Michigan	Oct. 3, 1961- May 11, 1962, Aug. 1, 1962	Unlimited	Apr. 3, 1961 Vote: 596,433 573,012	Constitutional Convention Preparatory Commission	\$2,000,000	144	New constitution	April 1, 1963: constitution adopted. Vote: 810,860 803,436

<sup>a</sup>For all referenda the first figure gives the favorable vote; the second, the opposing vote.  
<sup>b</sup>A special federal court ordered the legislature to call the convention.

TABLE 11 (Continued)  
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State	Convention Dates	Type of Convention	Referendum on Convention Question	Preparatory Body	Appropriation	Number of Convention Delegates	Convention Proposal(s)	Referendum on Convention Proposal(s)
Missouri	Sept. 21, 1943- Sept. 29, 1944	Unlimited	Nov. 3, 1942 Vote: 366,018 265,294	Faculty group at University of Missouri	\$916,875	83	New constitution	Feb. 27, 1945: constitution adopted. Vote: 312,032 185,658
New Hampshire	1. 11 days between May 11 and June 1, 1938; Sept. 23-26, 1941	Unlimited	Sense of people taken in annual town meetings in 1937	None	\$25,000 (1938); \$26,244 (1939); \$12,000 (1941)	481 (1938) 451 (1941)	4 amendments in 1938 3 amendments in 1941	Nov. 8, 1938: 4 amendments submitted; 1 adopted. Nov. 3, 1942: 3 amendments submitted; 3 adopted.
	2. 12 days between May 12 and June 4, 1948	Unlimited	Nov. 5, 1946 Vote: 49,230 29,336	None	\$60,000	446	11 amendments	Nov. 2, 1948: 6 amendments submitted; 1 adopted. Nov. 7, 1950: 5 amendments submitted; 2 adopted.
	3. May 15-June 13, 1956, Dec. 24, 1959	Unlimited	Nov. 2, 1954 Vote: 64,813 37,497 <sup>c</sup>	None	\$75,000 <sup>d</sup>	447 (1956) 420 (1959)	6 amendments in 1956 3 amendments in 1959	Nov. 6, 1956: 3 amendments submitted and adopted. Nov. 4, 1958: 3 amendments submitted and adopted. Nov. 8, 1960: 3 amendments submitted and adopted.

<sup>c</sup>The 1956 convention was reconvened in 1959 by a letter from the president to the delegates.  
<sup>d</sup>It was not until 1961 that the legislature appropriated an additional \$15,000 to pay the staff for work done during the 1959 session.

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Pennsylvania	Dec. 1, 1967- Feb. 29, 1968	Limited	May 16, 1967 Vote: 1,140,931 703,576	Preparatory Committee	Budget for Conv: \$1,560,000 (Approx. \$200,000 not used)	163	5 proposals	April 23, 1968: 5 proposals sub- mitted and adopted.
Rhode Island	1. March 28, 1944	Limited	March 14, 1944 Vote: 15,683 524	None	\$25,000	200	1 amend- ment	April 11, 1944: amendment adopted. Vote: 7,122 119
	2. June 1-3, 1951	Limited	May 25, 1951 Vote: 16,738 4,209	None	\$25,000	200	8 amend- ments	June 28, 1951: 8 amendments sub- mitted; 6 adopted.
	3. June 20, 1955	Limited	June 9, 1955 Vote: 24,077 20,120	None	\$25,000	200	3 amend- ments	July 12, 1955: 3 amendments sub- mitted; 1 adopted.
	4. Jan. 31, and Feb. 7, 1958	Limited	Jan. 22, 1958 Vote: 12,476 1,903	None	\$50,000	200	2 amend- ments	Feb. 27, 1958: 2 amendments sub- mitted; 2 adopted.
	5. Dec. 8, 1964-Feb. 17, 1969	Unlimited	Nov. 3, 1964 Vote: 158,241 70,975	None	\$224,000 (\$179,182 expended)	100	New con- stitution	April 16, 1968: constitution re- jected. Vote: 17,464 68,940.
Tennessee	1. Apr. 21- June 5, 1953, July 14-16, 1953	Limited	Aug. 7, 1952 Vote: 196,376 106,583	<i>Ad hoc</i> group of political scientists from state colleges and universities	Not fixed (Delegates allowed legislators' pay and expenses)	99	8 amend- ments	Nov. 3, 1953: 8 amendments sub- mitted; 8 adopted.

