

FROM *FROM UNINCORPORATED TERRITORY*
[GUMA']

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FROM FATAL IMPACT STATEMENTS [READER'S GUIDE]

GLOSSARY:

CONTROLLED ACCESS : area where public access is prohibited or limited due to periodic training operations—

DEPRESSION : low-pressure tropical weather system with rotary circulation and rain—

ACTIVITY : individual scheduled training action such as missile launching bombardment vehicle driving or field carrier landing practice—

TROPICAL STORM : tropical cyclone with distinct circulation and wind speeds of 39 to 73 miles per hour—

AIRSPACE, CONTROLLED :

TYPHOON : tropical cyclone with strong pronounced rotary winds and sustained surface winds of 74 miles per hour—

AIRSPACE, UNCONTROLLED :

SUPERTYPHOON : tropical cyclone with sustained wind speed over 149 miles per hour—

AIRSPACE : space lying above land or water such as the pacific ocean—more specifically the space lying above a nation and coming under its jurisdiction—

READINESS : ability of forces, units, and weapon systems to perform—includes ability to deploy and employ without delays—

ORGANIZE : [www.weareguahan.com]—

CONDITION OF READINESS 4 : damaging winds may arrive on island within 72 hours—

MANEUVER : movement of forces in combination with fire—

DEBRIS : secure all loose items that could become airborne during high winds—

RANGE : area designated and equipped for firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas—

CONDITION OF READINESS 3 : damaging winds may arrive within 48 hours—prepare household for long-term power and water loss—

FORCE FLOW : rate at which military personnel dependents and civilian workers will arrive—

NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE :

POINT OF CONTACT : Joint Guam Program Office
 c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific
 Attn: Guam Program Management Office
 258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 100
 Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

BASE LOAD POWER : minimum generation capacity needed to meet continuous demand for the system—

INTERIOR : stay inside even when eye of typhoon is passing and all appears to be calm—

CONDITION OF READINESS 2 : damaging winds may arrive within 24 hours— seek emergency shelter if home is not prepared to withstand damaging winds—

U.S. TERRITORIAL WATERS : sea areas within twelve nautical miles of coastline—

CUMULATIVE IMPACT : impact of action when added to past present and future actions—

DISTANCE X : maximum distance projectile will travel when fired at given elevation with given charge—

MITIGATION :

FREEDOM OF ACTION :

CONDITION OF READINESS 1 : damaging winds are occurring or expected within 12 hours—

IMPACT AREA : area intended to capture munitions or explosives and debris fragments—

FROM FATAL IMPACT STATEMENTS [EXECUTIVE SUMMARY]

forced
flow

[final environmental impact statement 2010]
[draft environmental impact statement 2009]

‘us will maintain forward deployed forces to deter situations for defense of japan

*[agreement between government of us and government of japan concerning
implementation of relocation of iii marine expeditionary force personnel and
dependents from okinawa to guam—
guam international agreement 2009]*

‘us operations must respond when an armed attack has occurred against defenses
of japan

[us-japan roadmap for realignment implementation—‘roadmap’ 2006]

‘us strike capabilities and nuclear deterrence remain essential to ensuring defense of
japan

[us-japan alliance transformation and realignment agreement 2005]

‘us will provide all necessary support for defense of japan

[us-japan treaty of mutual cooperation and security—mutual security treaty 1960]

construction tempo and
sequencing

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dispersal threats [*us navy to fund increase of federally funded brown tree snake interdiction measures related to direct indirect and induced growth caused by marine corps relocation to guam*]

dispersal threats [*since 1983 eight brown tree snake sightings on oahu hawai'i— last sighting in 1998 brown tree snake found dead within wheel well of continental airlines flight*]

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'moving forces to guam would place them on westernmost furthest forward

sovereign
us territory in the pacific capable of
supporting such a
presence

thereby maximizing 'freedom
of action'
while minimizing
increased response time relative
to previous stationing
in okinawa'

dispersal threats [*snake dispersal pathways associated with buildup include travel on commercial aircraft cargo on aircraft cargo on military and commercial seagoing vessels*]

dispersal threats [*us navy will not fund increased interdiction measures identified more than one year after end of marine corps relocation construction and conclusion of relocation to guam*]

FROM FATAL IMPACT STATEMENTS
[VOLUME TWO : MARINE CORPS RELOCATION]

A sound is perceived as gunfire. Waves cause sound to crash against the shore. Sound is the stimulation of auditory organs produced by waves transmitted through the air or through words. Natural and unmade sources. Sound waves are pressure fluctuations caused by voices. Sound waves move outward from the vibration source and echo through the interior. When military planes fly overhead, we can't hear each other. We wait for them to pass; cover our ears. Echoes also occur due to wind, ground cover, and migration. Sound waves pressure bodily organs. Loudness measures the loss of sound. A sound can't be unmade if it's natural, it can only be silenced. I want the sound of our voices to rise. Noise is unwanted sound sometimes based on trauma. Noise comes from natural and manmade sources. Live fire training. Noise causes adverse effects on physical and psychological health. Military personnel make noise in bars, strip clubs, and massage parlors. Some military weapons can kill you before you hear them. The degree to which a sound is perceived to be noise depends on context. Our voices are oceanic waves. You can hear sound when standing at its source, but eventually you will disappear. Words are pulsing sound waves and bodily organs. Through words, we can move the air.

"Unincorporated territory" is any part of the United States, again not part of any state (nor of the capital district) where only some portion of the law of the United States applies. In an incorporated territory, residents there have all of the same rights and privileges as would a US citizen residing in a State, while in an unincorporated territory, residents only have such rights and privileges as may be extended to them by the law that specifically governs that territory, which may be as broad or as narrow as Congress wishes. Whether a territory is "incorporated" or "From Unincorporated Territory [Hacha] by Craig Santos Perez. 1. from unincorporated territory [saina] by Craig Santos Perez. 2. from unincorporated territory [guma™] by Craig Santos Perez. 3. from unincorporated territory [lukao] by Craig Santos Perez. 3. Series Information. from unincorporated territory [guma™]. Craig Santos Perez. Craig Santos Perez.Â Furthermore, this book draws attention to, and protests, the violent currents of colonialism and militarism currently threatening Guǎhan, a "strategic" US territory since 1898. The poet memorializes what his people have lost and insists that we must protect and defend what we have left of home. This collection will engage those interested in Pacific literature, multicultural, indigenous poetry, mixed-genre, multilingual experiments, ecopoetics, and those who want to explore intersections between poetry, politics, history, and culture.