

Joint Report

Targeted Attack on Freedom of Expression in Okinawa

27 September 2016

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International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR) is an international non-governmental human rights organization devoted to eliminating discrimination and racism, forging international solidarity among discriminated minorities and advancing the international human rights system.

All Okinawa Council for Human Rights is a research group consisting of researchers, journalists, and committed volunteers. Its purpose is to illuminate the continuing violation of human rights in Okinawa from the perspective of international human rights law, and send voices of Okinawa to the international society.

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<1> Excessive security associated with resumption of the construction of Takae helipads for the U.S. military and violation of freedom expression

Ai ABE

1. Introduction

The Northern Training Area of the U.S. Marine Corps is located in the village of Higashi (the equivalent of a U.S. county) in northern Okinawa. For some time, construction of U.S. military helipads has been planned in the training area. Local residents have continuously expressed their strong opposition to this plan and have repeatedly staged sit-in protests, attempting to block access to the construction sites and attempting to stop construction vehicles from entering. The helipad project had been suspended for the last two years due to the opposition; however, all of a sudden, preparations for construction were resumed early in the morning, the day after the Upper House election on July 10, 2016. In that election, candidates from the ruling party were soundly defeated in Okinawa by candidates who oppose construction of the new U.S military base.

2. Takae district in the village of Higashi

While geographically extensive, the village of Higashi has a population of just 1,800 people, only 140 of whom live in the Takae district. The village is normally peaceful and calm. However, in December 1996, the U.S.-Japan Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) decided that six U.S military helipads would be constructed in the Takae District; two of them have been already built. As a result, local residents have been constantly exposed to severe noise pollution by the U.S aircraft, especially Ospreys, flying extremely low over residential areas. Local residents believe that the noise pollution has been making children sick.



3. Timeline

In the early morning of 11 July, the Government of Japan re-started preparation for construction by transporting construction materials to the construction site. More than 40 riot police were deployed in front of the main gate of the Northern Training Area in Takae to forcibly remove any local residents who staged a sit-in protest attempting to block the route to the construction sites, stopping construction vehicles from entering. Also, metal fences 60 meters long were set up to isolate the prefectural road leading to the construction site.



The Okinawa Defense Bureau (ODB) acknowledged that it set up the fences, stating that it was not a prefectural road. However, when an investigation by Okinawa Prefecture determined that the fence was along the right-of-way of the prefectural road, the ODB then changed its story about the fence and claimed that it was the Okinawa Prefectural Police who set it up. The Okinawa Prefectural Police then explained that setting up such a fence normally requires permission for occupancy of a road; however, the ODB then

claimed that setting up the fence without permission was justified according to Police Law, because it was an emergency measure needed to provide security at the construction site.

Moreover, on 19 July, 2016, the Government of Japan dispatched about 500 riot police to Takae, a small village with a population only about 140, to further strengthen its control over protesters at the site. The riot police first set up 'checkpoints' and closed the prefectural road. The checkpoints were set up at two points and the inspection lasted at least three days. The Okinawa Prefectural Police claimed that the purpose of the inspection was to maintain public order and safety. However, local residents who were stopped at the checkpoints were asked to show their driver's licenses as well as to divulge their destinations and purposes. In addition, the riot officers recorded their names and addresses. Those who refused to show their driver's licenses were forced to wait more than 50 minutes.



In addition, the Okinawa Prefectural Police and the ODB barricaded the prefectural road surrounding the construction site. Normally requests to close roads have to be submitted beforehand to the Okinawa Prefectural Government, which has management responsibility. However, there was no prior notification this time. They blocked the road for 11 hours, during which time construction materials were transported to the construction site. Neither the Okinawa Prefectural Office staff, nor the media, much less local residents, were allowed inside the restricted area during this time.

4. Issues related to human rights of residents of Takae, Okinawa

a) Violation of the right to self-determination

The people of Okinawa have repeatedly demonstrated their opposition to the relocation and construction of new U.S. military bases in Okinawa. That opposition was evident in the Gubernatorial Election in 2014, the Lower House election (the single-seat districts) of Okinawa in 2014, and the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly election in June 2016. In the Upper House election in the Okinawa district held on 10 July 2016, the challenger, Yoichi Iha, who opposes the construction of new U.S. military bases, won a seat by a margin of over 100,000 votes. Mr. Iha unseated Ms. Aiko Shimajiri, the incumbent State Minister for Okinawa and Northern Territories Affairs, a member of Prime Minister Abe's Liberal Democratic Party, and a supporter of plans to construct a new base in Okinawa.

