



WOMEN RESISTING MILITARISM AND CREATING A CULTURE OF LIFE
WOMEN FOR GENUINE SECURITY | WWW.GENUINESECURITY.ORG | INFO@GENUINESECURITY.ORG

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WOMEN SAY NO TO MILITARISM, YES TO EVERYDAY SECURITY AND A CULTURE OF LIFE

Fifty grassroots activist women, advocates, teachers and researchers from Guam, Hawaii, Okinawa/Japan, Philippines, Puerto Rico and South Korea will gather in the Bay Area September 11-15, 2007 to share information about their work for peace and genuine security. They are all addressing negative impacts of US military operations in their communities, resisting the expansion of US bases in their nations, and opposing limitations on civil rights for those who speak out against militarism. They will also put forward visions of everyday security based on sound environment, secure livelihood, respect across cultures, and prevention from avoidable harm.

Suzuyo Takazato, Co-chair of Okinawa Women Act Against Military Violence, comments: "Military security does not guarantee everyday security for many people in the world or for the planet. We have to change that."

Schedule includes:

- Evening meetings hosted by Bay Area groups, Sept. 11— 14, 2007
(Open to the public)
 - Tuesday Sept. 11, Voices from Philippines
 - Wednesday Sept. 12, Voices from Hawaii and Puerto Rico
 - Thursday Sept. 13, Voices from South Korea
 - Friday Sept. 14, Voices from Okinawa and Guam
- "Hidden in Plain Sight", Tuesday September 11, 2007
A women's procession to various Bay Area sites to expose, mourn, and protest the true costs of militarism and to honor women's activism in service of genuine security
- Discussions among international participants and local activists, Sept. 12-13, 2007
 - Military violence against women, migration, and trafficking
 - Women's health, military contamination and environmental clean-up
 - Resisting military expansion and restructuring
 - Resisting & healing from impacts of militarism (economic, social, cultural)
- *With These Voices: The Art and Expression of Women in Resistance* – An artistic extravaganza
7-10PM, Saturday September 15, 2007 at the San Francisco Women's Building
(Open to the public).

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DETAILS:

Women Resisting Militarism and Creating a Culture of Life
Free & Open To the Public; Donations Welcome

For more information or to schedule an interview email: dlee@psr.edu
Or Call Deborah Lee (510) 849-8260 or (415) 297-8222



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Philippine and Filipina-American Women Speak Out Against US Militarism

San Francisco, CA. On September 11, 2007, women delegates from the Philippines and the San Francisco Bay Area gather at the Filipino Community Center to present the groundbreaking "Voices from the Philippines: Connecting Resistance Between Homeland And Diaspora." Recognized activists from a network of Philippines women's organizations and from the US speak on healing and resisting the adverse impacts of militarism.

The event marks a night of resistance and hope on the seventh anniversary of the US "war on terror." In doing so, participants hope to raise public consciousness about the meanings and consequences of militarism with thought-provoking dialogue. Reports from the Philippine Women's Network on Peace and Security (PWNPS), a network of grassroots Philippine women's organizations, examine under-recognized human rights issues in the Philippines including military sexual violence, trafficking, and political killings. The US-based Filipino/American Coalition for Environmental Solidarity, babae, and Gabriela Network speak on how these issues affect local communities. States Aida Santos of the PWNPS, "The key that will open the road to genuine and long-term development in the country, especially for poor women and their communities, is to build solidarity among countries in the South."

The event highlights a long history of struggle against the US military presence in the Philippines. Beginning in 1898, the United States maintained and operated major facilities in the Philippines, including Clark Air Base, Subic Bay Naval Complex, and several subsidiary installations. A strong anti-nuclear, anti-imperialist mass movement and a majority vote in the Philippine Senate finally ended nearly a century of US military occupation in 1991.

Despite withdrawal of US bases, the legacy of US military operations continues to impact the health, environment, and economy of Philippine communities. Samples of drinking water taken from communities bordering the former Clark Air Force detected lead, mercury, and solvents including benzene, which are linked to cancers and other health problems. The US government has not taken responsibility for remediation.

Official agreements have allowed "R & R" (rest and recreation) establishments for military personnel near bases and military ports. At least 2,000 criminal cases were filed against US personnel before closure of the US bases. In Olongapo City, a town next to former Subic Naval base, over 4,000 women are licensed to work as "hospitality girls." "Hospitality girls" is a euphemism that obscures the sexual violence of women and children who service military men on R & R.

