#### I MINA'TRENTAI KUÅTTRO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN RESOLUTION STATUS

Resolution No.	Sponsor	Title	Date Intro	Date of Presentation	Date Adopted	Date Referred	Referred to	PUBLIC HEARING DATE	DATE COMMITTEE REPORT FILED	NOTES
	B. J.F. Cruz	Relative to congratulating the Palau Community Association of Guam and the	10/03/17	10/07/17						
256-34 (COR)		Palauan Community in recognition and commemoration of their independence on the	4:47 p.m.	11:00 a.m.						
		auspicious occasion of the 18th Annual Celebration of the Establishment of the								
		Republic of Belau.								

# 2017 OCT -3 PM 4: 47 05

### I MINA'TRENTAI KUÅTTRO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2017 (FIRST) Regular Session

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Resolution 1	No.		and the same and		_(((/k	0

Introduced by:

B. J.F. Cruz

Relative to congratulating the Palau Community Association of Guam and the Palauan Community in recognition and commemoration of their independence on the auspicious occasion of the 18th Annual Celebration of the Establishment of the Republic of Belau.

## BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF I MINA' TRENTAI KUÂTTRO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÂHAN:

WHEREAS, the Micronesian people of Palau and the people of Guam share a history spanning more than four millennia; and

WHEREAS, Palauans first greeted British traders and government officials visiting in the 18<sup>th</sup> century followed by influence-expanding Spaniards in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Spain claimed rights over Palau and other Micronesian islands in 1885 after Pope Leo XIII, to avert war between the two countries, issued the Protocol of Rome granting sovereignty to Spain and 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 \$4.2 million; and

WHEREAS, control of the Micronesian islands, Palau included, was then 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 in September 1944 and the United States' subsequent defeat of Japan in World War II, which took the lives of more than 2,000 Americans and 10,000 Japanese, the United States gained control of what was then called the Marshall,

1 Caroline, and Mariana Islands through the auspices of the United Nations in 1947

as part of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI), with Palau

3 administered as one of the three island groups' six districts; and

WHEREAS, after forty-seven years as part of the U.N. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under a U.S. administration, Palau's leaders opted for separation from the other island areas in a special referendum in1978, and on July 9, 1980, the Palau constitution was ratified, and its first constitutional elections were held thereby creating the Republic of Palau in 1981; and

WHEREAS, Palau, adopted self-government by way of its Constitution and entered into the Compact of Free Association with the United States, which was approved in 1993 by the people of the Republic after eight 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, William "Bill" 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 185<sup>th</sup> 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 20 large islands and 566 smaller islands and is one of the world's youngest and least populated nations; and

WHEREAS, Koror or "Oreor", the largest state in Palau, is where seventy percent of the republic's population live and is the place that hosts the most annual

festivities and special events for the island nation and served as the capital from

independence, in 1994 to 2006, when the capital was moved to Ngerulmud in

3 Melekeok; and

WHEREAS, the splendor of Palau's tropical wonder, with emerald green islands stretching more than 400 spectacular miles across pristine azure waters, is a Pacific jewel of limestone coral reefs rising majestically from the sea, nourished by ocean currents and sculpted by nature and time, creating the stunning, world-famous Rock Islands of Palau, a marvel of nature; and

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

WHEREAS, this small nation, a world leader in the global struggle to save our planet, stands tall among the nations setting new standards for environmental stewardship and nature conservancy which has contributed enormously towards the progress of the people of Palau. The traditional leadership, the National Congress, and the current administration led by the Honorable President of the Republic, Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr. have worked together to move towards developing a thriving and prosperous tourism industry and a vibrant future based on cultural values and protection of its natural resources; and

WHEREAS, Palau's wealth is not just found in its natural beauty but also its human resources, a well-educated and highly talented people, who have worked hard to maintain their cultural identity by working together to promote, protect,

and perpetuate the very important resources of their traditions, their cultural integrity, and their history of a free and independent people; and

WHEREAS, soon after World War II, the first Palauans brought their culture of hard work and respect for family and traditions to Guam, after the lifting of the security naval clearance for Guam, to work and further their education; and

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

WHEREAS the PCAG serves as the non-profit umbrella organization for all Palauan clubs here on Guam representing the sixteen (16) states that comprise the Republic of Palau: Aimeliik, Airai, Angaur, Hatohobei, Kayangel, Koror, Melekeok, Ngaraard, Ngarchelong, Ngardmau, Ngatpang, Ngchesar, Ngeremlengui, Ngiwal, Peleliu and Sonsorol; and after several years of keeping a low profile, and looking for property and means to build new *abais* throughout the late 1990s and 2000s, the PCAG refocused its efforts to revitalizing the organization and the Palauan community on island; and

WHEREAS PCAG continued to actively participate in the various local activities utilizing a wonderful opportunity to showcase Palauan cultural performances and traditions and reinforce their community participation in Guam's largest community event when they entered a float in the 68<sup>th</sup> Liberation Day Parade festivities of 2012 and won 2<sup>nd</sup> Place in the non-profit organization category and repeating the 2<sup>nd</sup> Place win with their float entry in this year's 73<sup>rd</sup> Liberation Day Parade; and

1	WHEREAS, the members of the Palauan Community Association of Guam
2	are proud to be strong supporters of our island and the general island community
3	by contributing to various educational, sports, and community charities over the
4	past several years like the hosting of the annual Palau Softball League from March
5	to June; and
6	WHEREAS, the members of the Palauan community have continued to
7	enrich the proud cultural diversity we have on Guam and endow our island with
8	their unique and collective strength; now, therefore, be it
9	RESOLVED, that I Mina' Trentai Kuåttro Na Liheslaturan Guåhan does
0	hereby, on behalf of I Liheslaturan Guahån and the people of Guam commemorate
1	the 23rd Independence of the Republic of Palau with the Palau Community
2	Association by means of this celebration, and further extends a sincere Un
3	Dangkulo Na Si Yu'us Ma'ase to all our fellow Palauans on Guam for the positive
4	contributions they have made for the betterment of our island community; and be it
5	further
6	RESOLVED, that the Speaker and the Chairperson of the Committee on
7	Rules certify, and the Secretary of the Legislature attest to, the adoption hereof and
8	that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the Honorable Tommy E.
9	Remengesau, Jr., President of the Republic of Palau; the Palau Council of Chiefs;
20	the Palau Community Association of Guam; the Honorable Congresswoman
21	Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Guam Delegate to the U.S. House of Representative; and
22	the Honorable Edward B. Calvo, I Maga'lahen Guåhan.
	DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF <i>I MINA'TRENTAI KUÅTRO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN</i> ON THE DAY OF 2017.

BENJAMIN J.F. CRUZ Speaker REGINE BISCOE LEE Chairperson, Committee on Rules

## REGINE BISCOE LEE Legislative Secretary