On the day after the election, the Government of Japan restarted construction of U.S military helipads with police escort. This is a clear act of contempt for the Okinawan people neglecting the public opinion. The Government of Japan has violated the right to self-determination of the people, stipulated in Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which the Government has ratified.

b) Chilling effect of the excessive use of police power



Due to the resumption of construction, not only police officers from the Okinawa Prefectural Police, but also 500 riot police from all over Japan were assembled at Takae Village, which has a population of less than 140. There were more than three times as many police as the total village population, men, women, and children included. The police blocked the prefectural road, set up 'checkpoints,' and forcibly removed protestors. These acts of heavy-handed mobilization of police have a chilling effect on the civil movement against helipad construction.

c) Recording act against protesters banned by international law

The police officers and the riot police, always wear masks and sunglasses to conceal their faces, but they continually film and photograph protestors in order to identify them. This type of surveillance is prohibited in the paragraph 71 of the joint report on proper management of assemblies, which was submitted in February 2016 by the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions. These actions are intended to frighten citizens so that they will not exercise their right to

express political opinions. In addition, in Henoko, another site of protest movements against U.S. military base construction, it has been revealed by the Okinawa Times that a list of protestors with their face photos has been created based on the recording. From those facts, it is assumed that the police records protestors with the purpose of monitoring them. This severely threatens the right to freedom of speech and expression.



d) Issues caused by the use of riot police from the mainland of Japan

For resumption of the construction, approximately 500 riot police officers were assembled from outside of Okinawa to Takae. Although the joint report on the proper management of assemblies stated that *“the demographic makeup of law enforcement agencies should be representative of the whole community (para. 39),¹”* the Government of Japan has ignored this recommendation. Considering the history of Okinawa, including its forcible annexation by Japan in 1879 and its return to Japan after 27 years of U.S. military administration, *“particular effort should be made to ensure equal and effective protection of the rights of groups or individuals who have historically experienced discrimination (para.19)”²* by the Government of Japan. However, the Abe administration is doing exactly the opposite to the people of Takae.

e) Police double standard

For such protests the report noted, *“A certain level of disruption to ordinary life caused by assemblies, including disruption of traffic, annoyance and even harm to commercial activities, must be tolerated if the right is not to be deprived of substance.(para. 32)³”* However, the Okinawa prefectural police, the riot police, and the ODB justified the removal of protesters and the blanket security controls by saying that it was necessary in order *“to secure traffic safety and the maintenance of order”* and *“to prevent the disruption of traffic”*. “Disruption of traffic” is conveniently used as the reason for the removal of protesters.



Initially, the citizens held a sit-in protest on the side road, which connects the prefectural road and the main gate of the construction site (see photo). They did not disrupt traffic on the prefectural road. The “disruption of traffic” to which the police referred was only the disruption of helipad construction traffic. However, considering that the only vehicles being hindered were

¹ Joint report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions on the proper management of assemblies (A/HRC/31/66) (4 February 2016), last accessed on 31 August 2016 at: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session31/Documents/A.HRC.31.66_E.docx

² *Ibid.*, paragraph 16

³ *Ibid.*, paragraph 32

involved in construction of the helipads that the citizens were protesting, the obstruction of these vehicles is part of the activities to exercise the fundamental freedom of expression and assembly. Therefore, the civilians should not be removed for the mere excuse for “disruption of traffic”.

On the other hand, the “traffic safety” about which the police are inordinately concerned, seems not to apply when police vehicles are obstructing traffic. As shown in the photo, when riot police vehicles gathered on the narrow prefectural road, the road was almost completely blocked, obstructing all traffic. Likewise, the fence set up on the sidewalk of the prefectural road by the ODB (or the Prefectural Police), prevented citizens from walking on the sidewalk and neglecting public safety.