TABLE 11 (Continued)  
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Tennessee	2. July 21-31, 1959	Limited	Aug. 8, 1958 Vote: 129,554 114,998	None	Same as 1953	99	1 amend- ment	Nov. 8, 1960: amendment sub- mitted and adopted.
	3. July 26- Aug. 26, 1965, Nov. 29-Dec. 10, 1965	Limited	Nov. 6, 1962 Vote: 216,977 206,390	Legislative Council Committee	Same as 1953 and 1959	99	9 amend- ments	Nov. 8, 1966: 9 amendments sub- mitted; 9 adopted.
Virginia	1. April 30- May 2, 22, 1945	Limited	March 6, 1945 Vote: 54,515 30,341	None	"a sum sufficient" (\$60,037 including \$49,373 election costs)	40	1 proposal	May 2, 1945: pro- posal proclaimed by convention
	2. Mar. 5-7, 1956	Limited	Jan. 9, 1956 Vote: 304,154 146,164	None	"a sum sufficient" (\$93,804, including \$83,366 election costs)	40	1 amend- ment	March 7, 1956: amendment pro- claimed by con- vention
Puerto Rico	Sept. 17, 1951- Feb. 6, 1952	Unlimited	June 4, 1951 Vote: 387,016 119,164	<i>Ad hoc</i> group organized by Director of School of Pub. Admin. at University of P.R.	\$250,000	92	New con- stitution	March 3, 1952: constitution adopted. Vote: 373,594 82,877

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State	Convention Dates	Type of Convention	Referendum on Convention Question	Preparatory Body	Appropriation	Number of Convention Delegates	Convention Proposal(s)	Referendum on Convention Proposal(s)
New Hampshire	4. May 14-June 10, 1964, July 7, 8, 1964	Unlimited	Nov. 6, 1962 Vote: 94,597 49,418	Commission to Study the State Constitution	\$100,000	462	21 amendments	Nov. 3, 1964: 8 amendments submitted; 5 adopted. Nov. 8, 1966: 7 amendments submitted; 6 adopted. Nov. 5, 1968: 6 amendments submitted; 5 adopted.
New Jersey	1. June 12-Sept. 10, 1947	Limited	June 3, 1947 Vote: 275,209 53,280	Governor's Committee on Preparatory Research	\$350,000 (plus \$125,000 for election costs)	81	New constitution	Nov. 3, 1947: constitution adopted. Vote: 653,096 184,632
	2. March 21-June 15, 1966	Limited	None	Law Revision and Legislative Service Commission	\$250,000	126 delegates (112 votes)	1 reapportionment amendment	Nov. 8, 1966: amendment adopted. Vote: 890,710 506,884
New York	1. April 5-Aug. 25, 1938	Unlimited	Nov. 3, 1936 Vote: 1,413,604 1,190,275	New York State Constitutional Committee	\$1,350,000	168	9 amendments	Nov. 8, 1938: 9 amendments submitted; 6 adopted.
	2. April 4-Sept. 26, 1967	Unlimited	Nov. 2, 1965 Vote: 1,681,438 1,486,431	Temporary State Commission on Revision and Simplification of the Constitution and to Prepare for a Constitutional Convention	\$10,000,000 (\$6,477,000 expended)	186	New constitution	Nov. 7, 1967: new constitution rejected. Vote: 1,309,877 3,364,630

factual data on the features of constituent assemblies provided in Table II and other significant aspects of these bodies and their work are summarized and analyzed in the remainder of this chapter.

