I MINA'TRENTAI SIETTE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No.	Sponsor	Title	Date Intro	Date of Presentation	Date Adopted	Date Referred	Referred to	PUBLIC HEARING DATE	DATE AUTHORS REPORT FILED	NOTES
542-37 (LS)		Relative to recognizing the Palau Community Association of Guam and the Palauan community on the occasion of the Thirtieth (30th) Year Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Palau; and commending them for their continued contributions to the island of Guam.	9/27/24 1:08 p.m.	10/5/24 11:00 a.m.						

I MINA'TRENTAI SIETTE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÄHAN 2024 (SECOND) Regular Session

Resolution No. 542-37 (LS)

Introduced by:

William A. Parkinson

Relative to recognizing the Palauan Community Association of Guam and the Palauan community on the occasion of the Thirtieth (30th) Year Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Palau; and commending them for their continued contributions to the island of Guam.

1 BE IT RESOLVED BY I MINA'TRENTAI SIETTE NA LIHESLATURAN

2 GUÅHAN:

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

WHEREAS, the people of Palau and the people of Guam share more than four thousand (4,000) years of history and culture; and

WHEREAS, Palauans first greeted British traders and government officials visiting in the eighteenth (18th) century, followed by the influence-expanding Spaniards in the nineteenth (19th) century. Spain claimed the rights over Palau and other Micronesian islands in 1885 after Pope Leo XIII, to avert war between the two (2) countries, issued the Protocol of Rome granting sovereignty to Spain, and gave to Germany the rights to do business and enter ports in the region. By 1899, financially exhausted with administering colonies in Micronesia, Spain sold the island groups except for Guam to Germany for Four Million Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$4,200,000); and

WHEREAS, control of the Micronesian islands, including Palau, was legally granted to Japan in 1920 as a mandate at the Paris Peace Conference by the League of Nations after World War I. After the historic battles of *Peleliu* and *Angaur* and the defeat of Japan by the United States in World War II, the United States gained control of what was then called the Marshall, Caroline, and Mariana Islands through the United

1 Nations (UN) in 1947 as part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI), with

Palau administered as one (1) of the three (3) island groups' six (6) districts; and

WHEREAS, after forty-seven (47) years as part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the leaders of Palau opted for separation from the other island areas in a special referendum in 1978; and on July 9, 1980, the Palau constitution was ratified, and Palau held its first constitutional elections, thereby creating the Republic of Palau; and

WHEREAS, Palau gained self-government by way of its Constitution and entered into a Compact of Free Association with the United States, which was approved in 1993 by the people of the Republic of Palau after a number of referendums and an amendment to the nuclear-free clause of the Palau Constitution; and

WHEREAS, in May 1994, the United Nations Trusteeship Council issued a resolution requesting the government of the United States, in consultation with the government of Palau, to agree on a date on or about October 1, 1994 for the full entry into force of the Compact of Free Association; and in July 1994, the President of the United States, the Honorable William J. Clinton, reaffirmed October 1, 1994, as the effective date of the Compact, provided that all legal challenges to the Compact had been resolved; and

WHEREAS, the Republic of Palau joined the United Nations as its one hundred eighty-fifth (185th) member, and took its seat in the U.N. in December 1994; and

WHEREAS, the Republic of Palau is an island nation in the northwest Pacific Ocean, located east of the Philippines, and perched on the Kyushu-Palau Ridge. The westernmost cluster of the Caroline Islands consists of twenty (20) large islands and five hundred sixty-six (566) smaller islands, and it is one of the youngest and least populated nations; and

WHEREAS, Koror or "*Oreor*," the largest state in Palau, is where seventy percent (70%) of the Republic's population live, and is the place that hosts the most annual festivities and special events for the island nation; and it had served as the capital

1 of Palau from its independence in 1994 to 2006, when the capital was moved to

2 Ngerulmud in Melekeok; and

WHEREAS, Palau was named as the number one (#1) "Underwater Wonder of the World" by Conservation, Education, Diving, Awareness and Marine-Research (CEDAM) International, an organization of divers, marine scientists, conservationists. Spectacular scuba diving locales, with coral reefs, blue holes, World War II wrecks, hidden caves and tunnels, and over sixty (60) vertical drop-offs are found in Palau, where three (3) major ocean currents meet to create an environment of abundance and enormous variety of marine life; and the waters surrounding the Rock Islands literally teem with over one thousand five hundred (1,500) varieties of reef and pelagic fish, and more than four (4) times the number of coral species found in the Caribbean Sea; and

WHEREAS, after World War II when the U.S. Naval security clearance was lifted, many Palauans moved to Guam so that they could work and further their education, and they brought their culture of hard work, respect, and the respect of family and traditions to Guam; and

WHEREAS, Palauans living on Guam continued to have their social and customary gatherings on Guam and built two (2) community meeting houses, or *abai*, in the mid-1970s in the Harmon cliffline area. Organizing themselves as the Palau Community Association of Guam (PCAG), Palauans held softball tournaments and a myriad of cultural and social activities at the abai until the early 1990s, when the land was returned to the original landowners and they were forced to vacate their *abai*; and

WHEREAS, the PCAG continues to show its commitment to helping others and keeping Guam clean and beautiful by maintaining the Eagles Field and the softball field in Mangilao, participating in Matson's Adahi I Tana' cleanup program, participating in the Roadway Adoption Program, and adopting several bus stops; and

1 WHEREAS, members of the Palauan community have continued to enrich the 2 cultural diversity we experience here on Guam, and they endow our island with their 3 unique and collective strength; now therefore, be it RESOLVED, that the I Mina'trentai Siette Na Liheslaturan Guahan does 4 hereby, on behalf of I Liheslaturan Guahan and the people of Guam, recognize the 5 Palauan Community Association of Guam and the Palauan community on the occasion 6 7 of the Thirtieth (30th) Year Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Palau; and commend them for their continued contributions to the island of Guam; and be it 8 9 further 10 **RESOLVED**, that the Speaker certify, and the Legislative Secretary attest to, the 11 adoption hereof, and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the Palauan Community Association of Guam; to Adelina "Erma" K. Jose, Consul General of the 12 13 Republic of Palau on Guam; to His Excellency Surangel Whipps, Jr., President of the 14 Republic of Palau; and to the Honorable Lourdes A. Leon. Guerrero, I Maga'hagan 15 Guahan.

DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED BY I MINA'TRENTAI SIETTE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN ON THE DAY OF 2024.

THERESE M. TERLAJE Speaker AMANDA L. SHELTON
Legislative Secretary