Furthermore, on 22 July, the Okinawa Prefectural Police blocked the prefectural road near the construction site from 06:04 to 19:00. This blockade was implemented without prior notification to Okinawa Prefecture, the administrator of the road. The blockade obstructed not only the protesters, the local residents, and the press, but also prefectural officers in charge of the road. The above leads to the conclusion that the police impedes the freedom of political expression of citizens specifically by arbitrarily using the standard of ‘traffic safety’.

f) Chilling effects caused by blanket security controls

Moreover, the State has used riot police dispatched from all over the country to initiate blanket security controls. This gravely violates the freedom of expression and assembly, as well as the privacy of people exercising their freedom. First, although the Okinawa Prefectural Police describes its blanket security controls objectives as being for “traffic safety” and “maintenance of order”, traffic congestion and accidents rarely occur on the prefectural road near the protest site, because



The Ryukyu Shimpo

the Takae district is sparsely populated. Since the tents that protesters use as a hub for their activities are set up along the side of the road, they do not interfere with traffic. Considering that these security controls are not being conducted in an area known for frequent traffic violations, but were suddenly initiated coincidentally with the resumption of base construction, it is clear that the objective of these security controls is to block protesters and other activist vehicles. This is an illegitimate objective for restricting the freedom of expression and assembly as well as infringing on the privacy of those exercising the rights.

Second, recording the names and addresses of people who were stopped during these security controls is also a major issue. As in the case of protests against construction of the new airbase in Henoko and the Government's suspected involvement, which will be explained later in this report, collection of personal data at blanket security control points raises the risk of government identifying and surveilling protesters. Unquestionably, this has the effects of excessively intimidating citizens' protest activities. This act of collecting personal data exceeds the extent legitimately warranted and is a means for restricting the freedom of expression and assembly as well as privacy.

Given the above, blanket security controls at the protest site seriously imperil the freedom of expression and assembly as well as privacy, and have excessive chilling effects.

g) Violence against protesters

Scuffles between citizens and prefectural and riot police continue intermittently as the police forcibly evict citizens. As of 26 July, three citizens have been transported by ambulance to hospitals due to injuries, which they suffered as police forcibly evicted them. Women participants have also been violently removed as they are held and pulled by male riot police. Although the protesters' freedom of expression and assembly has been violated, the Government has not conducted any sort of investigation, provided any compensation, or taken any action to address these violations of human rights. Nor has it made any effort to prevent further such incidents. This significantly infringes on citizen's freedom of political expression and physical freedom.



h) Violations of the press freedom

On 22 July, when the police and the ODB closed the prefectural road, they not only prohibited citizens, but also members of the media from entering a prefectural road. Reporters, who happened to be inside the restricted area when the road was closed, were not forcibly removed. However, they were unable to leave in order to use the toilet or to drink water because they were told that they would not be permitted to return once they left. Negotiations with police to allow reporters to rotate resulted in authorization only on the condition that the police accompany them. As described above, the police have not only removed citizens near the gate that leads to the helipad construction site, but they have also prohibited the press from entering the area. Also, the police are surveilling the press, demanding that journalists be accompanied by police when they enter the area.

In the morning of 20 August, reporters from the Okinawa Times and Ryukyu Shimpo, covering the riot police's evacuation of the approximately 50 protesters on the Takaebashi bridge, were also forcibly evacuated by the riot police, temporarily detained and prevented from reporting. Although both of them informed riot police officers their newspaper's name showing their IDs, the riot police continued the detention without any explanation. These acts significantly infringe the press

freedom by attempting to intimidate the press and therefore infringe the public right of access to information.

<2> Surveillance on Protests

Takeshi ABE

1. Introduction

This section addresses Government surveillance of citizen protests concerning the construction of a new U.S. military base in Henoko, Nago City. As the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions point out in paragraph 70 of their joint report⁴, *“the act of recording participants may have a chilling effect on the exercise of rights, including freedom of assembly, association and expression,”* which is currently occurring in Okinawa.

2. Protest activities at sea

Citizens against the construction of a new base began their protest activities at sea in fishing boats and canoes when the Government commenced preparations for construction of a new base offshore of Henoko, in August 2014. From that time, the Japan Coast Guard (JCG) started warning participants of the protests by name. Since those citizens did not reveal their names at the protest site, they wondered how JCG officers knew their names and they grew a suspicion towards the Government.