#### CAUSES AND ATTITUDES

The first chapter identifies many state constitutional deficiencies that have contributed to the calling of constitutional conventions in recent years. Among the most prominent of these in the older states is legislative reapportionment to conform to the "one man, one vote" rule. This was the principal reason for calling conventions in Rhode Island in 1964, Connecticut and Tennessee in 1965, New Jersey in 1966, New York in 1967 and Hawaii in 1968. Reapportionment was also one of several factors that led to the 1951 Rhode Island constituent assembly, and to conventions in New Hampshire, Michigan and other states. After judicial intervention made state legislative reapportionment inevitable, a principal stumbling block to calling constitutional conventions was removed, namely, the reluctance of legislative bodies to take the necessary action. For many decades legislatures had frustrated efforts to call conventions because they feared that these bodies would include reapportionment in their proposals for change, thereby jeopardizing the existing advantage of rural interests in the legislative power structure.

Besides reapportionment and the growing pressure for general constitutional reform, in the older states other factors stemming from particular needs and weaknesses in their constitutional systems contributed to convention calls. Two illustrations were the cumbersome amending process in Virginia, necessitating conventions in 1945 and 1956 to expedite alterations, and a fiscal crisis in Michigan. Pressures in various states for municipal and county home rule, improvements in the legislative process and judicial reform were among the prominent issues that accounted for calling most conventions.

#### Official and Private Attitudes

The calling of any constitutional convention connotes support by both official and private organizations. Strong and aggressive leadership by state officials, civic leaders and groups is precedent to practically all such assemblies. Prominent roles in calling a constitutional convention are usually played by governors, legislative assemblies, political parties, the press, "good government" organizations and occasionally the judiciary. With very few exceptions governors have advocated calling constitu-

### PREPARATORY RESEARCH

The importance of research as a prerequisite for informed constitution-making under modern conditions is evidenced in the emphasis placed on preparatory studies for recent constitutional conventions. Table II indicates that more than half the conventions held since January 1938 were preceded by preparatory bodies which assembled essential information for the delegates. Of the unlimited conventions, only the 1964-1969 Rhode Island body and three of the New Hampshire conventions did not have the benefit of special advance preparation. Officially designated bodies and ad hoc groups prepared basic materials for convention delegates in 10 existing states and three territories before conventions assembled.

Chapter 3 deals with major aspects of preparatory commissions. In addition to these formally designated bodies, ad hoc groups in Puerto Rico and Tennessee made valuable pre-convention studies without official sanction; similarly, both before and during the Michigan convention of 1961-1962, the Citizens Research Council of Michigan supplemented the work of official bodies by preparing useful materials. The nature, method of designation, composition, work and products of these preparatory groups have varied widely. The official bodies have usually been appointed by the governor alone or with participation by legislative leaders or assemblies. As indicated in Chapter 3, the membership of official preparatory bodies ranged upward from three on the Arkansas Constitutional Convention Advisory Commission to 27 on the Maryland Constitutional Convention Commission. Members of these commissions were appointive and ex officio. In most cases preparatory bodies employed a staff, which varied greatly in size and professional expertise; some commissions, including those in Alaska, Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania, sought the assistance of professors of law, political science and other disciplines.

Some jurisdictions used existing governmental staff units or outside professional consulting organizations. The Legislative Research Bureau of the University of Hawaii, for example, provided research services for the Hawaii Statehood Commission in 1950, and again assisted the 1968 convention; and the Public Administration Service prepared a series of studies for the Alaska Statehood Committee. Like other characteristics of the preparatory organs, their research has varied widely. Typically it has been of a factual, background nature designed to provide information essential for informed basic decision-making and action. In 1968 the Legislative Reference Bureau of the University of Hawaii prepared a series of 17 background and comparative studies on particular aspects

of the constitutional system, citing the experience in other states and relating the data specifically to the Hawaiian situation. Comparable studies were prepared by commissions in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and other jurisdictions. In a number of cases, well exemplified by constitutional commissions in Arkansas and Maryland, preparatory work included substantive recommendations in the form of a draft constitution.