The US "war on terror" has increased US military operations in the Philippines. The Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA) was ratified in May 1999 despite strong opposition from Philippine and solidarity organizations as a violation of Philippine sovereignty. Today, the US government continues funding joint training exercises between Philippine forces and US military personnel. The pattern of extrajudicial political killings and murder of human rights advocates and journalists have led to increasing international concern from groups including Amnesty International.

In the US, military recruitment, restrictive immigration laws, and "a culture of war" impact US policy and the daily reality of communities. Says Ellen-Rae Cachola of babae, "It is important to recognize the differences and connections of military violence in both our nations. Through dialogue, we can learn how to be more effective in our local work."

“Voices from the Philippines,” is part of the international meeting, “Women Resisting Militarism and Creating a Culture of Life,” held in the San Francisco Bay Area from September 10-16, and sponsored by Women for Genuine Security and PANA Institute.

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DETAILS:

Women Resisting Militarism and Creating a Culture of Life: Voices from the Philippines

When: September 11, 2007, 6:30 p.m. – 9 p.m.

Where: Filipino Community Center, 35 San Juan Ave. (cross street Mission St.) San Francisco, CA

Hosted by: Women for Genuine Security and PANA Institute

Free & Open To the Public; Donations Welcome

For more information or to schedule an interview contact Deborah Lee:

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PHILIPPINES FACT SHEET

History of U.S. Occupation

- Until November 1992, following the 1947 Military Bases Agreement, the United States maintained and operated major facilities at Clark Air Base, Subic Bay Naval Complex, and several small subsidiary installations in the Philippines.
- The Military Bases Agreement provided the United States with extensive military facilities in the Philippines for 99 years and prohibited the Philippines from granting base rights to any other country. The agreement also allowed the US to recruit Filipinos into the US Armed Forces.
- A strong anti-nuclear, anti-imperialist mass movement and a majority vote in the Philippine Senate finally ended the long US military occupation in 1991.
- The US subsequently proposed a Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA) to cover situations when US troops are in the Philippines for joint exercises or shore leave. The VFA gives US troops access to Philippine ports and airports on all the main islands for refueling, supplies, repairs, and rest and recreation. The VFA was ratified by the Philippine Senate in May 1999.
- The drinking water from wells in the area of former Clark Air Force Base (Philippines) is contaminated with oil and grease. At 21 of the 24 locations where groundwater samples were taken, pollutants that exceeded drinking water standards were found, including mercury, nitrate, coliform bacteria, lead, dieldrin, and solvents. These contaminants persist in the environment for a long time and bio-accumulate as they move up the food chain.
- According to reports between 1947 and 1980, more than 48 Filipinos, over three fourths of them women and children, were murdered in or near the periphery of the bases. Many organizations suspect that deaths related to the US military presence here in the country have either been underreported or purposely covered up as none of the involved US servicemen has ever been tried in a Philippine court.
- In Olongapo City alone, 4,356 women are licensed to work as "hospitality girls." The figures of Filipino women degraded into prostitution are not cited by those in favor of US bases as they claim these installations provide significant employment for Filipinos.



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(Berkeley, Sept. 1, 2007) On September 12, frontline activists from Hawai'i, Puerto Rico, and diasporas from both countries based in the Bay Area gather together for "Women Resisting Militarism and Creating a Culture of Life: Voices from Puerto Rico & Hawai'i" event hosted by Women for Genuine Security and Bay Area Boricuas.

They will talk about their work dealing with the historical and present day impacts of US imperialism & militarism on their land and lives. Issues will range from the diseases & deformation linked to decades of US bombing practice on Vieques, and the growing concern of domestic violence in Puerto Rico, to military buildup in Hawaii, including the permanent stationing of the Stryker Brigade and the rising influence of military recruitment in schools.

Reports will be made from the following organizations: Viequense Women's Alliance, Vieques, Puerto Rico; Center for Woman and the New Family, Puerto Rico; Ilé: Organizers for Consciousness-in-Action, Caguas, Puerto Rico; Caribbean Project for Justice and Peace; and Bay Area Boricuas, California, USA. Representing Hawai'i delegates will be DMZ Hawai'i Aloha 'Aina, whose initiatives are supported by the Hawai'i Okinawa Alliance, and people from Guam, Puerto Rico, South Korea, the Philippines and Australia.

