

For Six Month Period Ending 08-22-2008
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant

Hyde Park Communications, Inc.

(b) Registration No.

#5854

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant

1101 17th St. NW Suite 508
Washington, DC 20036

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

(a) If an individual:

- (1) Residence address(es) Yes No
- (2) Citizenship Yes No
- (3) Occupation Yes No

(b) If an organization:

- (1) Name Yes No
- (2) Ownership or control Yes No
- (3) Branch offices Yes No

(c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.

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IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4 AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.

Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

1 The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, National Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date connection ended
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(b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
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5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

(b) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or connection	Date terminated
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Lisa Paradis Wolfe	Agent	June 30, 2008
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(c) During this 6 month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
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6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement? Yes No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?
Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal Date of termination

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal² during this 6-month reporting period?
Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and address of foreign principal Date acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Republic of Palau

10. EXHIBITS A AND B

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

Exhibit A³ Yes No
Exhibit B⁴ Yes No Not applicable

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during the 6 month period? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

2 The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a) (9).) A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

3 The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form NSD-3 (Formerly CRM-157), sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

4 The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form NSD-4 (Formerly CRM-155), sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

Republic of Palau - provided professional public relations services in support of the Republic of Palau

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates and places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes No

If yes, describe fully.

⁵ The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS - MONIES

During this 6-month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes [X] No []

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies⁶:

Date	From whom	Purpose	Amount
6/24/2008	Republic of Palau	Communications Services	\$45,551.70
7/2/2008	Republic of Palau	Communications Services	\$15,008.00
			<u>\$60,559.70</u> Total

(b) RECEIPTS - FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes [] No [X]

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D⁸ to your registration? Yes [] No []

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____

(c) RECEIPTS - THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes [] No [X]

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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6, 7. A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)

8 An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

9 Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS - MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes No

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To whom	Purpose	Amount
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Total

(b) DISBURSEMENTS - THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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(c) DISBURSEMENTS - POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
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^{10, 11} Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials¹²?
Yes No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

Republic of Palau

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

Rep. of Palau \$15,000.00 2/21/2008
Rep. of Palau \$15,453.80 3/14/2008
Rep. of Palau \$15,097.90 4/15/2008
Rep. of Palau \$15,008.00 5/15/2008

Rep. of Palau \$15,000.00 6/15/2008
Rep. of Palau \$10,020.00 7/15/2008
Rep. of Palau \$10,000.00 8/15/2008

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts Magazine or newspaper articles Motion picture films Letters or telegrams
- Advertising campaigns Press releases Pamphlets or other publications Lectures or speeches
- Internet Other (specify) _____

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- Public officials Newspapers Libraries
- Legislators Editors Educational institutions
- Government agencies Civic groups or associations Nationality groups
- Other (specify) _____

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- English Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes No

¹² The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

VI - EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)

9/29/08


Jeffrey M. Sandman

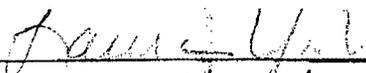
9/29/08


Shanna Duncan Treichel

9/29/08


Kevin Nix

09/25/08


Laura Yoshida

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¹³ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FARA REGISTRATION UNIT
NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

NOTICE

Please answer the following questions and return this sheet in triplicate with your Supplemental Statement:

1. Is your answer to Item 16 of Section V (Informational Materials – page 8 of Form NSD-2, formerly Form CRM-154 Supplemental Statement):

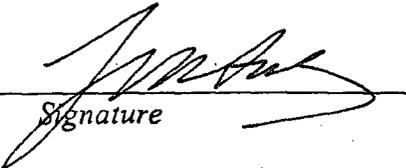
YES _____ ✓ _____ or NO _____

(If your answer to question 1 is "yes" do not answer question 2 of this form.)

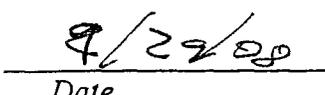
2. Do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration:

YES _____ or NO _____

(If your answer to question 2 is "yes" please forward for our review copies of all material including: films, film catalogs, posters, brochures, press releases, etc. which you have disseminated during the past six months.)