Although the principal function of these bodies was pre-convention research, some were assigned or assumed other duties. The Michigan and Maryland preparatory commissions afford excellent examples. The Michigan Constitutional Convention Preparatory Commission, besides supervising the preparation of a series of studies, made arrangements for convention facilities, staff, a library and other essential resources. In Maryland the Constitutional Convention Commission followed the same general pattern. The staffs of both bodies, like those in a number of other states, were retained and served during the convention.

Legislative funding of pre-convention research and planning ranged upward to the \$800,000 appropriated to the New York preparatory commission during the period 1965-1967. This is by far the largest sum of money expended to date in preparation for any constitution-making body. In some instances, exemplified by the ad hoc preparatory work done before the 1953 limited convention in Tennessee, there was little or no official funding. Variations in financing preparatory work included partial funding by a statehood commission (Hawaii), a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation (Michigan), joint funding by a university and the Carnegie Corporation (Puerto Rico), payment from the convention's general fund (Connecticut) and other means.

### CONVENTION MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION

#### The Delegates

Table II indicates that the number of delegates to the 27 constitutional conventions held from January 1, 1938 through 1968 ranged from 40 in both the 1945 and 1956 limited conventions in Virginia to a maximum of 481 elected to the 1938 New Hampshire unlimited body. The average number of delegates for all 27 assemblies was 170. For unlimited bodies the average was 202, and for limited conventions, 129.

Most delegates were elected from state representative, state senatorial or congressional districts. Some were elected at large and a few were ex officio members. The 163 delegates to the 1967-1968 Pennsylvania convention, for example, included 150 elected from senatorial districts

**(AIRLINE HEARING INTO FOURTH WEEK)**

SAIPAN, APRIL 2 (MNS)---THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD (CAB) HEARING INTO THE SAIPAN/JAPAN AIRLINE ROUTE CASE MOVED INTO ITS FOURTH WEEK ON SAIPAN MONDAY (APRIL 1), WITH TESTIMONY CONTINUING TO BE OFFERED IN PHASE ONE OF THE PROCEEDING, WHICH IS AN INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBLE WRONGDOING BY THE AIRLINES IN ATTEMPTING TO WIN SUPPORT IN MICRONESIA FOR THEIR APPLICATIONS.

CHRIS BROWNE, ATTORNEY FOR THE CAB'S BUREAU OF ENFORCEMENT, CONTINUED TO CALL WITNESSES AS THE WEEK BEGAN, WITH TOP OFFICIALS OF PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY DURING THE WEEK. ON MONDAY WILLIAM EVANS, PAN AM'S SENIOR DIRECTOR FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK CITY, TESTIFIED, FOLLOWED TUESDAY MORNING BY JOHN KRIMSKY, THE AIRLINE'S STAFF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK. TOP OFFICIALS OF CONTINENTAL AIR MICRONESIA, INCLUDING PRESIDENT DON BECK AND GENERAL MANAGER BARRIE DUGGAN, HAVE ALREADY TESTIFIED.

OBSERVERS NOW EXPECT THAT PHASE ONE WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE END OF THIS WEEK, WITH PHASE TWO, EXAMINING THE QUESTION OF WHERE THE MICRONESIAN PEOPLE REALLY STAND ON THE ROUTE AWARD, BEGINNING SOMETIME NEXT WEEK AND EXPECTED TO LAST TWO TO THREE WEEKS. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GREER MURPHY IS HEARING BOTH PHASES OF THE CASE, AND THE MAJOR CONTENDERS FOR THE ROUTE, ALONG WITH NORTHWEST ORIENT AIRLINES, ARE ALL REPRESENTED AT THE HEARING BY TOP LEGAL ADVISORS.

THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD ORDERED THE RE-OPENED PROCEEDING IN FEBRUARY AFTER DECIDING THAT IT WAS NOT ABLE TO MAKE UP HIS MIND ON THE CASE ON THE BASIS OF EVIDENCE PRESENTED THUS FAR. THE ROUTE CASE DATES BACK TO EARLY 1972, AND HAS ACTUALLY BEEN A TOPIC OF CONTROVERSY AND CONCERN IN MICRONESIA SINCE MID-1971. AT STAKE IS THE SELECTION OF AN AMERICAN FLAG AIRLINE TO JOIN JAPAN AIRLINES IN FLYING A DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN TOKYO AND OSAKA IN JAPAN, AND SAIPAN IN THE MARIANA ISLANDS.

**(PONAPE LEGISLATURE CONVENES)**

KOLONIA, APRIL 2 (MNS)---THE THIRD PONAPE DISTRICT LEGISLATURE, FIFTH REGULAR SESSION IS UNDERWAY IN KOLONIA, PONAPE. INCUMBENT LEGISLATURE SPEAKER ITOR HARRIS WAS RE-ELECTED TO HIS POSITION UNOPPOSED, AS WAS THE VICE-SPEAKER, KASIANO JOSEPH. HILARY CONRAD WAS ELECTED AS FLOOR LEADER. THE LEGISLATURE WILL MEET FOR 50-DAYS.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE SESSION WAS LARGELY CEREMONIAL WITH THE FORMING OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER ONE MEMBER IS STILL A LEGISLATOR. THE COMMITTEE, ACCORDING TO A REPORT FROM PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR FOR PONAPE DISTRICT TADAO SIGRAH, ADOPTED A REPORT ACCEPTING THE RESIGNATION OF LEGISLATOR CYRIL HELGENBERGER. ACCORDING TO THE REPORT, A SPECIAL ELECTION TO FILL THE POSITION VACATED BY THE RESIGNATION OF HELGENBERGER WILL BE CALLED. NO DATE FOR THAT ELECTION WAS GIVEN.

THE FOLLOWING LEGISLATORS WERE APPOINTED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE FOUR STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE PONAPE DISTRICT LEGISLATURE: KASIANO JOSEPH, WAYS AND MEANS; JOANIS EDMUND, JUDICAIRY AND GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS; LUTIK SANTOS, RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT; AND DONALD JONAH, EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL MATERS.

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**(CABLE TV FOR MARSHALLS APPROVED)**

SAIPAN, APRIL 2 (MNS)---TRUST TERRITORY DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER PETER T. COLEMAN HAS APPROVED THE APPLICATION OF PACIFIC COMMUNICATIONS, INC., TO PROVIDE A CABLE TELEVISION SERVICE TO THE MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT, ACCORDING TO THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF FOREIGN BUSINESS PERMIT ACTIVITY FROM THE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT.

MICHAEL R. FOREMAN OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, IS THE U.S. APPLICANT FOR THE BUSINESS LICENSE, REPRESENTED IN THE TRUST TERRITORY BY ANDREW R. BILIMON OF MAJURO. THE COMPANY PROPOSES TO PROVIDE CABLE TV TO MAJURO AND EBEBE INITIALLY. LATE LAST YEAR, THE MARSHALL ISLANDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD TURNED DOWN A CABLE TV APPLICATION FROM HOLMES MANAGEMENT COMPANY OF GUAM, IN FAVOR OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNICATIONS APPLICATION WHICH INVOLVES THE PARTICIPATION OF A LOCAL MARSHALLESE PARTNER.

THE HOLMES COMPANY DID RECEIVE APPROVAL OF ITS APPLICATION TO DO BUSINESS IN THE MARIANAS, AND IS PRESENTLY NEGOTIATING POLE RENTAL COSTS WITH THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT ON SAIPAN, WITH THE EXPECTATION THAT INSTALLATION OF CABLES IN THE CHALAN KANOA AREA MAY BEGIN LATER THIS YEAR.

