

SENATE PRESIDENT MAKAYAMA SPEAKS TO  
MICRONESIA

In delivering a major address in the Senate of the Congress of Micronesia, Senate President Tosiuo Nakayama called upon his fellow Micronesians to "Wake Up", (theme of his speech) because as he pointed out; "the past twenty six years, ... we Micronesians have been sleeping... and have done little for ourselves. We have always asked. We have lived an expensive life which most of our people cannot afford."

Senator Nakayama also indicated that we have forgotten many of our own laws, many of our customs and many of our own ways. We have been made to feel ashamed of our own Micronesian cultures. ..even at the color of our skins. He encouraged that we be proud of what we are, ...and have our self-dignity and self-respect.

In his speech, the Senator outlined what the Congress must consider as priorities. He urged them to:

- Consider ways to improve economic development,
- Enact a legislation for a constitutional convention and,
- Consider and enact legislation which will make our government at the district and territorial levels, more responsive to the desire and wishes for the people of Micronesia.

Realizing that there will be many problems in organizing a more effective governmental structure, the Senator also believes that the problems can be solved.

In concluding his major address in the Senate, Senator Nakayama asked his fellow Micronesians in saying.

"TELL US WHAT YOU THINK AND WHAT YOU FEEL SHOULD BE DONE TO MAKE MICRONESIA BETTER FOR THE FUTURE. IF YOU THINK WE ARE NOT DOING SOMETHING GOOD FOR OUR MICRONESIA, LET US KNOW. DO NOT BE AFRAID TO CRITICIZE US. LET US WORK TOGETHER TO PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF MICRONESIA. THIS CONGRESS IS HERE TO HELP YOU. TOGETHER WE CAN MAKE MICRONESIA A BETTER PLACE FOR ALL OF US.

SENATE PRESIDENT MAKAYAMA POUAUS NGEMI  
MICRONESIA.

Non an afanefan me non ewe Senate me non ewe Congress of Micronesia, Senate President Tosiuo Nakayama, a koko ngeni chon Micronesia ar repwe "neneno", (itenapan an afanefan): pun non an poraus a apasa: "Non ekkewe rue me onu ier a no, ...kich chon Micronesia sia chok akkanut, ...sia chok fori ekis fan asengesich. Sia iteitan nge tingor. Sia manaweni ewe manau ese mo "ngeni kich".

Senator Nakayama a pwal apasa pwe kich sia monukalo chomong ach annuk, chomong ach eoreime ach nonom. Ka aitikich ach sipwe saweseni ach eoreni ...pwan mo nge saweseni anuen unuchach. Ina mine a apasa pwe sipwe fen pwapwasini met kich...Iwe enomu mafenach me sufonuch.

Non an afanefan, ewe Senator a pwarata met ewe Congress epwe angang won. A mochen repwe:

- nenengeini alen an epwe amurunolo tufichin fonu,
- atononga eu annuk ren an epwe ka-or ewe mwichen fori annukun Micronesia,
- nenengeini me atononga eu annuk ren an epwe awora an ekkewe government non district ika Micronesia unus ar repwe kon etiwa mochenin aramasen Micronesia.

Non an sinei pwe ekkei osukosuk mei weires an epwe efisata eu kinamwan government, ewe Senator mei chok naku pwe ekkei osukosuk mei tongeni attawe.

Non an sopweieno an afanefan, Senator Nakayama a tingorei chiechian chon Micronesia noh an apasa:  
"BEREKIKICH NET KA EKIKIKI ARE NET EPWE FIS AN EPWE ANURINENO MICRONESIA NON EKKAM IER. IKA PWE EPWE MEI NEPI PWE SISE FORI NET EPWE BOCH NGEMI MICRONESIA, BEREM KICH. KOSAP NIUOKUS OF KOPWE ESIV KICH. SIPWE FEW ANGAN NG FENGEM IOTA NET MICRONESIA EPWE FORI. EI CONGRESS; KAOR AN EPWE ANIUK. ACH APINIS FENGEM, SIA TONGENI FORI MICRONESIA AN EPWE NURILONO NGEMI KICH NEINISIH.