This event provides an opportunity for women from Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and those who live away from their homelands to learn from each other, educate others around the world about their issues and to explore mutual strategies of support no matter where they may reside.

"Voices from Puerto Rico & Hawai'i" is part of a week long series of events, "Women Resisting Militarism and Creating a Culture of Life", San Francisco, September 10-16, 2007. By bringing together women activists from South Korea, Japan, Okinawa, the Philippines, Guam, Hawai'i, Puerto Rico, and the mainland US, the meeting aims to build intercultural dialogue around the impacts of militarism on women, children, and communities.

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DETAILS:

Women Resisting Militarism and Creating a Culture of Life: Voices from Hawaii and Puerto Rico

When: September 12, 2007, 6:30 p.m. – 9 p.m.

Where: La Peña Cultural Center, 3105 Shattuck Ave, Berkeley (Ashby BART)

Hosted by: Women for Genuine Security and Bay Area Boricuas

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ABOUT THE ORGANIZATIONS

From Hawai'i

DMZ Hawai'i Aloha 'Aina, Hawai'i

DMZ Hawai'i / Aloha 'Aina is a network of organizations and individuals working to demilitarize and reverse the negative impacts of the enormous military presence in Hawai'i. The term "DMZ" stands for Demilitarized Zone, a term reclaimed from its usual military context. "Aloha 'Aina" expresses the core of Kanaka Maoli value of "love for the land" and places Hawaiian cultural and political struggle at the center of this diverse grouping. The four key demands / points of unity are: 1) No military expansion in Hawai'i; 2) Clean up and return military occupied lands; 3) Develop sustainable economic alternatives to military dependency; 4) provide just compensation for harm caused by the military in Hawai'i. DMZ Hawaii Aloha 'Aina work has also included solidarity and support actions with the peoples of Okinawa (HOA), Guam, Puerto Rico, South Korea, the Philippines and most recently Australia. For more information visit: <http://www.dmzhawaii.org/>

From Puerto Rico

The Vieques Women's Alliance/ Alianza de Mujeres Viequenses,

On May 14, 1999, a group of Viequense women joined the struggle for the demilitarization of Vieques, Puerto Rico. At that moment, they did not anticipate the impact they would have in their community. The Vieques Women's Alliance grew out of a need to heighten women's visibility, offering a nurturing space to women in the Vieques community. Women who often were excluded of institutional and political arenas, now reclaimed their Island as they did their homes; they demanded a home that was peaceful and clean, free from the military presence and its devastating cumulative social and environmental repercussions. Driven by a sense of justice and using a women-centered approach to engage other women, they led and participated in numerous strategies to remove the Navy from their Island: they sang for peace; they cooked for people who came in solidarity; some of them prayed; others even went to jail as they joined in civil disobedience. They went to the US Congress to lobby for their rights. They went abroad to seek solidarity. They covered the dividing fence with white ribbons. Following their leadership, visitors and activists in solidarity with Vieques left their own ribbons as a symbol of peace. The women provided activities for children to deal with the trauma of a war environment. They developed programs for teens to deal with issues of sexuality—including participation in a film conceived and developed by the teens themselves. They also supported cancer patients and their families, as they created support groups for women with breast cancer and, for the past several years, have organized Relay for Life, a fundraising and educational event that raised about \$60,000 in March 2007.

Today, they continue inspiring and supporting the leadership of women in Vieques. They work with the children and families of Vieques, and they also hold a position in the Puerto Rican Office for Women's Affairs. Now that the Navy is out of Vieques, they work to promote the development of Vieques from an integral and holistic perspective, one that considers the social, cultural, political and economic welfare of their beloved community of Vieques. In 2004 this women's group was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize as part of the 1000 Women's for Peace initiative and won the City of Guernica Award for Peace and Reconciliation in 2006.

Proyecto Caribeño de Justicia y Paz/The Caribbean Project for Justice and Peace - Is a non-governmental and a non profit organization, founded in 1973, sponsored by the Quaker organization American Friends Service Committee; became independent in 1985. The project focuses on education, documentation and dissemination of information in the areas of a peace education, militarism and environmental justice.