3. Discovery of a surveillance list

Offshore at Henoko, there are the JCG, which is responsible for maritime safety and policing, and two private security companies which are contracted by the ODB for security activities. The security companies are: “Rising Sun Security Service” with headquarters in Tokyo and its subsidiary, “Marine Security,” with headquarters in Okinawa Prefecture. Both the JCG and the private companies have videoed and photographed protesting citizens. Recently, it was disclosed by a newspaper report that the security companies had an internal list for the purpose of surveilling the movements of citizens.⁵

According to the report, the list contained information on about 60 citizens, including their photos, names as well as their ships’ pictures, names and vessel numbers. People on the list were protest leaders, who have been participating in protests on a day-to-day basis. They included Mr. Koushin Nakamoto, Mr. Kazunari Nakasone, Ms. Yuri Souma, Mr. Osamu Makishi, members of the Council against the Helicopter Base, Mr. Tsuyoshi Kitaueda of *Heiwa Shimin Renrakukai* (Citizens’ Peace Network) and Mr. Hajime Kanai of the Okinawa Christian Peace Institute. Security company employees photographed citizens and enlarged the photos to check them against the list. They reported “who was doing what” to the company on-site office by radio. All radio conversations were transcribed onto paper.

⁴ Joint report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions on the proper management of assemblies (A/HRC/31/66) (4 February 2016), last accessed on 5 August 2016 at: <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/018/13/PDF/G1601813.pdf?OpenElement>

⁵ (Original source in Japanese) Okinawa Times (30 June 2016), “Purchase of the security company’s list of protesters in Henoko. Citizens allege “Government’s involvement”, last accessed on 5 August 2016 at: <http://www.okinawatimes.co.jp/articles/-/34252>

4. Possible Government involvement

The security companies explained that the list “*was made on our own and the Government was not involved. (We) have destroyed it.*” The companies further claimed that the identification of individuals was based on public information, including social networking sites (SNS). However, several persons in the list do not use and are not associated with SNS. Moreover, the list contained information that cannot be obtained from the internet, such as who has a lawmaker in relatives; it was distributed inside the companies. Citizens suspect that the Japanese police and JCG provided private information to the companies, since the information in the list exceeded what private companies can legitimately collect. Furthermore, there were internal communications that the information on “who was doing what” was passed to the JCG and ODB by radio.

5. Issues and response of the Government

The security companies not only deployed their employees at sea, but also at the Teima fishing port of Nago City, where citizens moor their boats. They surveilled citizens from the point where they put out to sea, far from the temporary restricted area, which the Government unilaterally imposed. The legal basis of the restricted area is in dispute; therefore surveillance at the port cannot be justified on any basis. Moreover, activities of the security companies are contracted by the ODB; therefore, the Bureau is directly responsible for the preparation of the list and surveillance of citizens.

Lawyers also point out that though the police and JCG are allowed to collect private information to the extent necessary for criminal investigations, it is totally illegal for the ODB to gather such information since it does not have police authority. In fact, a court ruling found that surveillance by the Japan Self-Defense Forces of citizens who opposed the Forces’ deployment to Iraq, to be illegal.⁶

Citizens have brought complaints against the ODB multiple times. Yet, the Bureau has consistently denied its involvement and has claimed that “*it did not know about the existence of the list*”, “*it has not seen the original list since the media report*” and “*it did not cooperate in compilation of the list*”. However, the Bureau has refused to answer inquiries from media institutions and has remained silent.

6. Surveillance at land

During protest activities in front of the Camp Schwab main gate, the Okinawa prefectural police, Japanese employees of the U.S. military base, and U.S. soldiers have repeatedly photographed protesters. There have been many instances in which protesters were called by name and threatened by the police and by U.S. military employees.

7. International human rights standards

“Article 19,” an international NGO working to protect the freedom of expression, proposes strict

⁶ The Japan Times (8 February 2016), “Japanese court upholds damages over domestic intelligence gathering”, last accessed on 29 August 2016 at: <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/02/02/national/crime-legal/japanese-court-upholds-damages-domestic-intelligence-gathering/#.V8RQdfmLSM8>

limitations on the surveillance of protesters. It is argued that surveillance “must be approved by a court, be of limited duration” and that the retention and sharing of information obtained from surveillance must be allowed only to the extent that is necessary for criminal investigations.⁷ The current surveillance by Japanese authorities on land and sea does not fulfill any of the aforementioned conditions. Their actions violate the freedom of expression and the right to privacy by unlawfully collecting private information.