Signature



Date

Jeffrey M. Sandman
Please type or print name of
Signatory on the line above

CEO

Title



U.S. Department of Justice
National Security Division

Washington, DC 20530

THIS FORM IS TO BE AN OFFICIAL ATTACHMENT TO YOUR CURRENT SUPPLEMENTAL
STATEMENT - PLEASE EXECUTE IN TRIPLICATE

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET

SECTION A

The Department records list active short-form registration statements for the following persons of your organization filed on the date indicated by each name. If a person is not still functioning in the same capacity directly on behalf of the foreign principal, please show the date of termination.

Short Form List for Registrant: Hyde Park Communications, Inc.

Last Name	First Name and Other Names	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Sandman	Jeffrey M.	02/22/2008		
Nix	Kevin	02/22/2008		
Treichel	Shanna Duncan	02/22/2008		
Wolfe	Lisa Paradis	02/27/2008		
Yoshida	Laura	03/05/2008		
			June 30, 2008	Agent



U.S. Department of Justice

National Security Division

Washington, DC 20530

SECTION B

In addition to those persons listed in Section A, list below all current employees rendering services directly on behalf of the foreign principals(s) who have not filed short-form registration statements. (Do not list clerks, secretaries, typists or employees in a similar or related capacity). If there is some question as to whether an employee has an obligation to file a short-form, please address a letter to the Registration Unit describing the activities and connection with the foreign principal.

Name	Function	Date Hired

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____



Republic of Palau
Office of the President

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Hyde Park Communications
FARA Reg. No. Not Rec'd

Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr.
President

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For Immediate Release

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Cell: 202-431-5796

**President of the Republic of Palau Urges U.S. to
Sign Kyoto Protocol**

"Hero of the Environment" Speaks at U.S. Coral Reef Task Force Meeting

Washington, D.C. -- His Excellency, the Honorable Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr., President of the Republic of Palau, and one of *Time Magazine's* "40 Heroes of the Environment," will address the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force at 3:45pm, Wednesday, February 27, 2008, in the Baird Auditorium at the Smithsonian's Museum of Natural History. President Remengesau's remarks will touch on the U.S. involvement in the Kyoto Protocol and important partnership between the United States and Palau in protecting the coral reefs and global environment for generations to come.

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"In December of last year in Bali, I asked that our good friend, the United States, join Australia and sign and ratify the Kyoto Protocol. I reiterate this request here today," says President Remengesau, in prepared remarks delivered tomorrow.

The Republic of Palau has a long history of environmental conservation. As part of the Micronesia Challenge, Palau, together with the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands committed to effectively conserve at least 30 percent of the near shore marine and 20 percent of terrestrial resources by 2020.

"We know that on our very small planet, the actions of one affect all, and that our limitations of size, capacity, wealth and political representation provide no excuse for inaction," says Remengesau. "For our part, we intend to tackle our environmental challenges through a two-way partnership with the United States."

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Palau takes a holistic approach to its environmental policy development by becoming involved in a broad variety of programs to protect the environment, including:

- Implementing the Protected Area Network, a comprehensive funding mechanism for the region's protected areas
- Sponsoring at the regional and international level initiatives against deep sea bottom trawling
- Supporting the United Nations Conventions on Climate Change and Biodiversity, as well as the Kyoto Protocol
- Passing an anti-shark finning law, which includes a prohibition against fishing within 50 miles of Melekeok, the capital of Palau

About the Republic of Palau

The Republic of Palau is a democratic, independent nation with a constitutional government in free association with the United States. It is located in the North Pacific and part of the Caroline Islands, and has a population of nearly 20,000. The Compact of Free Association was entered into with the United States on October 1, 1994, also marking Palau's independence.

About the United States Coral Reef Task Force

The U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (USCRTF) was established by Presidential Executive Order 13089 in June 1998. The Task Force's mission is to lead, coordinate, and strengthen U.S. government actions to better preserve and protect coral reef ecosystems. The Task Force is co-chaired by the Departments of Commerce and of the Interior, and includes leaders of 12 federal agencies, seven U.S. states and territories, and three freely associated states, including the Republic of Palau. To implement the policies and requirements of the Executive Order, the Task Force has provided a forum for coordinated planning and action among federal agencies, state and territorial governments, and nongovernmental partners. To fulfill its mission, the Task Force developed national strategies, targeted initiatives, and new partnerships to strengthen stewardship of the coral reef ecosystems in the United States, territories, commonwealths, and internationally.

