## I MINA'TRENTAI TRES NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2016 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 302-33 ( LS )

Introduced by:

T-Marrison D. Rodroquer AN ACT TO ADD A NEW § 849.12 TO ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 1 GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, 724 M **RELATIVE TO NAMING THE THIRTY FOUR (34) FESTIVAL** OF PACIFIC ARTS VILLAGE HOUSES "LUGAT I MANMA *ÑAINA-TA*" AND EACH HOUSE INVIVIDUALLY AFTER HEROS AND LEADERS OF THE CHAMORRO SPANISH WAR.

## 1 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:**

Section 1. Legislative Findings and Intent. I Liheslaturan Guahan 2 acknowledges that through the devise of Spanish colonialism in the Marianas - and 3 the devastating deeds such as linguistic and religious imperialism, new diseases and 4 the upset of indigenous Chamorro economic, social and political systems – much of 5 our current understanding of Chamorro history and our cultural heritage has been 6 degraded or lost as to favor colonial epistemologies and practices. Thus, it is the 7 intent of the *I Liheslaturan Guahan* to promote knowledge of the history of the 8 indigenous people of this region, the Chamorros, and to memorialize the historical 9 figures of our past, in an effort to reclaim history and realize our origin. 10

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the people of the *Chamoru* Archipelago (Marianas) had 11 experienced atrocities and subjugation, witnessing the fervor of the Spanish empire's 12

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expansionist campaign to establish missions and stake claim on lands. It is no surprise
that these actions guided an uprising of the people of the Marianas against the Spanish
missionaries and soldiers. *Chamorus* had a deep connection with their ancestors,
lands and immemorial cultural practices. The Spanish Missionaries' ultimate goal to
fully abolish this connection incited our forefathers and foremothers to rally, and fight,
for the protection of their native lands and liberty.

The most recorded succession of battles between the indigenous Chamoru 7 people of the Mariana Islands and the Spanish colonizers is recognized as the 8 Chamorro-Spanish War. This period of conflict lasted 27 years, marked by Diego 9 Luis de San Vitories' arrival in 1668 until around 1695. The Chamoru population at 10 the time of San Vitories' arrival was estimated at nearly 100,000. By the close of the 11 war, however, the population tragically dropped to approximately 5,000. Many 12 Chamorus were killed while fighting during the Chamorro-Spanish War era. Of the 13 lives that were not claimed in battle, epidemics bought by the Spanish and famine 14 took a deathly toll. 15

The story of our ancestors who stood up to the Spanish regime during this 16 period of strife and upheaval, and fought - many of whom, to the death - for their 17 homeland and the ability to maintain their heritage must be committed to the 18 collective memory of the people of the Marianas. It is the intention of I Liheslaturan 19 Guahan to memorialize those who fought fearlessly for sovereignty during the 20 Chamoru-Spanish War; to honor the ancestors of this region - whom the Chamorro 21 people of the Marianas today are the descendents; and, to perpetuate knowledge of 22 Chamorro history to make relative the experiences of our past for insight as Guam 23 proceeds into our future. 24

SECTION 2. A new § 849.12 of Chapter 8 of Title 1 of Guam Code
Annotated is hereby added to read:

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## "§ 849.12. Lugåt I Manmañaina-ta.

- (a) The thirty four (34) 12<sup>th</sup> Festival of Pacific Arts "village" huts, directly situated
  at the northwest rear of *I Sengsong Chamoru* (The Chamorro Village) shall
  hereafter be named "*Lugåt I Manmañaina*-ta" with a description of recognition
- 5 to the "Man Maga'låhi yan Man Må'gas Siha who died bravely in their last
- 6 stand against the Spaniards during the *Chamoru*-Spanish War (1668-1695)."
- 7 (b) Each of the thirty four (34) structures shall be individually named in
- 8 remembrance of specific heroes and people of the *Chamoru*-Spanish War era.
- 9 Signage bearing each of the following names, respectively, shall be affixed or
- 10 depicted upon the structures.
- 11 *i. Guma Ka'isa*.
- 12 ii. Guma'' Åhgao.
- 13 iii. Guma Ladåhao.
- 14 iv. Guma Ågualin.
- 15 v. Guma Hula.
- 16 vi. Guma Chaifi.
- 17 vii. Guma Matå'pang.
- 18 viii. Guma Ilåo.
- 19 ix. Guma Chelef.
- 20 x. Guma Kimådu.
- 21 xi. Guma Huråo.
- 22 xii. Guma Tolahi.
- 23 xiii. Guma Gofisinan.
- 24 xiv. Guma Ke'puha.
- 25 xv. Guma Choko.'

1	xvi.	Guma Maga'håga Siha. The central concrete hut (flanked by 16 concrete
2		huts on the left/to the north and 17 concrete huts on the right/to the south)
3		shall be named Guma Magahåga siha.
4	xvii.	Guam Poio.
5	xviii.	Guma Da'on.
6	xix.	Guma Guåfak.
7	XX.	Guma Makayåo.
8	xxi.	Guma Sanglo.
9	xxii.	Guma Ke'yao.
10	xxiii.	Guma Olanok.
11	xxiv.	Guma Punni.
12	XXV.	Guma Tåni.
13	xxvi.	Guma Su'ihan.
14	xxvii.	Guma Manåmko Siha.
15	xxviii.	Guma Famalau'an Siha.
16	xxix.	Guma Lalåhi Siha.
17	XXX.	Guma Famagu'on Siha.
18	xxxi.	Guma Gereru Siha.
19	xxxii.	Guma Ulitåo Siha.
20	xxxiii.	Guma Yo'åmte Siha.
21	xxxiv.	Guma Marianas."
22	Section 3. Severability. If any of the provisions of this Act or the application	
23	thereof to an	ny person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect
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any other provision or application of this Act which can be given effect without the

invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are

26 severable.

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