⁷ Article 19, Principle 14: State duties regarding the use of surveillance on protesters, last accessed on 5 August 2016 at: <https://right-to-protest.org/debate-protest-rights/principle-14-state-duties-regarding-the-use-of-surveillance-on-protesters/>

<3>Political interference in the Okinawan media

List of incidents

Discriminatory and oppressive comments against the Okinawan media, especially against the Ryukyu Shimpo and Okinawa Times, by nominally public servants such as politicians, government functionaries and individuals close to the government, have been made continuously. The UN Human Rights Committee in its General Comment No. 34 on the Article 19 (freedoms of opinion and expression) underlines that “*States parties should put in place effective measures to protect against attacks aimed at silencing those exercising their right to freedom of expression*”.⁸ With regard to threats, intimidation, and attacks against journalists, it clearly states that “[a]ll such attacks should be vigorously investigated in a timely fashion, and the perpetrators prosecuted.”⁹ However, the attacks against the Okinawan media have not been investigated nor prosecuted, apart from an occasional apology. Moreover, though the Committee stresses that “[t]he penalization of a media outlet, publishers or journalist solely for being critical of the government or the political social system espoused by the government can never be considered to be a necessary restriction of freedom of expression,”¹⁰ government officials have repeatedly suggested closing the Okinawan media for such reasons. The following list describes a series of incidents against media freedom in Okinawa.

1. By present and former public figures

A.

- Speaker: Shingo NISHIMURA (then a member of the Lower House of the Diet from the New Frontier Party)
- Place and context: Comment in the Diet as a Committee Member of the Special Committee on Land Use Associated with Implementation of U.S.-Japan Security Treaty in the Diet.
- Date: 9 April 1997
- Content: “By viewing from our side that our voices are not represented, this is because the heart of Okinawa is mind-controlled by two newspaper companies holding 99% of the market. Those newspaper companies are under the executives of anti-war land owners. So we think freedom of speech is forced out.”
- Source: Minutes No. 4 of Special Committee on Land Use Associated with Implementation of U.S.-Japan Security Treaty of the 140th session of the Diet. (Japanese): <http://kokkai.ndl.go.jp/SENTAKU/syugiin/140/0773/14004090773004c.html>
- After the incident: No response by the Government of Japan to the comment can be found.

⁸ Human Rights Committee (12 September 2011), “General comment No. 34. Article 19: Freedoms of opinion and expression (CCPR/C/GC/34)”, paragraph 23, last accessed on 23 August 2016 at: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2fC%2fGC%2f34&Lang=en

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid, paragraph 42

B.

- Speaker: Yoshiro MORI (then Secretary General of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), former Prime Minister)
- Place and context: At a lecture in the Ishikawa prefecture
- Date: 20 March 2000
- Content: “The teachers’ union of Okinawa is dominated by the Communist party, and (they) oppose the Government and Nation for everything. The two newspapers of Okinawa, the Ryukyu Shimpo and Okinawa Times are same. Every child learns to oppose like them”
- Source: The Asahi Shimbun (22/March/2000).
The Okinawa Times (evening newspaper of 22/March/2000)
- After the incident: After he became the Prime Minister, he held a press conference in Naha city on 14 May and apologized by saying, “If my comment caused the residents of Okinawa prefecture trouble, I am very sorry.”

C.

- Speaker: Shouei YAMANAKA (then Chief of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency)
- Place and context: Comment to a reporter
- Date: 2005
- Content: “The newspapers of Okinawa are too biased. (They are) yellow papers (tabloids).”
- Source: The Okinawa Times (9/April/2014)
- After the incident: No response of the Government of Japan can be found.

D.

- Speaker: Yuriko KOIKE (then Minister of State for Okinawa and Northern Territories Affairs, former Minister of Defense, present Governor of Tokyo)
- Place and context: At a lecture in Naha city
- Date: 22 July 2006
- Content: “The mass media in Okinawa and Arabic mass media are similar. Nothing comes out (of them) except anti-U.S. and anti-Israel.”
- Source: Okinawa Times (23/July/2006)
- After the incident: No response by the Government of Japan can be found.

E.