NO NEW APPLICATIONS FOR FOREIGN BUSINESS PERMITS WERE RECEIVED LAST WEEK, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION SAID, ADDING THAT NO APPLICATION FROM FOREIGN FIRMS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AS YET UNDER THE NEW INTERPRETATION OF THE "MOST FAVORED NATION CLAUSE" WHICH WENT INTO EFFECT APRIL 1.

(NOTE TO ADITORS: SINCE THERE HAS NOT BEEN ANY FOREIGN BUSINESS PERMIT STORY FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, WE MIGHT REMIND YOU THAT THESE STORIES ARE RUN ONLY WHEN THERE IS SOMETHING TO REPORT. THUS IF THE "WEEKLY SUMMARY" SHOWS NO ACTIVITY, THERE IS NO STORY.)

(TT BOARD OF LICENSURE ESTABLISHED)

SAIPAN, APRIL 2 (MNS)---THE TRUST TERRITORY HEALTH SERVICES BOARD OF LICENSURE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AND WILL SOON BE IN OPERATION, ACCORDING TO A SPOKESMAN FOR TT HEALTH SERVICES THIS WEEK.

THE BOARD WAS CREATED BY THE CODE OF PUBLIC REGULATION, WHICH WAS PROMULGATED BY THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES AND SIGNED BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER SEVERAL YEARS AGO.

THE FUNCTION OF THE TT LICENSURE BOARD, AS STIPULATED BY THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 154 OF TITLE 63 OF THE TT CODE, IS TO ADVISE AND ASSIST THE DIRECTR OF HEALTH SERVICES IN CARRYING OUT HIS DUTIES.

AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE BOARD WILL ESTABLISH STANDARDS, REVIEW QUALIFICATIONS, AND EXAMINE APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSING PERSONS WHO WISH TO PROVIDE MEDICINE, SURGERY, DENTISTRY, NURSING, MID-WIFERY, AND OTHER RELATED PARA-MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE TT.

THE BOARD WILL ALSO EXAMINE, STUDY, AND REVIEW REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF LICENSES OF THOSE PERSONS WHOSE LICENSES ARE SOUGHT TO BE REVOKED OR SUSPENDED FOR VALID REASONS.

SEVEN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE HICOM TO SERVE ON THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED BOARD. THEY INCLUDE MRS. KIEKO SIGRAH, WHO IS A NURSE INSTRUCTOR AT THE TT SCHOOL OF NURSING ON SAIPAN; CARL DENNIS, AREA SANITARIAN FROM PONAPE; MRS. JEITA PETER, CHIEF OF DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE MARSHALLS; DR. HENARO SABINO, YAP CHIEF OF DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES; AND DR. MINORU UEKI, PALAU DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES.

ALSO APPOINTED ARE DR. JOSE T. VILLAGONEZ, MEDICAL OFFICER AT DR. TORRES HOSPITAL ON SAIPAN; AND DR. CHARLES G. JONES, STAFF PHYSICIAN AT THE HOSPITAL IN TRUK DISTRICT.

THE BOARD WILL HOLD ITS FIRST MEETING APRIL 16 TO DISCUSS ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD.

C7784



(NOTE TO STATION MANAGERS: THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT IS FOR USE AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE BETWEEN NOW AND THE END OF APRIL)  
(TAX FILING NOTICE)

SAIPAN, APRIL 2 (MNS)---ALL BUSINESSES, EMPLOYERS AND INDIVIDUALS ARE REMINDED THAT THE QUARTERLY MICRONESIAN INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1974 TO MARCH 31, 1974 ARE DUE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 30, 1974. FORMS FOR FILING AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE FILING OF THESE TAX RETURNS ARE NOW AVAILABLE AT THE DISTRICT TAX OFFICE. EMPLOYERS WHO FILE AFTER THIS DEADLINE ARE SUBJECT TO A PENALTY ON EACH LATE WAGE AND TAX STATEMENT.

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