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Republic of Palau
Office of the President

Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr.
President

PO Box 6051, Palau, PW 96940
tel (680) 488-2403/2828, fax (680) 488-2424/1662
email: rop.president@palanet.com

Fact Sheet: History of Palau

The Republic of Palau is made up of 340 islands and is located about 500 miles east of the Philippines and Indonesia. Eight of the islands are populated by approximately 20,000 citizens of Palau. Palauan and English are the official languages. Palau is known for its pristine environment, first-class diving, and outstanding fisheries.

In 1947, Palau became part of the United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands administered by the United States. The island approved a new constitution in 1981 and executed a Compact of Free Association with the United States in 1986. In 1994, Palau became a sovereign and independent nation, and the Compact with the United States commenced.

Palau operates under a democratic system of government with an elected President and Vice President and bicameral legislature. It is a member of the United Nations and has established diplomatic relations with Israel and Japan, among others. Palau remains one of the strongest and most stable U.S. allies in the Pacific, consistently voting in support of U.S. interests in the U.N. and its citizens serve in the U.S. military, including the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

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Republic of Palau
Office of the President

Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr.
President

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President of the Republic of Palau and Commandant of the Marine Corps Commemorate Battle of Peleliu

Quantico, Va. – His Excellency, the Honorable Tommy E. Remengesau, president of the Republic of Palau, will present artifacts from the significant World War II Battle of Peleliu to Marine Corps Commandant Gen. James T. Conway during a ceremony at the National Museum of the Marine Corps on Friday, February 29, at 9:00am.

“Palau’s bond with the United States military extends beyond the fact that a horrific battle was fought on its own ocean beaches and its own mountain ridges. For this battle merely marks the foundation for the strong relationship between our two countries and our two populations,” said President Remengesau. “Palau’s sons and daughters proudly serve in all branches of the U.S. military, including, of course, the United States Marine Corps. Some, like their brothers and sisters, have paid the ultimate price.”

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The Battle of Peleliu was one of the deadliest battles in the Pacific theater during World War II. The Palau Islands provided a strategic point for Gen. Douglas MacArthur’s drive to retake the Philippines from Japan. The battle saw nearly 10,000 American casualties and the 1st Marine Division proved it was a division of heroes, suffering the highest percentage of casualties of any Marine unit in the Pacific. The military’s most prestigious honor – the Medal of Honor – was

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presented to eight Americans for their heroic acts during the Battle of Peleliu, five of whom lost their lives.

"By the end of October 1944, the cliffs and verdant hills of Peleliu were decimated by the flames of war. Today, they have been replenished with trees and lush vegetation. It is as if the soil was fortified by the spirit of those valiant men. Their spirit nourished the roots and pushed the trees toward the sun," said President Remengesau.

Following the defeat of the Japanese, the Caroline Islands, with Palau being named as one of six island districts, became United Nations Trust Territories under U.S. administration. As part of its mandate, the U.S. was to improve Palau's infrastructure and educational system in order for it to become a self-sufficient nation. On October 1, 1994, Palau signed the Compact of Free Association with the United States, gaining its independence, making it one of the world's youngest democracies and an important partner to the United States in the Pacific.

To honor the legacy of bravery displayed during the Battle of Peleliu, the Republic of Palau is working with the U.S. government to officially designate Peleliu a National Heritage Area.

"*Semper fidelis* – always faithful – is the motto of the United States Marine Corps. On behalf of the people of Palau, I make that same pledge. We will always be faithful to our role as caretakers of the sacred ground we call Peleliu," said President Remengesau.

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Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr.
President

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United States Coral Reef Task Force
Opening Remarks

His Excellency, The Honorable
Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr.

February 27, 2008

2008 MAR 14 AM 10:09
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Good afternoon everyone. The last time I addressed this Task Force, I was only a minute away from my home in Koror, Palau. That first meeting of the Task Force outside of a United States jurisdiction reflected a clear understanding, by the Task Force and by the United States, that the fight to save our coral reefs and to save our planet from the impacts of rapid development is international in scope and requires broad partnerships at every level.