- Speaker: Yuriko KOIKE (then a member of the Lower House of the Diet from the LDP, former Minister of State for Okinawa and Northern Territories Affairs, former Minister of Defense, present Governor of Tokyo)
- Place and context: At the National Defense Division of the LDP.
- Date: March 2013
- Content: “If you ask what the Diet members from Okinawa are fighting against, it is the Okinawan media (opposing the transfer of the Futenma Air Base within the prefecture). I think we have local media here today; however, (the fact that those Diet members) got elected this time by fighting against that; therefore, I have to say frankly that I do not think what the Okinawa media are saying really represents all residents of Okinawa prefecture.”
- Source: The Asahi Shimbun Digital (26/March/2013)
- After the incident: No action can be found.

F.

■ Speaker: Ministry of Defense

■ Place and context: With regard to the article in the Ryukyu Shimpo on the deployment of the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force, the Ministry complained to the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association under the name of Administrative Vice Minister of Defense. It was extraordinary for a government institution to attempt to control the Association, which is a private industrial body.

■ Date: 24 February 2014

■ Content: “(We) Strongly demand proper coverage in future”

■ Source: The Okinawa Times (1/March/2014).

Shukan Kinyoubi (Weekly Friday) (Japanese): <http://www.kinyobi.co.jp/kinyobinews/?p=4229>

■ After the incident: No action by the Government of Japan to the comment can be found.

G.

■ Speaker: Hirokazu NAKAIMA(then Govenor of Okinawa)

■ Place and context: At the plenary session of the Okinawa prefectural assembly

■ Date: March 2014

■ Content: “(I do not read the Okinawa Times.) I stopped the subscription. (The Ryukyu) Shimpo as well. I heard that (they are) commercial papers of specific groups.”

*Comment: In fact, neither newspaper has any relation to specific groups.

■ Source: The Okinawa Times (9/April/2004)

■ After the incident: No action can be found.

H.

■ Speaker: Takashi NAGAO (member of the Lower House of the Diet from the LDP)

■ Place and context: His comment on his own blog.

■ Date: 15 May 2014

■ Content: “I cannot overlook the news of NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) about the 42 years since the return of Okinawa to the mainland. Opposition is strong inside Okinawa Prefecture, how the security of Japan and the reduction of the burden of bases of Okinawa go together, continue to be a challenge. It is a fact that there exists a strong opposition opinion, but it is also a fact that there is a strong supporting opinion. It is perfectly biased media coverage. Still 74% of the U.S. military exclusive-use facilities inside the country concentrate (in Okinawa). It is indeed a fact, there exists a skillful impression management and trick. “74%” is the percentage which “exclusive-use facilities” in Okinawa compose among the “exclusive-use area” of the U.S. military facilities throughout the country. On the otherhand, the percentage of the U.S. military facilities’ area of Japan in Okinawa is about 22% including “shared facilities” with the Japan Self- Defense Forces. In sum, when the 74% to indicate “the burden” of Okinawa is culculated, the dominator does not include these “shared facilities.” Misawa Airbase in Aomori is a “shared facility” of the U.S. and Japan, but the part used by Self-Defense Forces is 3%. If ever the rate of “burden” is high, it is not subject to comparision with Okinawa. It has been faked for the extraordinary “burden” of Okinawa by excluding the large “shared facility” in Yokota, Iwakuni,

Yokosuka, Sasebo, and others from the dominator. I think that there are many citizens who are fooled by this trick”

■ Source: The blog of Takashi NAGAO (Japanese): <http://blog.goo.ne.jp/japan-n/e/82fae502fc1eb4333e3a40805b7cbc79>

■ Comment: In fact, including Misawa, Yokota, Iwakuni, Yokosuka, Sasebo, Yokota, Iwakuni, Yokosuka, 74% of the U.S. military exclusive-use facilities concentrate in Okinawa; therefore, the media coverage is correct.

■ After the incident: No apology or correction has been made, and the comment has been overlooked.

I.

■ Speaker: Aiko SHIMAJIRI (then a member of the Lower House of the Diet from the LDP)

■ Place and context: At a lecture in Tomigusuku city of Okinawa prefecture entitled, “Has the Okinawa media told the truth?”

■ Date: November 2014

■ Content: “(regarding the two local newspapers) I say that (their coverage) is not “reporting,” but “agitation or maneuvering”.”