COMMONWEALTH

Since Commonwealth was the form of government that was offered to the Congress of Micronesia Delegation to the rounds of talks on the future political status of Micronesia by the U.S. delegation, it is only fair that the people of Micronesia should be aware of at least the general scope of this form of government.

With the limited sources available to us we will now share it with you all masters, sisters and brothers. Our staff appreciates any criticisms if should there be any, and if you have any, charge it to the staff and that way we can improve our paper.

Commonwealth: Commonwealth status is the closest American equivalent to the "free associated status" discussed in our previous volumes. The only example of it is the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico enjoys complete self-government with regard to internal affairs. Puerto Ricans are subject to Federal income taxes which are returned intact to the government of Puerto Rico. Puerto Ricans are American citizens and are free to come and go to the United States. In addition, they enjoy the benefits of numerous social welfare programs passed by the American Congress. Puerto Rico is free at any time to sever its ties with America and become independent. It may also petition to become a state, though the final decision lies with the U.S. Congress.

When did Puerto Rico become a self-governing Commonwealth?

The Congress of the United States in 1950 passed a measure which was known as Public Law No. 600. This was a compact or agreement giving Puerto Rico the power to write its own constitution. This compact was accepted in 1951 by the Puerto Ricans in a referendum vote. A Puerto Rican convention in the next four months wrote a constitution modeled on that of the United States. This constitution was approved in a referendum by a vote of 374,649 to 82,923. The United States Congress approved the constitution, and on July 25, 1952 Puerto Rico became a self governing Commonwealth. Puerto Rico is represented in the Congress of the United States. Her representative is elected by the people every four years. She has no voting-power in the Congress. The laws of the United States government apply to Puerto Rico generally, as though she were a state. Puerto Ricans elect their governor and legislators every four years. In matter of all local government, Puerto Rico is completely independent of the United States. The governor is the chief executive officer, and appoints the other main executive officials of the

COMMONWEALTH

Pokiten Commonwealth ewe eu muu chon ewe U.S. delegation ika ekkewe chon affor on muu seni Merika ra fen ekiakin repwe poraus on me mwichen affor won muu seni ewe Congress of Micronesia, sia luku pwe a och an aramasen Micronesia repwe pwan sinei ekis usun napanapen ei muu itan Commonwealth.

Ren ukukun met sipwe tongeni alilis fengen won iei sipwele eaea fengen meinis, ewin nouch meinap, fefinach kana, me pwan pwich kana meinis. Chon angang won nouch ei taropwe repwe fakun puapua ika emon epwe asineto non ach ei ofesin Public Affairs met ese sani ika met ngawan ika met ese pung me non nouch ei taropwe. Ika pwe mei or ekis ngawan iwe sipwe era pwe tipisin noumi kei chon angang. Apuwe ekasineto pwe sipwe tongeni kao fengen ach muan ren ach sipwe aochuelo nouch ei taropwe.

Commonwealth: Commonwealth status iei ewe sakkun muu chon Merika ra ekiaki pwe ekon arapakan ngeni napanapen ewe eu muu itan "free associated state" sia fen poraus on non nouch kewe taropwe mai tou akkom. Eu neni mei eani ei sakkun muu Commonwealth ewe fonu Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico mei pusin aota ika nemeni muun, ir mei monstiw takises ngeni Merika iwe mei chok pwan aniwin sefan ngenir. Ir ra pwan itait non aramasen Merika; a pwan mecheres ar ~~tona~~ ika tou seni Merika. Ir ra pwan engel sakopaten aninis seni ewe Congressin Merika. Puerto Rico mei tongeni oukatiw an we riri ngeni Merika ren an epwe uta on pusin muun. Puerto Rico mei pwan tongeni tingor an epwe pwan wiliti eu sapun Merika ika ewe U.S. Congress mei tipeau.

Inet Puerto Rico a winita eu "self-governing Commonwealth?"