A major component of the Project is **The Peace Education Program** which develops Educational activities to sensitize communities about the effects of violence on children and youth. Offers workshops at

schools, universities, churches and communities to promote individual and collective responsibility to transform the rigid structures that maintain the injustices alive. Staff and volunteers of the project seek to develop alternative means for pacific life coexistence, and the values of solidarity and cooperation. Since 1986, the Peace Education Program develops the **Campaign and Festival of the Educational Toy and Non-War Toys Campaign**. Through this annual event we sensitize community about the values that toys transmit and the importance of play in the process of socialization of children and youth.

The Caribbean Project for Justice and Peace participates in and promotes exchanges, conferences, meetings, seminars, lectures and activities in Puerto Rico, the Caribbean, Central and South America, Pacific, United States and Europe, related to peace education, militarism and environmental justice with the commitment to encourage sustainable development, environmental justice and the respect of the cultural and ethnic identities of people. The Project also collaborates and offers solidarity to diverse communities, religious and grassroots organizations to affirm human rights and environmental justice.

Centro Mujer y Nueva Familia, Inc is an organization located in the rural Puerto Rico. Created by members of the community under the leadership of women of color. Founded in 1998, CMNF has been dealing with the impact of domestic and family violence in our community and in individual women's lives for over 10 years. We have learned a lot during all this time, and we employ an innovative and careful strategy in addressing issues of family violence. Most public interventions with regards to women's safety rely mostly on criminal legal strategies of law enforcement and punishment and the provision of services to victims of family violence. Meanwhile, efforts to support community-based antiviolence initiatives focused towards political organizing and social change are generally underestimated, excluded from public funding, or just ignored.

At Centro Mujer y Nueva Familia, our work is marked contrast to the prevailing service-delivery model. CMNF brings our voices as women of color, survivors and warriors against all forms of violence against women (sexism) together with members of our communities who also work to dismantle (through political grassroots organizing) other forms of oppression; racism, classism and colonialism. Our organization works with indigenous, anti-racist, women-and family-centric model of intervention with a comprehensive, holistic approach in alleviating and healing domestic and family violence

ilé: Organizing for Consciousness-in-Action (Previously: ilé: Institute for Latino Empowerment) is an organization dedicated to anti-oppression community organizing. We work to create systemic and institutional changes that may lead to people's liberation from racism, classism, sexism, colonialism, militarism, and other forms of oppression. Our goals are: (1) to develop, support, and strengthen the leadership of Latin@s and antiracist organizers who struggle against oppression in their communities; (2) to promote integral community organizing as a key process for collective development and self-determination, and; (3) to facilitate effective collaborations, both among Latin@s, and between Latin@s and African Americans, Native Americans, Asian Americans, whites, and others also committed to anti-racist social transformation.

Through all of our efforts, we seek to **organize**, and help people move toward empowerment: *consciousness-in-action*. We do this work at home in Puerto Rico, with people in Latino communities across the United States, and with groups internationally. Our work has benefited thousands of people since **ilé's** founding in 1992.

Since 1997 **ilé** has naturally evolved into a community organization dealing primarily with women. Efforts such as Hilvanando Visiones de Paz: Colcha Conmemorativa por la Paz 2004 (Stitching our Visions of Peace: Commemorative Peace Quilt 2004), Programa de Sanación y liderazgo femenino (healing and leadership for women survivors of domestic and family violence), and Africa en mi ser, Africa en mi piel/ Africa on my skin, Africa in my soul (reinforcing our Caribbean identity and dealing with eurocentrism and racism) are emblematic of our work with women and seek to strengthen our voices and our leadership.



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(Berkeley, September 1, 2007) On September 13, women from South Korea and Korean American activists will collectively gather to discuss issues of militarism at the “Women Resisting Militarism and Creating a Culture of Life: Voices From Korea” event hosted by Women for Genuine Security, PANA Institute, Korean Americans United for Peace (KAUP), and KAWAN Bay Area (Koreans Against War and Neoliberalism).

Delegates from Korea will include women from the following Korean organizations: Durebang (My Sister's Place), SAFE, Korean Women's Peace Research Center, Women Making Peace, The Korean Center for Nonviolence Communication, Korea Solidarity for Conscientious Objection, Green Korea United, Campaign for Eradication of Crimes by US Troops in Korea.

