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<td>472-32 (LS)</td>
<td>T. R. Muña Barnes, Judith T. Won Pat, Ed.D., B. J.F. Cruz, R. J. Respicio</td>
<td>Relative to congratulating the Palauan Community Association of Guam and the Palauan Community in recognition and commemoration of the auspicious occasion celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Palau</td>
<td>10/02/14 6:33 p.m.</td>
<td>10/04/14 11:30 a.m.</td>
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Resolution No. 472-32 (LS)

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
FRANK B. AGUON, JR.
Chris M. Dueñas
Michael T. Limtiaco
Brant T. McCreadie
Tommy Morrison
Dennis G. Rodriguez, Jr.
Michael F. Q. San Nicolas
Aline A. Yamashita, Ph.D.

Relative to congratulating the Palauan Community Association of Guam and the Palauan Community in recognition and commemoration of the auspicious occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Palau.

BE IT RESOLVED BY I MINA'TRENTAI DOS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÀHAN:

WHEREAS, Palauans first greeted the British traders and government officials who were prominent visitors in the 18th century, followed by the expanding Spanish influence of the 19th century. After the serious confrontation 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 gave rights to do business and enter ports to Germany. Financially exhausted with administering its colonies in Micronesia, Spain sold the islands to Germany in 1899 for 4.2 Million Dollars. The German Eagle prevailed, taking all of the island groups except 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 Paris Peace Conference. After the defeat of Japan in World War II, and the historic battles of Peleliu and Angaur in September 1944 that 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, Caroline, and Mariana Islands through the United Nations auspices in 1947 as part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, with Palau being 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 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 referendums and an amendment 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 in 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 consists of 20 large islands and 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 Palauan Capital from the time of its Independence in 1994 to 2006, when Ngerulmud, Melekeok became the new Capital; and

WHEREAS, the Republic of Palau joined the United Nations as its 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 for many 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 as 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, World War II 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 in 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 President, have worked together to move towards developing a thriving and prosperous tourism industry and a vibrant future based on cultural integrity and 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 Belau; 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, 2014, the Republic of Palau celebrates its 20th year of Independence commemorating the establishment of its statehood, followed by the Palauan community celebration on Guam on October 4, 2014; and

WHEREAS, from the mid 1970s through the early 1990s, the Palauan Community of Guam (PCAG) had an abai (community meeting house) at the Harmon cliff line area, and after several years of keeping a low profile, the PCAG has refocused its efforts to revitalizing the organization and the Palauan community on the island; and
WHEREAS, in September 2010, the Peleliu Club of Guam built a new Ngarablod Abai in the Lada area of Dededo, followed by the building of the Asahi Abai, which was built by the combined Melekeok, Ngiwal, and Ngschesar clubs in July 2013; and

WHEREAS, the PCAG is the umbrella organization of all the Palauan non-profit organizations on Guam, representing the sixteen (16) states comprising the Republic of Palau (Aimeliik, Airai, Angaur, Hatohobei, Kayangel, Koror, Melekeok, Ngaraard, Ngarchelong, Ngardmau, Ngatpang, Ngchesar, Ngeremlengui, Ngiwal, Peleliu, and Sonsorol); and

WHEREAS, from February to June 2014, PCAG partnered with the Palau Softball League (PSL) to coordinate an annual softball tournament, which was held at the “Bill Muña Baseball Field” in Mangilao. The PSL gives further assistance and support to the Mangilao Mayor’s office by undertaking the beautification and upkeep of the field throughout the year. The PSL stays committed to its partnership with the PCAG by developing youth-focused programs that provide alternative sports and healthy activities for Palauan youth; and

WHEREAS, the PCAG continues to rally the community and coordinate disaster relief efforts whenever calamities occur in Palau, contributing to the individual states affected or to recognized relief organizations, such as the Palau Chapter of the Red Cross; and

WHEREAS, the members of the Palauan Community Association of Guam are proud to be strong supporters of our island 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 endow our island of Guam with their unique and collective strength; now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that I Mina'Trentai Dos Na Liheslaturan Guåhan does hereby, on behalf of the people of Guam, recognize and congratulate the Palau Community Association of Guam and the Palauan community on the 20th Annual Celebration of the establishment of the Republic of Palau, and join with the people of the Republic of Palau as they commemorate their 20th Independence Day by means of this celebration; and does further extend a sincere Un Dångkolo Na Si Yu'os Ma'åse' to all our fellow 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 certify, and the Legislative Secretary attest to, the adoption hereof, and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the Honorable Tommy E. Remengesau Jr., President of the Republic of Palau; to the Council of Chiefs; to the Palau Community Association of Guam; to Congresswoman Madeline Z. Bordallo; and to the Honorable Edward J.B. Calvo, I Maga'lahen Guåhan.

DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED BY I MINA'TRENTAI DOS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN ON THE 2ND DAY OF OCTOBER 2014.

[Signatures]

JUDITH T. WON PAT, Ed.D.
Speaker

TINA ROSE MUÑA BARNES
Legislative Secretary