Ewe mwichen Congress seni Merika ra passini eu nopung non ewe ier 1950 iwe a winita Public Law No. 600. Ei a usun chok eu "compact" ika taropwen etipe-eu an epwele or en Puerto Rico pochokun ren makkei pusin noun "constitution" ika puken annuk. Lon 1951 a fat pwe Puerto Rico ra ripe-eu ngeni ewe anapanapen annuk murin ar attut nap. Chon Puerto Rico ra chok anapanape er annuk ngeni en ewe muun Merika, iwe murin chok ruanu maram a wes. Ei constitution a kapunguno me ren chon Puerto Rico non eu uttut nap nupwen chon tipe-eu ngeni a 374 649 iwe chon rese tipe-eu 82,923. Lon July 25, 1952 ewe Congressin Merika a apungalo ewe anapanapen alluk, iwe Puerto Rico a wiliti eu self-governing Commonwealth. A wor tupun Puerto Rico non ewe Congressin Merika a fis uttut won itaiten ruanu ier, nge iese chok tongeni uttut otun mwich. Allukun Merika mei pwan ponu chon Puerto Rico usun ite nge Puerto Rico pwan pusin utti nour governor me legislat non iteiten ruanu ier. Lon emokutun an.

government.

The above article on Commonwealth was written by Kintiri Clement and Berlyn John from Truk High School. We urge all students from all the high schools in Truk District to contribute to our Public Affairs Digest any article you wish to be published and please forward it to Public Affairs Office Truk. Although this article was written by two students in the Civics Class in Truk High School it has been verified by Future Political Status Commission Pamphlet Series No. 15.

Puerto Rico muu sia tongeni apasa pwe Puerto Rico mei utta won muun ika independent non an ei myun Commonwealth. Ewe chok governor i a meinapen ewe muu iwe a pwen pusin finata ekkewe nouwis tekia.

Ei eu poraus on Commonwealth ruemon nengin Truk High School ra makei, iter, Kintiri Clement me Berlyn John. Sia chok mochen pasengeni ami chon ekkewe high school meinisin lon Chuk pwe ika e or met ou mochen sipwe valong lon nouch ei Public Affairs Digest iwe awa tinato lon ewe Offesin Public Affairs lon Chuk. Nge mout mo ei eu article makean ruemon chon sukul me lon ar iwe Civics Class lon Truk High School iwe mei affat me lon ewe Future Political Status Commission Pamphlet Series No. 15.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(as a factor in the Status Question)

AMURINOLON NONOMUN LEFILAN ARAMAS

Recalling the VOL. I, NO. 3 issue of our Public Affairs Digest we have discussed the aspect of Political Development as a factor in the Status Question for Micronesia. In this volume we will treat as much as possible the aspect of Social Development as a factor of this same question confronting all of Micronesia today. We will now proceed to our elaboration on this one development as a determining factor to our future political status question which prevails throughout Micronesia if not throughout the whole world.

Chechemeni pwe non nouch we Public Affairs Digest VOL. I, NO. 3 sia fen poraus won Political Development ika fefeiton muu an epwe lamot ngeni mokutukutan lon Micronesia. Lon ei taropwe sipwele aporaus on ei eu pekin ren pekin Social Development ika lamotan ngeni ei och mokutukut mei or ngeni kich lon Micronesia ikensai. Iei sipwele popueta ach poraus on ei eu pekin me lamotan ngeni meini ei muu sipwele muni, ei osukosuk mei chou lon unusen Micronesia ika pwe esap lon fonufan unus.

The term "social development" is ambiguous at best. It can perhaps be defined in a broad sense as the process of increasing the knowledge, the skills, and the capacities of all the people in a society. In economic terms, the term "social development" can be described as the accumulation of human capital and its effective investment in the development of an economy. In political terms, the words are used to describe the process of preparing people for adult participation in political processes, particularly as citizens in a democracy. From the social and cultural points of view, social development helps people to lead fuller and richer lives.

Ei kapas "social Development" mei chomong wewen. Sia tongeni awewei ach sipwele era awattelon ach sile, ach mokus, me tongeni ren sakopatin pekin. Lon pekin moni, ei kapas "social development" epwe tongeni awewe pwe unusalapan an aramas alongolong me fisiochun angang sopai lon fefeiton winan. Lon pekin muu, ekkei kapas ra nounou nupwen aramas ra moneta ar repwele sileilapei wiser kewe me lon ar kewe muu, akaewin ika pwe ir ra eani eu muun democracy. Ie lon pekin nonomun me foreanean aramas wewen ei kapas sipwele tongeni apasa pwe murinolon nonomun aramas ekkewe epwe tongeni alisir ar repwe murinolon me pwal pisekisekilo seni meserwan.