It requires partnerships between governmental agencies in the United States. It requires partnerships with NGO's and international financing agencies. And it requires partnerships between the nations of the world, both large and small and rich and poor. This is why 2008 has been declared to be the International Year of the Reef. It is certainly appropriate that this declaration comes on the 10th Anniversary of the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force. And it is also equally appropriate that this declaration follows the United State's declaration of 2007 as the 'Year of the Pacific'.

The stated goals of the International Coral Reef Initiative for this international declaration include:

- the strengthening of awareness about ecological, economic, social and cultural value of coral reefs and associated ecosystems,
- The understanding of the critical threats to reefs,
- The development of practical and innovative solutions to reduce these threats, and
- The generation of urgent action to develop and implement effective management strategies for conservation and sustainable use of these ecosystems.

When I recently spoke at the Climate Change Convention's 13th Conference of the Parties held in Bali, I stated that "Time is not running out, it has run out." This is as true regarding the health of our coral reefs as it is regarding the need to reduce greenhouse gasses. And this truth will

require that we think outside the box and dedicate the necessary human and financial resources throughout the world to accomplish these goals.

Ultimately, this brings us back to the absolute necessity for strong and resilient partnerships to achieve our goal of strong and resilient coral reefs – for we will not achieve any of these goals unless we create ever stronger partnerships to combat the negative impacts of rising populations, climate change, and expanding economic performance throughout the world.

I believe that the partnership between Palau and the United States through the Compact of Free Association and, in regard to the protection of our coral reefs and our environments, through the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, is a model partnership that can serve as a model in our mutual effort to protect the environment for our Children.

In fact, it was also ten years ago that Palau passed into law the Palau International Coral Reef Center Act that marked Palau's official entry into the battle to save the coral reefs of our planet. This monumental piece of legislation, which resulted from, you guessed it, a strong partnership, this time a Tri-partite partnership between the United States, Palau and Japan was initiated in 1997, in response to the 1st the International Year of the Reef.

While Palau is no longer a political entity of the United States, through our Compact, through our broad partnership in the Task Force, and through our long democratic friendship, we have been able to make great strides in our national efforts to achieve a broad and effective program that will hopefully result in a long-term capacity to maintain environmental and coral reef resilience far into the future.

Our most recent and comprehensive effort aimed at gaining this environmental and cultural resilience has been the development of an amendment to our Protected Area Network Act that will establish a comprehensive funding mechanism for our protected areas. This amendment, which we expect to pass in March of this year, provides significant funding, not only to manage protected areas in our states and enforce the management criteria of our protected areas, but also to provide significant economic incentives to our people and our states to establish and maintain protected areas far into the future.

This Amendment also reflects the support of our people and our states to the Micronesia Challenge, a commitment by Palau, the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands to effectively conserve at least 30% of our near shore marine and 20% of our terrestrial resources by 2020. This sub-regional, cross-political collaboration is the essence of partnership.

While Guam and the CNMI are working with numerous U.S. partners, such as NOAA, the Department of Defense and the DOI, Palau, the FSM and the RMI are working, not only with those same U.S. partners, but also regional and international partners, such as the Pacific Island Forum, the Global Environmental Facility, as well as the many members of the Global Island Partnership and many others.

In terms of hard dollars, the three Freely-Associated members of the Challenge have gained commitments from The Nature Conservancy and Conservation International of \$3 million each. This has been matched by the Global Environmental Facility. This makes a total current commitment of \$12 million, leaving the three independent partners \$6 million away from their Phase I goal of \$18 million.

And at the regional level, we have gained the support of the Pacific Island Forum, which has called upon regional and international development partners to support these efforts through strong technical assistance and funding.

This Global Island Partnership, of which the Micronesia Challenge is a shining and leading example, has brought world-wide attention to our sub-region and supported the interests of over 500 million people on 130,000 islands. In fact, it has already engaged more than 20 countries and territories and 20 agencies and organizations worldwide in high level commitments to further island conservation.