The long term goals of this event in increasing solidarity between Korean organizations in Korea and in the U.S. are to focus on “How to better collaborate around and stay aware of work being done in the two countries around similar issues so that it can strengthen all of our effort” conveys Jinee Kim Rebouh from KAUP and KAWAN.

Country reports will also develop ongoing community initiatives to strengthen work against U.S. militarism in South Korea and the KOR-US free trade agreement. The KORUS Free Trade Agreement is hailed by policy makers in the U.S. as a landmark and historic signing (June 30, 2007). It is the second largest agreement since the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

However, NAFTA has created inequalities between parties involved, so what does this mean for Korea? “Anyone that knows anything about NAFTA knows about the havoc its' reeked” says Christine Ahn, a member of Women for Genuine Security and Coordinator for Korean Americans for Fair Trade.

“Voices from Korea” is part of a week long series of events, “Women Resisting Militarism and Creating a Culture of Life”, San Francisco, September 10-16, 2007. By bringing together women activists from South Korea, Japan, Okinawa, the Philippines, Guam, Hawai'i, Puerto Rico, and the mainland US, the meeting aims to build intercultural dialogue around the impacts of militarism on women, children, and communities.

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DETAILS:

Women Resisting Militarism and Creating a Culture of Life: Voices from Guam and Okinawa

When: September 13, 2007, 6:30 p.m.- 9 p.m.

Where: Chapel, Pacific School for Religions 1798 Scenic Ave., Berkeley [Downtown Berkeley BART]

Hosted by: Women for Genuine Security, PANA Institute, Korean Americans United for Peace (KAUP), and KAWAN Bay Area (Koreans Against War and Neoliberalism)

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(San Francisco, August 31, 2007) Women from Guam, Okinawa and their diasporas will gather September 14 to critically discuss the US militarization of their homelands and the resulting impacts that devastate their communities. The forum entitled, “Women Resisting Militarism and Creating a Culture of Life: Voices From Guam & Okinawa” will provide a space for indigenous communities from Okinawa and Guam to make connections between their similar histories of colonialism and resistance.

The two pacific islands are currently being used in what military officials have dubbed the US Department of Defense’s “biggest project.” They are bracing against a storm of huge US military expansion including the movement of 8,000 Marines and their 9,000 dependents from Okinawa to Guam by 2014, and massive military construction plans for both islands including an airfield that will cut into a Bay in Okinawa threatening the lives of the endangered Dugong, large marine mammals that live in the Bay.

The forum takes place on the eve of an environmental lawsuit against the United States in District Court 9 to protect the dugong. The women presenting will also raise concerns about issues of noise pollution, environmental destruction, accidents and crime, especially violence against women.

“We argue that military security is not genuine security, and we have been examining our situations from past to present and making an effort to create true peace without depending on the military power,” says Suzuyo Takazato, longtime Okinawan peace activist, and co-chair of Okinawa Women Act Against Military Violence. “We would like to emphasize that there is a strong connection between constructing a jet runway on the beautiful ocean where the endangered Dugong live and the transference of 8,000 marines to Guam.”

Debbie Quinata, leader of the Chamoru Nation, an indigenous activists group on Guam, said the United States continues to use and abuse her island for military purposes without the consent of the people. The Chamoru people of Guam still have not been allowed to exercise their human right to self-determination and remain colonized by the United States as a Non Self-Governing Territory.

In coming together for this forum, the women of Guam and Okinawa will show that they are unified against their long, shared histories of US militarism, oppression, discrimination and violations of human rights.

“Voices from Guam & Okinawa” is part of a weeklong series called, “Women Resisting Militarism and Creating a Culture of Life,” taking place in San Francisco from September 10-16, 2007. Women activists from South Korea, Japan, Okinawa, the Philippines, Guam, Hawai’i, Puerto Rico, and the continental US will build intercultural dialogue around the impacts of militarism on women, children and communities.

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DETAILS:

Women Resisting Militarism and Creating a Culture of Life: Voices from Guam and Okinawa

When: September 14, 2007, 6:30 p.m.- 9 p.m.

Where: American Friends Service Committee, 65-9th St. San Francisco [Civic Center BART]

Hosted by: Women for Genuine Security, Famoksaiyan, and Friends of Okinawa.

