

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING
MISSION TO THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS, 1973.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Micronesia is at present negotiating with the Administering Authority for a new political status. There is an agreement between the two parties that the Micronesians should be free, within the framework of the status agreed upon, to determine the form of government most suited to them.

There have been changes in the political structure within the past few years, the most important of which have involved some strengthening of the role of the Congress of Micronesia. The Administering Authority still retains its ultimate authority, however, through the appointment of the High Commissioner and through its power of veto.

The formulation and adoption of a constitution drawn up by the Micronesians themselves would play an important part in the Trust Territory's advancement towards self-determination and independence. The importance of this matter was noted in the report of the 1970 Visiting Mission. A subject of broad discussion in Micronesia recently has been the holding of a constitutional conference, the main task of which would be to prepare a constitution and determine the nature and form of the Micronesians State. At the special session of the Congress of Micronesia, held in Ponape in late 1972, a proposal was submitted for the holding of such a conference. The Congress was not able, however, to adopt a decision on the matter. At the session of the Congress early in 1973, the Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Organization submitted a report containing a bill for the convening of a constitutional conference for Micronesia and setting forth the powers, requirements and functions of the conference to be held in Koror during the spring and summer of 1974. The bill, a product of lengthy consultations both in the Committee and in the Congress as a whole, was not adopted by the Congress and consideration of it was deferred. This circumstance is bound to delay the process of preparing Micronesia for self-determination including, if it wishes to exercise it, the option of independence, and we regret the fact that the working out of a Micronesian constitution has not yet been started.

AN EWE UNITED NATION VISITING
MISSION REPORT A TORI TRUST TERRITORY
NOV 1973

FETANEN MUUM

Iei Micronesia mei apungupung ngeni ewe muun Merika on eu minefon muu. Me ruepek ra tippeu fengen pue Micronesia epwe free an finata meni muun epwene muuni, eu muu mine epwe kon ochitir.

Non ekkewe ier a no mei or ekkoch kasiwin non muun Micronesia we iwe akaewin, wattenon pochokunan ewe Congressin Micronesia. Uge pochokunan chok ewe muun Merika mei pual chuen watte usun mei puono me non finin ewe High Commissioner me puan wet esap pual atiwa.

Atun epuene for noun Micronesia we constitution epwene puan ina eu esisinan an Trust Territory fefeita won muun an epuene pusin finata muun ika fen utta. Namotan ei constitution mei pual pache-nong non an ewe U.N. Visiting Mission report non 1970. Ren an epwe fis okom ew mwich ar repwe poraus on epue ifan usun lapalapan ika amonata me mwen an epwe poputa angangan ei constitution ika pungupung on epwe ifan napanapan fonuwen non Micronesia. Atun ewe mwich atapuanepuan a fis Ponape non 1972, a pual katonong ew menifon ekiek an epwe fis ei mwich iwe ewe Congress ese pual anafa ar angang on. Puan atun ewe mwich non 1973, ewe eu committee on Judiciary and Governmental Organization a puan atononga ew report iwe mei or ew nopung non an epuene fis ei mwich an epuene afata pochokunan, met auchean ei mwich me an angang, porausan moni me pual ekkoch mettoch. Ei nopung a puan puerata pue ei mwich epue fis Koror non 1974. Ei nopung a fakkun watte angangan me nein chon ewe Committee me puan chon ewe Congress nge mei chok pual mesemesepat ekieki on iwe ese puan pung. Pokiten ei napanap sia ekieki pue epue ne fen chok pukun arangan fetalin Micronesia an epuene pukun finata muun me puan ar repue ne utta ika ra mochen, iwe sia fakkun asonapa angangan noun Micronesia Constitution pun esamo fen poputa.

We hope that the Congress will, at its next session, decide to proceed with the holding of this conference and will make arrangements for it to be convened at the earliest possible time. It will be important to prepare in advance position and to promote widespread public discussion of these proposals. We recommend that the Administration assist to the maximum extent in preparations for the conference, including the encouragement of public discussion.

The conference should, direct its attention to the question of traditional political forms and the extent to which they are being and can be meant use of in a modern Micronesian State. In this context, we share the view of our two predecessors that, with a Congress of two chambers, legislatures in each district, at the district level and municipal legislatures, and all of this overlying a traditional authority structure, the Micronesians are overrepresented. We consider, that there is a good deal of scope for rationalization of the decision-making process in Micronesia.

Political education is not, of course, a task for the Administration alone. It is very much the job also of members of the Congress of Micronesia and the other legislatures, and particularly of members of the Joint Committee of Future Status. Congressmen should be much more active in this field through, for instance, holding public meetings with their constituents. In this context, it is unfortunate that there are no territorial political parties which might further the development of political awareness and understanding. It is noteworthy that in the Marianas, where active parties do exist, those parties appear to have had a real impact on popular feeling and understanding of political questions.

The primary responsibility for developing an effective political education program having an impact down to the grass-roots level rests with the Administrative Authority and thus with the Administration.

As vital decisions have to be taken in the not too distant future about political status, the structure of government and national unity, we consider it of the most importance that the Administration make a greater effort to inform the people about these questions.

Sia anean pue amo ita Congress epuele ekiekin efisi ei eu mwich lon chok en mwich epue eto iwe repue ekieki pue epue chok mutir. Epue namotan an epwe mon meni ototen ekkei muu repue angang on iwe mutir chok asilei ngeni aramas ekkei memef. Sia puan mochen puerata pue epue fakkun och an ewe Muun Micronesia epue fakkun awatei an aninis ngeni amonen ei mwich iwe epue pual pasengeni aramas ar repue poraus.

Ei mwich epue awatei an angang on ekkewe sakkun muun sia oreni an epue masefengen me ewe minefon muun an Micronesia. Sia puan nuku ekkewe ruu Visiting Missions ra fen apasa pue chon ekkewe imw non Congress, district legislatures, municipal councils, iwe pual ekkewe mei or wiser non ach kewe oreni, Micronesia epuene tipueoch non ei mwich. Sipwe apasa pue mei fakkun watte pekin ach sipwe sineochu ach sipwe for pung non Micronesia.

Political education esap wisen chok ewe administrtion. Matten angangen fen ma an chon ewe Congress of Micronesia, ekkewe district legislatures, iwe akaewin chon ewe Joint Committee on Future Status. Ren Congress ar repwe tongeni aora ar mwich ngeni nour kewe aramas. Iei ekis puan osupuanwen pun ese or territorial political parites an epue tongeni anisi puan an aramas repue sinei ika weweiti pekin muun.

Ige puan suonaman an epue fisioch ei political education pun ren fan akasengosin ekkewe ekkoch aramas rese fiti sukul iwe ei ukukun wisen ewe mun Merika me ewe pekin Administration non Micronesia.

Sinwe ekieki pwe sisap chok ekieki meni esá muu sipuene muni nge fen akaewin epue ifan ototun ika nebanapan ewe muu tori epue ifan nefinach non Micronesia, iei ekkei sia ekieki an epue kon namot an ewe Administration epue fen kon ekieki.

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