Through the assistance of these U.S., regional and international partners and through our own hard work, we hope to join together to establish long-term funding mechanisms to meet the goals of the Challenge. Already, our five political jurisdictions have created a steering committee, agreed to work towards the development of a regional fundraising strategy, agreed to institutionalize the Challenge in our respective jurisdictions and to develop and implement regional outreach strategies. We are also near to the selection of a regional coordinator.

But, as I said earlier, Palau believes that its response to environmental degradation must be broad and comprehensive. Consequently, Palau is taking a holistic approach to its environmental policy development, involving itself in a broad variety of programs to protect the environment. We have passed an anti shark-finning law, which includes a prohibition against fishing within 50 miles of our Capital. We have also sponsored, at the regional and international level, initiatives against deep sea bottom trawling. And we have actively supported the United Nations Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. At the recent 13th Convention of the Parties held in December of last year in Bali, in line with this support, and in line with past statements, I asked that our good friend, the United States join Australia and sign and ratify the Kyoto Protocol. While I strongly indicated that I believe that the Protocol was certainly not perfect, I do believe that it is the best option available to our world to begin to combat this scientific reality. I must therefore reiterate this request here today. I would also like to congratulate the United States for its willingness to join the international community, through the Bali Roadmap, in establishing a practical, inclusive and comprehensive vision to address the issues of global warming.

To demonstrate that Palau wishes to act as a full partner in reducing greenhouse gasses throughout the world, while in DC, I am meeting with the United States Trade and Development Agency to seek a feasibility study regarding the replacement of our diesel fuel generators with an Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion plant, which would virtually eliminate green house emissions in Palau.

Palau is also working hard to establish an effective zoning and land planning capacity at the national and state levels. In this effort, we have recently received a \$500,000 grant from the GEF to implement a second and final phase of our planning effort which will result in state zoning and land use plans. Success in this effort will have a monumental impact on our coral reefs as we continue our developmental progress.

And finally, our goal is to take our Micronesia Partnership one step further. Recognizing that we need to mainstream the Micronesia Challenge across borders and build capacity within our respective countries to effectively manage our resources, we are looking into the potential for establishing a learning center that will focus on providing support and building capacity to our five political entities for conservation and sustainable development initiatives across the sub-region. To accomplish, we will be seeking funding support from both the United States Congress and our international partners.

My friends, our partnership to improve our planet has only just begun. As I have said many times in the past, the Partnership between the United States and the Republic of Palau under the Compact of Free Association has been a great success. Nowhere is this clearer than through our partnership in the United States Coral Reef Task Force.

As we all well know, the continued existence of a strong network of coral reefs throughout the world is critical. Statistics do not lie. Thirty percent of our world's coral reefs are severely damaged and, without our success, 60% may be lost by 2030. This data is beyond frightening when you consider that 15% of the world's population depends on the coral reefs for food, cultural identity, economic livelihood and shoreline protection.

Palau depends on the United States to take a strong and moral and political position regarding the protection of the environment throughout the world. Without your leadership, and global partnership, I fear that we cannot succeed.

For our part, and I know that I speak for many of the other small islands represented in this room, we intend to do our part and make this a 2-way partnership. For we know that on our very small planet, the actions of one effect all, and that our limitations of size, capacity, wealth and political representation provide no excuse for inaction.

Within this overall concept of partnership, we must recognize the rules of our new environmental reality and take compatible actions.

- Our partnerships must not be limited by political boundaries -- they must be enhanced by them.
- We must recognize the synergistic impact of our development efforts and combine our response efforts across scientific and political boundaries.
- We must share our knowledge and technology with one another rather than hoard our solutions at the national level.
- We must develop appropriate scientific and educational institutions at the international, regional, sub-regional and national levels; and

- We must provide the funding that is necessary to reverse our destructive course.

And we must begin today.

On a personal level, let me say that during the past seven years, it has been a pleasure to work with the Task Force and its members. While Palau is a non-voting member of this important partnership, we have always been treated as an equal partner. And you know how I feel about partnerships. I would therefore like to offer my thanks to

- NOAA
- The DOI
- The Department of State
- The Department of Agriculture
- The EPA
- The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
- The U.S. Coast Guard
- The U.S. Geological Survey
- And, of course, the other states, territories, commonwealths and freely associated members of the Task Force.