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FACTSHEET

IMPACTS OF INCREASED MILITARIZATION OF GUAM

Health/Environmental Impacts

- Contamination of drinking water: Andersen Air Force Base sits atop the sole source aquifer that provides drinking water to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the population
- The new landfill in Dandan, that is scheduled to open in time when the AAFB landfill closes, will most likely contaminate the cleanest water source on the island¹[10]
- Tons of hazardous materials (eg. TCE, PCBs) pose a risk to human and environmental health; high rates of cancer, diabetes, and renal disease in the population²[11]
- Loss of biodiversity due to introduction of foreign species into the fragile island ecosystem from incoming personnel, planes, and ships

Cultural/Social/Political Impacts

- Militarization infringes on the human rights to self-determination of the indigenous people, the Chamorros. The U.S.A, as the administering power and the major creator of the United Nations in 1946, is legally and morally responsible under international law to respect and comply with the United Nations Charter General Assembly resolutions to decolonize Guam by the year 2010³[12]
- There is little to no discussion of how these military buildups, and the substantial population increases they bring with them, will affect the political landscape of all of the Marianas Islands? For example, in Tinian there are less than a thousand eligible voters at present, what will the political impact be if hundreds of perhaps thousands of military personnel are stationed there?
- Increased militarization increases the targeting of our island home by potential adversaries of the U.S.A and places our people in danger of annihilation and genocide⁴[13]
- Loss of language due to banning of the Chamorro language before World War II has greatly influenced rapid loss of culture
- Proposed educational curriculum to teach military history to lessen the resistance to increased militarization, when no strong curriculum exists to teach Chamorro language and culture⁵[14]
- Rapid displacement and development of the indigenous peoples as second-class citizens in their homeland— increase incidence of families selling lands in order to pay for property taxes and living expenses

Economic Impacts

- Increased cost of living due to significant increase in population.
- Military personnel stationed on Guam receive Overseas Housing Allowances (OHA) for living off-base, which range from \$1700 - \$5,000 depending on their rank and marital status, far higher than the monthly housing budget of the majority of Guam residents. This purchasing power combined with the increased terms of rotation (3 years) is already leading to a flurry of military purchasing of properties, which has been steadily driving real estate prices up since 2000⁶[15]
- Corporate carpetbaggers such as Home Depot are already setting up shop on Guam in order to take advantage of the anticipated military construction boom. The lack of a managed economy on Guam in instances such as this ensures that the majority of the economic benefits from this military increase will be hoarded by off-island businesses and corporations, at the expense of local businesses which don't have the benefit of multi-national capital.
- Burden of improving and expanding infrastructure that will benefit all, civilians and military, is borne by local residents; water rates are expected to increase 40% to pay for a recent \$103 million revenue bond to improve the water system⁷[16] Recent statements from the Department of Defense indicate that decreases in the quality of life (in particular in terms of infrastructure) outside of military fences as a result of increased military presence in Guam will not be the financial concern or responsibility of the Department of Defense or

1[10] Guam Waterworks Authority Brown and Caldwell report, June 14, 2005

2[11] San Antonio Express, "Kelly cleanup may get a whole lot costlier," July 29, 2006

3[12] DPI/2237, "United Nations and Decolonization", 2001

4[13] Marianas Variety, "Chamorro Groups ask UN to stop 'militarization'", June 22, 2006

5[14] Stars and Stripes, "Guam kids to study U.S. military ahead of Marines move to island," July 5, 2006

6[15] "Prosperous Times for Guahan's Real Estate Industry," *Guahan Magazine*, August 2006.

7[16] 28th Guam Legislature, Public Law 28-71(Bill 220)

the Federal Government.8[17] result of increased military presence in Guam will not be the financial concern or responsibility of the Department of Defense or the Federal Government.9[17]

- Privatization/militarization agenda of politically well-connected leaders of the Guam Chamber of Commerce10[18] will create greater hardships on a population in which 23% are below the federally-defined poverty level11[19]

How can I help?

- Find out more information about how increased militarization in the Pacific region is connected US economic policy towards China12[20], 13[21]
- Keep up to date with increased militarization in the Asia/Pacific region using regional news sources and internet sites such as:
- <http://decolonizeguam.blogspot.com>
- Show international solidarity by signing the Peace and Justice Petition for Guam and the Asia/Pacific region at: www.PetitionOnline.com/haleta/petition.html
- Support local production of goods in order to increase US economic self-sufficiency and decrease trade imbalance with China
- Spread the concern. Find a place for these issues in your daily conversations with family, friends, mayors, political leaders on-island as well as off-island.