With as broad a definition for the words "social development" as indicated above, we talk about education, health, standards of living, working conditions, and such other related activities in the daily lives of the people, when we talk about social development. The ultimate goal of social development is to benefit the people of the country by raising the standards of living while at the same time preserving the basic freedoms and respecting the dignity of the individual.

Chommonjen wewen ekkei kapas "social development" usun mei affat me asan, wewen ren nupwen sia poraus usun sukul, pekin limoch, lapalapan nonomun aramas, lapalapan angang, me pual nuncoun aramas, iteit tan ren. A auchea epwe murinolo nonomun aramas, pokiten aramas repwe kuna lamotan lenier ren ar repwe amurinolo nonomun iwe pwal tumunun ar kewe pung fengen me ar repwe mafeleiti emon me emon lon lenier kewe.

The dearth of trained manpower in Micronesia has been a deterrent to the expansion of social services, education, and industry. Manpower shortages limit the rate of future growth in many countries, including Micronesia. Lack of trained manpower may be more of a limiting factor to future growth than shortages of capital or natural resources.

Because of the considerable difficulty in treating all of the important aspects of the social development question as it may have bearing upon the political status question, we will merely touch upon the problems of education and health.

As noted above, education is one facet of social development. The word "education" is derived from two Latin words which mean "to lead out of--as from the darkness of ignorance to the light of understanding. It has been said that in Micronesia our objectives in education should include among other things the following: develop students' skills in speaking, reading, and writing the vernacular of the local district and the English language; increase the knowledge of the students in the physical, biological, and social world; prepare students for life in Micronesia and citizenship in villages, municipalities, districts, and Micronesia as a whole; orient students to the world of work; provide opportunities for those qualified to study or be trained outside Micronesia in fields important to Micronesia's social and economic development, for which no institution in Micronesia is as yet developed to offer them.

Given the above objectives, it is not difficult to see that Micronesia still has a long way to achieve these goals. Thus education in a real sense is taken to be an instrument for political and socio-economic development -- that is to say, it is a device whereby Micronesians will increase their ability to cope with greater self-government, their productivity and economic performance, and their well-being and livelihood.

Another aspect of social development in Micronesia is in health. Health rivals education in importance to the creation of a base upon which the full development of a country can be achieved. Good health is essential to development because it is necessary for people to be healthy in order for them to achieve their full potential. No matter what a person is doing--be it going to school, working at a job, or raising children--good health is essential to full achievement. A sick man cannot work, and a sick child cannot learn.

Pokiten osupangen chon angang me non Micronesia, atongeni aweiresi ach sipwe awateilo ach kewe pekin angang, pekin sukul, me forutan metoch. Nafengawen chon angang, a pwal tongeni suku memaritau fonu lon ekkan ier, aweve ren Micronesia. Nafengawen mei sileilap non angang a fen kon watte an erwe amangalo fefeitau fonu; ewe a kon ngau seni osupangen moni ika fen pual ekkewe pisekisekin lon ewe fonu.

Pokiten watten weresin ach sipwe poraus on meinisin ekkewe pekin non "social development" ekkewe a lamot ngeni porausen ach muu, iei sipwele chok poraus won pekin sukul me pekin limoch.

Usun a afat me asan pwe pekin sukul pual eu ekkewe metoch mei pual pachelong awewen non ekkei fos "social development". Ii kapas "education" a eto seni ruu kapas Latin. Wewen pwe "to lead out of" ika "tou seni", aweve ren tou seni rochopwakin tiparoch tolong lon saraman wewech. I fen katou pwe lon Micronesia ach angang non pekin sukun sipwe apachelong ach amurunouelo an nouch kewe chon sukul ar repwe awattelo sukun sileinap lon pekin kapas, alea, me mak lon gukun fesun fonuer, me fosun English; zwatteilo ar tipachem lon lapalapan, manawan, me pual nonomun fanufan; amolata ekkewe chon sukul ar repwe weweiti sakkun manau lon Micronesia me mwan ar repwe weliti chon eu ekkewe sop, fonu, district ika fen chon Micronesia, siti ekkewe at angang; alenia ekkewe ir mei tufich ngenir ar repwe kaeo nukun Micronesia lon ekkewe pekin lamot ngeni Micronesia lon nonomuch mo fefeitach, pun iei esan mo wor sukun tekia non Micronesia ekkewe at ra tongeni fiti.