Your work, in this Task Force, is the essence of Partnership. Because of this, I am sure you will not fail.

I wish you great success and hope to work with you some day in the future.

Thank You.

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United States Marine Corp
Quantico Ceremony

Remarks by

His Excellency, The Honorable
Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr.

February 29, 2008

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Thank you, General Conway, for your most gracious remarks and warm welcome.

As you know, the battle of Peleliu marked the highest casualty rate of any amphibious invasion in terms of men and material in the entire war in the Pacific. In Palau, it is a battle that we will never forget and hope will never again be repeated on our shores. In honor of those who so bravely fought and died in support of democracy Palau has held ceremonies every decade since, in recognition of the bravery shown by these young men who chose to defend their country so far away from home.

But Palau's bond with the United States military extends far beyond the fact that this horrific battle was fought on its own ocean beaches and its own mountain ridges. For this battle merely marks the foundation for the strong relationship between our two countries and our two populations.

Today, Palau's sons and daughters proudly serve in all branches of the U.S. military, including, of course, the United States Marine Corps. Some, like their American brothers, have paid the ultimate price.

We also face a menacing common enemy – Islamic terrorism. Southeast Asia is the second front in the war on terror. Palau's proximity to Indonesia and the Philippines means that we see that threat at close range.

While we keep a watchful eye on the dangers posed by terrorist activity in our region, we also attend to another mission. In Palau, we are dedicated stewards of the land and surrounding seas, for they are God's creation. We also know that by preserving them, we will preserve the heritage of our forefathers which is the foundation of our culture and way of life.

On the island of Peleliu, where the land was consecrated by the blood of the brave Marines who fought and died there over 60 years ago, our duty to preserve and protect has added meaning.

By the end of October 1944, the cliffs and verdant hills of Peleliu were decimated by the flames of war. Today, they have been replenished with trees and lush vegetation. It is as if the soil was fortified by the spirit of those valiant men. Their spirit nourished the roots and pushed the trees toward the sun.

In Washington, you have erected impressive monuments of stone to commemorate the values and people who shaped this great nation. On Peleliu, our monuments are the trees that stand tall where men of courage fell. The Palauan people, who live in peace and freedom, also serve as living monuments to the sacrifice of our American brothers.

Semper fidelis – 'Always Faithful' – the motto of the United States Marine Corps. On behalf of the people of Palau, I make that same pledge to you, General Conway. We will always be faithful to our role as caretakers of the sacred ground we call Peleliu.

To honor the legacy of bravery displayed that fateful fall of 1944, we are working with the U.S. government to officially designate Peleliu a National Heritage Area.

In remembrance of the heroes of the 1st Marine Division, I would like to present to you these artifacts from the Battle of Peleliu. We have another artifact coming that we were not able to bring with us on this trip. These artifacts have endured the ravages of war and time. But they are home now. Thousands of people come to this spectacular place to learn and pay their respects. It is my hope that when they stop to view these objects, they will reflect upon the supreme sacrifice of the men who used them to free the world of tyranny.

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FACT SHEET: PALAU AND THE ENVIRONMENT

With its strong record of environmental stewardship, the Republic of Palau is pioneering the way in saving our coral reefs.

- The Palau government recently established, with generous help from the Nature Conservancy, the Protected Area Network, a comprehensive funding mechanism for the region's protected areas. This Network provides significant funding to manage and monitor protected areas--and to provide significant economic incentives to Palau and its people to establish and maintain protected areas far into the future.
- Because it is rich with marine life, and a main source of food for Palauans, Palau believes strongly that economic prosperity and environmental conservation are not mutually exclusive.
- Palau has been involved in a broad variety of programs to protect the environment including:
 - Passing an anti-shark finning law, which includes a prohibition against fishing within 50 miles of Melekeok, the capital of Palau
 - Sponsoring initiatives against deep sea bottom trawling
 - Supporting the United Nations Conventions on Climate Change and Biodiversity, as well as the Kyoto Protocol
- Palau has entered into strategic partnerships with other North Pacific countries in its efforts toward conservation. Palau, with its geographic partners, helped present the Micronesia Challenge to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity in 2006.
- The Micronesia Challenge is a commitment by Palau and its regional partners to *each* effectively conserve 30 percent of near-shore marine and 20 percent of terrestrial resources by the year 2020.
- *Time Magazine* named the President of the Republic of Palau, Tommy E. Remengesau, one of the top 40 "Heroes of the Environment" in 2007.