8[17] Jesse Anderson Lujan, "Kowtow Felix," *Marianas Variety*, August 31, 2006.

9[17] Jesse Anderson Lujan, "Kowtow Felix," *Marianas Variety*, August 31, 2006.

10[18] Just Left of the Setting Sun, Julian Aguon, 2005

11[19] CIA World Fact Book, www.cia.gov

12[20] Economist Intelligence Unit, "China: competitor or partner?" presented by Matthew Sherwood, Senior economist on September 20, 2005, Golden Gate University, San Francisco

13[21] Blowback: the Costs and Consequences of American Empire, Chalmers Johnson, 2000

FACTSHEET

PLANNED U.S. MILITARY EXPANSION ON GUAM

- ❖ Two military bases on Guam, Andersen Air Force Base (AAFB) and Big Navy, occupies one-third of the land mass of the island of Guam and the potential exists for the U.S. Department of Defense of taking back land that was decommissioned by the military in the 1990s.¹
- ❖ Plans to increase offensive capability:
 - Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Strike Capability at AAFB involve stationing 12 KC-135 tankers, 4 unmanned Global Hawk surveillance aircraft, and rotating 48 F-22 and F-15E fighters, and six B-1, B-2, and B-52 bombers
 - Greater naval presence, expansion of wharf storage facilities
- ❖ Increased military exercises in the Pacific ^{2,3}.
 - Operation Valiant Shield took place over several days in the Pacific. Called a “massive armada” by the Navy, the war games, which will now become a bi-annual event comprised of 20,000 personnel, 28 ships and 290 aircraft.
- ❖ Influx of military personnel
 - 2008 to 2012-scheduled transfer of 8,000 U.S. Marines from Okinawa that will significantly add to the current Guam population of approximately 160,000
 - 2014—35,000 estimated population including servicemen, their dependents, and US Department of Defense workers and other staff.⁴
- ❖ It was recently reported that, as part of the downsizing of American forces in South Korea (12,5000 to be withdrawn by 2008), at least one Army battalion may join these 8,000 Marines.⁵
- ❖ The influxes in Guam may also bring with them an increase in the military presence and use of the Northern Marianas Island, most notably Tinian.⁶ The United States military already controls nearly 18,000 square meters of the island (nearly 2/3) through leases with the government of the CNMI, and has used it regularly for small training exercises. According to Governor Fitial, the Department of Defense has already informed him that the 8,000 Marines coming from Okinawa (due to space shortage on Guam) will be doing their live-fire and jungle warfare training on Tinian.⁷
- ❖ These troop movements out of “contested” bases in South Korea and Okinawa into politically “uncontested” ones, in the American colonies/territories in the Pacific (Guam, CNMI, Hawai’i) is being accompanied by a slow but certain re-introduction of American troops into The Philippines. In October of this year, 1,000 Filipino soulders from the Marines, Navy and Air Force and 2,000 of their American counterparts will hold bilateral/cooperative amphibious exercises in the northern Philippines.⁸
- ❖ Despite guarantees that the United States Military in Guam will not seek to expand or extend beyond its existing footprint, the military is already making plans for the taking of civilian lands. The lands most in danger of being seized are ironically enough lands around the Finegayan area which first were taken from Chamorros following World War II, and then returned several years ago.⁹

1 KUAM News, “Original Landowners Ready For Fight Over Tiyan,” February 8, 200

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3 Honolulu Advertiser, “Carriers Ready For War Games,” June 4, 2006

4 Stars and Stripes, “Guam Needs Are Reviewed: Military to Submit Plan For Marine Moves On July 11,” July 2006

5 Marianas Variety, “Guam: Territory May Gain From Korean Downsizing,” August 2, 2006

6 The Saipan Tribune, “The Marines Will Use Tinian For Its Training,” May 12, 2006

7 The Saipan Tribune, “Training on Tinian,” June 5, 2006

8 INQ7.net, “RP, US Marines To Hold Joint Exercises,” August 8, 2006

9 Steve Limtiaco, “Military Will Take Land As Needed,” *The Pacific Daily News*, September 30, 2006