

Further reading

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Contributors

Representatives of the following organisations were interviewed in the making of this booklet:

Chamoru Cultural Development and Research Institute

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The Chamoru Cultural Development and Research Institute is one of a number of organisations on the Pacific island of Guam (Guåhan) involved in resisting the large US bases on the islands. It campaigns about the impact of the bases on the environment, health, gender and social welfare. Activists on Guåhan relate the abuses of the US bases closely to wider problems of US imperialism and the US colonisation of Guåhan.

Fellowship of Reconciliation

www.forusa.org

Fellowship of Reconciliation, a US organisation of solidarity with Panamanian human rights groups, and Service for Peace and Justice (SERPAJ)-Panama are both organisations that actively supported local campaigns in Panama for the removal of US bases. Since the removal of these bases, they have campaigned for the USA to take responsibility for cleaning up environmental pollution and leftover munitions, which make large areas of land dangerous and unusable for the Panamanian population.

Focus on the Global South

www.focusweb.org

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Focus on the Global South combines policy research, advocacy, activism and grassroots capacity building in order to generate critical analysis and encourage debates on national and international policies related to corporate-led globalisation, neo-liberalism and militarisation.

Global Peace and Justice Coalition

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The Global Peace & Justice Coalition is a national anti-war campaign in Turkey that defends the right to peace and life. It has used various tactics to oppose US military bases in Turkey, including the Incirlik base, and the US's use of Turkish airspace to bomb Iraq. These have included legal and parliamentary cam-

paigns, petitions, demonstrations, public meetings, press conferences and TV advertising. The Coalition has brought together a range of organisations, including trade unions, NGOs, political parties, youth groups and peace campaigns, and now holds activities in most major cities and half of Turkey's provinces. It has also successfully built links with other anti-war campaigns worldwide, and most recently organised a major anti-war conference in Istanbul in February 2007.

Malu `Aina Center For Non-violent Education & Action

www.malu-aina.org

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A range of organisations are resisting the continued presence of US bases and military in Hawaii. Three Hawaiian groups - Ilioulaokalani Coalition, Na Imi Pono and Kipuka – are currently opposing the expansion of the Stryker base through the courts. Kue I Ka Noho Hewa Ma Hawai'i Nei is a Hawaiian group asking for a moratorium on military expansion. The Demilitarisation Committee of the American Friends Service Committee protests many aspects of military expansion in Hawai'i, while Life of the Land, a local environmental group, publicises environmental destruction by the military. Community groups on the Waianae coast of O`ahu periodically protest the destruction of land and cultural sites by military training in Makua Valley. The Malu `Aina Center for Non-violent Education & Action on the island of Hawai'i (locally known as the Big Island) is actively opposing the Stryker base there.

The National Campaign for Eradication of Crimes by US Troops in Korea

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The National Campaign for Eradication of Crimes by US Troops in Korea was formed as a grassroots movement in response to the failure of the US military to deal justly with the high rate of offences – ranging from traffic violations to rape and murder – committed by US troops stationed in Korea. The Status of Forces (SOFA) Agreement that underpins the US presence in

Korea has been the cause of major dissatisfaction amongst the population due to the US government's refusal to let soldiers stand trial in Korean courts. The National Campaign calls for changes to the agreement and for an end to US domination in South Korea.

Okinawan Women Act Against Military Violence

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Okinawan Women Act Against Military Violence is a campaign group which was formed in response to the 1995 rape of a twelve year old girl by three US navy personnel, the most notorious of the hundreds of rapes and assaults perpetrated against women on the island by US soldiers. The group calls for justice for the victims of such attacks, and for the dismantling of the US bases on the island.

UK Chagos Support Association, Chagos Refugee Group

www.chagossupport.org.uk

Although the Chagossians were expelled from their home on Diego Garcia in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the last ten years have seen increasingly intensive campaigns from a range of community organisations, focused on a series of legal actions in the British High Court. These have seen the British Government fail to justify its illegal expulsion of the island's entire population in order to hand it over to the USA as an army base. Attempts to force the US government to admit responsibility have met a wall of legal and political resistance.

YONIP! Yes, Observe National Independence & Peace

www.yonip.com

Professor Roland Simbulan is a leading activist who has struggled against US bases in the Philippines and US attempts to bring nuclear weapons to the country. The YONIP website brings together organisations such as the People's Task Force for Bases Clean-Up and the Asian Peace Alliance which are part of the movement which in the 1990s succeeded in driving US bases out of the country, but are now forced to campaign against the covert operations which the Filipino government has permitted the US army to recommence.

International Network for the Abolition of Foreign Military Bases

www.no-bases.net

Since the 2004 World Social Forum (WSF) in Mumbai, a growing number of organisations have come together to challenge the global military apparatus of over 1000 foreign military bases. This network now includes over 200 local campaigns protesting against the bases, mostly run by the US military, which affect their daily lives. The network also includes national and international coalitions, campaigning organisations, academics and, in some countries, political parties. It has until now operated through email exchanges and a joint website: www.no-bases.net, and has met annually at the WSF and regional social forums. At its first global conference, held from 5-9 March 2007 in Ecuador, the network will analyse the current status of both individual foreign bases and the system of foreign bases; plan future campaigns and strategies to counter bases; and establish a new working structure for the network to meet the challenge to come: to close the outposts of empire and send the troops home.

Transnational Institute

Founded in 1974, the Transnational Institute (TNI) is an international network of activist-scholars committed to critical analyses of the global problems of today and tomorrow, with a view to providing intellectual support to those movements concerned to steer the world in a democratic, equitable and environmentally sustainable direction.

In the spirit of public scholarship, and aligned to no political party, TNI seeks to create and promote international co-operation in analysing and finding possible solutions to such global problems as militarism and conflict, poverty and marginalisation, social injustice and environmental degradation.

Militarism and Globalisation

The TNI Militarism and Globalisation project analyses the changing global frameworks for military intervention and the spread of new security infrastructures. It examines the connection between globalisation and war; between the carving out of new markets by means of trade and by means of violence; between the economics of neoliberalism and the politics of empire. Its current focus includes work on defence industry reorganisation and the accountability of foreign military bases. Recent publications include Achin Vanaik (ed) *Selling US Wars* (Interlink, 2007) and Ben Hayes, *Arming Big Brother: Europe's security-industrial complex* (TNI/Statewatch, 2006)



The year is 2007 AD. The globe is entirely occupied by US soldiers... well not entirely! Hundreds of local, national and international campaigns are holding out against the global apparatus of foreign military bases.

Outposts of Empire tells of the everyday effects of foreign military bases at a local or national level: the displacement of people; the democratic deficit and loss of sovereignty that bases cause; their devastating economic, environmental and health impacts; and impunity about the crime that bases bring with them, including sexual violence. These analyses are accompanied by case studies that illustrate the problems of bases in Diego Garcia, Guam, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Panama, the Philippines and Turkey, as well as highlighting the remarkable efforts that people on the ground have made to struggle against them. An introductory essay sets out the broader history and changing geopolitics of the US military presence abroad, and introduces the emerging global network that aim to close these outposts of empire and send the troops home.