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His Excellency, The Honorable Tommy Remengesau, Jr.
President, Republic of Palau

President Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr., the sixth president of the Republic of Palau, is one of the country's most youthful and energetic leaders. His election in 2001 and re-election in 2005 to the Office of the President is a mark of his vitality and his commitment to his promise to the People of Palau to work hard to "preserve the best, and improve the rest" for Palau. *Time Magazine* named Remengesau a 2007 "Hero of the Environment" for his work on environmental stewardship.

Remengesau began his political career in the 1980s as the youngest Senator ever elected to the Palau National Congress at the age of 28. He was elected to the Senate of the 2nd Olbiil Era Kelulau. He was re-elected to the Senate of the 3rd Olbiil Era Kelulau. During both terms, he served as Chairman of the powerful Committee on Ways and Means and was instrumental in helping to erase Palau's outstanding budget deficit and to bring about financial stability and credibility.

Remengesau also holds the distinction of being the youngest Palauan ever elected to the Office of the Vice President in 1992. During his tenure as Vice President, he also held the position of Minister of Administration (Finance).

He has chaired the Compact of Free Association Transition Committee and steered the independent Republic of Palau through an orderly transition. As Chairman of the National Emergency Committee, he led the emergency response team in the aftermath of the collapse of the K-B Bridge.

President Remengesau was born on February 28, 1956, in Koror, Palau, as the eldest of eight children born to the distinguished Mr. Thomas O. Remengesau, Sr., and Ferista Esang Remengesau. He graduated from Grand Valley State University in Allendale, Mich., with a B.S. in Criminal Justice and minor in Public Administration.

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FACT SHEET: BATTLE OF PELELIU

- The Palau [pə lou'] Islands, located in the North Pacific, were occupied by nearly 30,000 Japanese, with 11,000 on Peleliu
- Codenamed *Operation Stalemate II*, the Battle of Peleliu [pe' le loo] was fought from September 15 – November 27, 1944
- The campaign was conducted by two military divisions, the 1st Marine Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. William Repertus, and the Army's 81st Infantry Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller
- 1st Marine Division
 - Oldest, largest and most decorated division in the United States Marine Corps, nicknamed "The Old Breed"
 - Commanded by Maj. Gen. William Repertus
 - During Battle of Peleliu, consisted of the 1st, 5th and 7th Marine Regiments
 - 1st Marine Regiment was commanded by then-Col. Lewis "Chesty" Puller, one of the most decorated Marines in history
- Casualties
 - Marine Corps
 - 6,526, including Navy corpsmen and doctors, of which 1,252 were killed
 - Army
 - 3,089 of which 404 were killed

Honors:

- Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the 1st Marine Division and its reinforcing organizations for "extraordinary heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces at Peleliu and Ngesebus from September 15 to 29, 1944."
- Navy Unit Commendation awarded to Marine Aircraft Group 11 and the 3d 155mm Howitzer Battalion
- The Navy Cross, the second highest combat award, was presented to 69 participants of the battle
- The nation's highest award, the Medal of Honor, was presented to eight Marines, five of whom gave the ultimate sacrifice at Peleliu:
 - *Corporal Lewis K. Bausell, USMC, 1/5
 - Private First Class Arthur J. Jackson, USMC, 3/7
 - *Private First Class Richard E. Kraus, USMCR, 8th Amphibian Tractor Battalion
 - *Private First Class John D. New, USMC, 2/7
 - *Private First Class Wesley Phelps, USMCR, 3/7
 - Captain Everett P. Pope, USMC, 1/1
 - *Private First Class Charles H. Roan, USMCR, 2/7
 - First Lieutenant Carlton R. Rouh, USMCR, 1/5

* awarded Medal of Honor posthumously

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