I MINA'TRENTAI UNU NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2011 (FIRST) Regular Session

Resolution No. 217-31 (COR)

Introduced by:

T. R. Muña Barnes
Judith T. Won Pat, Ed.D.

B.J.F. Cruz
R. J. Respicio
T. C. Ada
V. Anthony Ada
F. F. Blas, Jr.
Chris M. Dueñas
Judith P. Guthertz, DPA
Sam Mabini, Ph.D.
Adolpho B. Palacios, Sr.
v. c. pangelinan
Dennis G. Rodriguez, Jr.
M. Silva Taijeron
Aline A. Yamashita, Ph.D.

Relative to congratulating the Palau Community Association of Guam and the Palauan community on the auspicious occasion of the Seventeenth (17th) Year Anniversary Celebration of the establishment of the Republic of Palau; and to further commending them in recognition and commemoration of their Independence, and for their invaluable contributions to Guam and its people.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF I

2 MINA'TRENTAI UNU NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN:

- WHEREAS, the people of Palau and the people of Guam share a history
- 4 spanning more than four (4) millennia; and

WHEREAS, Palauans first greeted the British traders and government officials who were prominent visitors in the eighteenth (18th) century, followed by the expanding Spanish influence of the nineteenth (19th) century. After the serious confrontations in Micronesia between Spain and Germany, war was averted when Pope Leo XIII arbitrated the conflict and issued the Protocol of Rome in 1885 that reaffirmed Spanish sovereignty in Micronesia, but with the rights to do business and to enter ports to Germany. Financially exhausted with administering the colonies in Micronesia, Spain sold the islands to Germany in 1899 for \$4.2 Million Dollars. The German eagle prevailed, taking all the island groups, except for Guam; and

WHEREAS, the control of Micronesia then passed to Japan in 1914 by virtue of the Japanese monitoring of German warships during World War I, and the islands were legally granted to Japan by the League of Nations as a mandate in 1920 at the

WHEREAS, the control of Micronesia then passed to Japan in 1914 by virtue of the Japanese monitoring of German warships during World War I, and the islands were legally granted to Japan by the League of Nations as a mandate in 1920 at the Paris Peace Conference. After the defeat of Japan in World War II, and the historic battles of Peleliu and Angaur of September 1944 that took the lives of more than two thousand (2,000) Americans and ten thousand (10,000) Japanese, the United States gained control of what was then called the Marshall, Caroline, and Mariana Islands through the United Nations auspices in 1947 as part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 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 U.N. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under a U.S. administration, Palau's leaders opted for the separation from the other island areas in a special referendum in 1978, and on July 9, 1980, the Palau Constitution was ratified, and its first constitutional elections were held. The islands then became known as the Republic of Palau in 1981; and

WHEREAS, Palau adopted self- government by way of its Constitution and the Compact of Free Association with the United States, which was approved in 1993 after eight (8) referendums and amendments to 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 on July 1994, the President of the United States, the Honorable William Clinton, reaffirmed October 1, 1994 as the effective date of the Compact, provided that all legal challenges to the Compact had been resolved and they had been so resolved; and

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

WHEREAS, Koror, or "Oreor", the largest town in Palau, is where seventy percent (70%) of the Republic's population live, and is the place that hosts most annual festivities and special events for the island nation; and it was the site of the Capital from the time of its Independence in 1994 to 2006, when Melekeok became the new Capital; 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 splendor of Palau's tropical wonder, with emerald green islands stretching more than four hundred (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, 2 world-famous Rock Islands of Palau, a marvel of nature; and

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

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 and conservationists. Spectacular scuba diving locales, with coral reefs, blue holes, WWII 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 an enormous variety of marine life; 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; 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 President Johnson Toribiong, have worked together to move towards developing a thriving and prosperous tourism industry, and a vibrant future based on cultural integrity and the protection of its natural resources; and

WHEREAS, Palau's wealth is not just found in its natural beauty, but also in a blessing of human resources, a well-educated and highly talented people, an integration of modern technology and developed techniques to weave these sources of natural and human wealth together to promote, protect and conserve the most important resource of all: the traditions, culture, and history of a free and independent people, the nation of the Republic of Palau; and

WHEREAS, soon after World War II, the diversity of peoples from Palau brought their culture of hard work and respect for family and traditions to Guam, their home away from home; and

WHEREAS, on October 1, 2011, the Republic of Palau celebrated its

WHEREAS, on October 1, 2011, the Republic of Palau celebrated its Seventeenth (17th) Year of Independence, commemorating the establishment of its statehood, followed by the Palauan community celebration on Guam on October 8, 2011; and

WHEREAS, the members of the Palau Community Association of Guam are proud to be strong supporters of Guam, and the general island community, by contributing to various educational, sports and community charities over the past several years; and

WHEREAS, the members of the Palauan community have continued to enrich our proud tradition of diversity, and to endow our island of Guam with their unique and collective strength; now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Committee on Rules of *I Mina'Trentai Unu Na Liheslaturan Guåhan* does hereby, on behalf of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* and the people of Guam, congratulate the Palau Community Association of Guam, and the people of the Republic of Palau, on the commemoration of the Seventeenth (17th) Independence Day celebration; and does further extend a sincere *Un Dångkulo Na Si Yu'us Ma'åse* to our community of Palauans on Guam for the positive contributions they have made for the betterment of our island community; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Speaker and the Chairperson of the Committee on Rules certify, and the Legislative Secretary attest to, the adoption hereof, and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the Honorable Johnson Toribiong, President of the Republic of Palau; to the Council of Chiefs; to the Palau Community Association

- of Guam; to the Honorable Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Guam Delegate to the U.S.
- 2 Congress; and to the Honorable Edward J.B. Calvo, I Maga'lahen Guåhan.

DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF *I MINA'TRENTAI UNU NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN* ON THE 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER 2011.

BENJAMIN J.F. CRUZ

Acting Speaker

RORY J. RESPICIO

Chairperson, Committee on Rules

John S. Mispico

RORY J. RESPICIO

Acting Legislative Secretary