Iei sia fen kuns meta kei Micronesia epwe akangang ngeni, a fakkun fat ach kuna pwe mei chuen langtam fansoun an Micronesia epwe tori ekkei mettoch a fakkun aucher ngeni pekin fefeitau lon pekin metoch meinisin, iwe ren pekin kaeo ika (education) lon wewechun pwe eu pisekin afefeitau muun an epwe fefeitau lon pekin nonomun arasesen ika fefeitau moni. Iwe sipwe tongeni apasa pwe sukul ika (education) ewe eu pisek epwe tongeni awateilo an chon Micronesia tongeni ar repwe pukun anganga ar iwe muun ika (self-government) ekkewe metoch ra fofori, fefeitau lon pekin moni, nonomur fenggen me ar manau.

"Social Development" lon Micronesia a tongeni pwan iteit non pekin limoch. Lamotan pekin limoch a chok pual usun lamotan sukul ren fen iten ar repwele fis pwe longolongen fefeitau eu fonu. Ren limoch epwele fakkun lamot ngeni fefeitau eu leni, pun a men fakkun lamot an aramas repwe pochokun pun a tongeni fis ar angang ika pwe ir mei pichokil. Esap lifilifil met emon epwe fori, ika

The maintenance of good health can be divided into two major areas; prevention of sickness before it occurs and curing of sickness after it has been dictated. In Micronesia today the main emphasis of the government health department has been in curing sickness. The primary function of the doctors who have been trained or recruited and the hospitals and dispensaries which have been built has been the direction and curing of diseases. Given the enormous distances over which Micronesia is spread, this is a monumental task. Hospitals have to be maintained in each district with sufficient staffing of both doctors and nurses. Dispensaries must be located in every population center to treat minor problems and to diagnose serious sickness for referral to district hospital.

The basic goal of good education, good health services, and all of the other aspects of social development is to enable the citizens of a community or country to make the fullest possible contribution to their society and to enable them to enjoy to the fullest rewards of such contributions. We have not, by any means, reached our goal, but a good start has been made.

epwe sukul, ika angang, ika tumunu nrun keme semirit, mei fakkun auchea an epwe pichokul. Awewe pwe emon mwan epwe semwen esap tongeni angang, ika fen pual emon at epwe semwen esap tongeni keon.

Ren tumunu pionin lanch epwe tongeni awewe lon fua pionin semwen, ren tumunu semwen me mwan an epwe fis, aruan, tumunu ewe semwen ika pwe a fen tori emon. Ion Micronesia ach iwe pekin tumunu limoch, a kon chok watte an epwe angang won ekkewe semwen a fan tori aramas. Awwin popun an nouch kewe doctors ra lo keeo ika pual ekkewe ra korireto me on eu fomu towau, ekkewe pionin ra pual kauta ren chok fan iten ar repwe angang me kuta ekkewe sakkun semwen. Ren ukukun touwaw fesenin ekei fomu lon Micronesia ei eu angang a men fakkun watte. Ach kewe pionin epwe fakkun tumunioch me lon ekkewe district fengen me nabin nouch doctors me alilisin kangof. Ekkewe pual kukun lekien safel me on ekkewe fomu ika leni mei or aramas ren ar repwe tongeni alilis on semwen ese kon watto iwe repwe pual nenengeni meni ika ion epwele tongeni eila lon eu ach kewe pionin watte lon ekkewe district center.

Mei wor populapan an epwe fakkun amurinolo sukul me pekin tumunu limoch ika pichokulan aramas ika pual meta kewe meinisin pekin "social development" ren fan iten an chon eu leni repwe tongeni fori ukukun ar alilis ngeni lenier iwe; ren ar repwe pual tongeni pua ar repwele tongeni kuna lamotan ar kewe alilis ngeni muur me lenier iwe. Iei sisan mo fakkun kan ngeni ekkei aukuk nge sia chok kuna pwe sipwe keren poputa.