■ Source: the Weekly Friday news (4/July/2014) (Japanese): <http://www.kinyobi.co.jp/kinyobinews/?p=5319>

The Ryukyu Shimpo (29/May/2015) (Japanese): <http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-244937.html>

■ After the incident: In an interview with the Ryukyu Shimpo, she explained, “The point was that I said it as “it is being said so””.

J.

■ Speaker: Shinzo ABE (present Prime Minister)

■ Place and context: Comment to a Diet member of the LDP immediately after the Okinawa prefectural government of the Governor Takeshi ONAGA, who opposes to the transfer of the Futenma Air Base within the prefecture, was established.

■ Date: December 2014

■ Content: “The accurate view of the Government is not transmitted.” “We must do something about the Okinawan newspapers.”

■ Source: The Okinawa Times (12/April/2015)

■ After the incident: No apology or correction has been made.

K.

■ Speaker: The Japan Coast Guard

■ Date: 17 and 18 February 2015

■ Place and context: It conducted a briefing with mainstream newspapers belonging to the press club (Kisha Club) and TV media outlets in Tokyo on the security activities offshore of Henoko in Nago City, and showed the papers of the Okinawa Times and Ryukyu Shimpo which reported excessive security activities as if these reports were untrue. The JCG denied the incidents and commented, “Such facts do not exist.”

■ Source: The Okinawa Times (21/February/2015 and 11/April/2015)

■ After the incident: No apology or correction has been made.

L.

- Speaker: Yuji SATO (then Commandant of the Japan Coast Guard)
- Place and context: Comment at a press conference in the context of arguing against reports of excessive security activities of the JCG against citizens offshore of Henoko
- Date: 20 February 2015
- Content: “As far as I know, the responses on site are done in an extremely calm and careful manner. I feel that the media coverage on scene has greatly exaggerated parts from the actual situation.”
- Source: The Ryukyu Shimpo and the Okinawa Times (21/February/2015)
- After the incident: No apology or correction has been made.

M.

- Speaker: Takashi NAGAO (member of the Lower House of the Diet from the LDP)
- Place and context: His comment on the own blog.
- Date: 13 March 2015
- Content: “A culprit which hurts the honour of Japan must be picked off while it is small. Arrest was made as a proper measure against an illegal conduct which was reported falsely as a unlawful arrest, and the Government could not make a clear counter-argument when it was questioned at the Diet. If we leave it without making clear counterarguments despite the fact exists, the situation will expand internationally like the Comfort Women issue. We have to distribute the fact that the arrest in front of the Henoko gate was lawful, and strike back at lies and fabrications. I am acting to protect the honour of the U.S. military in Japan.”
- Source: The blog of Takashi NAGAO (Japanese): <http://blog.goo.ne.jp/japan-n/e/b80beace3429737b4d725ce784d527ba>
- After the incident: No apology or correction has been made, and the comment has been overlooked.

N.

- Speaker: Aiko SHIMAJIRI (then a member of the Upper House of the Diet from the LDP)
- Place and Context: Comment during a discussion in the LDP Policy Council on the introduction of “the Broadcast Archive System,” aiming to preserve TV programs and commercials in order to utilize them as cultural assets.
- Date: March 2015
- Content: “The local media in my electoral zone were ideologically prejudiced during the recent election. It is important to investigate the actual situation.”
- Source: The Ryukyu Shimpo (29/June/2015) <http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-244937.html>
Tokyo Shimbun (2/July2015)
- After the incident: Answering questions from the Ryukyu Shimpo, she said that it was impossible to confirm her comment because of the lack of proceedings.

O.

- Speaker: Takashi NAGAO (member of the Lower House of the Diet from the LDP)
- Place and context: His comment on the own blog.
- Date: 27 May 2015
- Content: “My question was ‘How do they collect members for the anti-U.S. military base movement?’ According to Mr. Tedokon and other people who are organizing the ‘Heart Clean Movement’ against the protesters, some are collected by word of mouth communication, but there are recruiting articles in the Ryukyu Shimpo, the local newspaper. The article says they recruit people from age 65 to 75 whose lives will not be affected even if they are arrested, and this is how they prepare for the protest activity. This is not a recruiting advertisement, but an article on the recruiting activity. These articles are in the newspaper.”
“Once they get recruited, they receive daily allowance. The amount of payment for joining a peace march is 5,000 yen for those who live in Okinawa. The people from outside of Okinawa receive 8,000 yen per day plus 3,000 yen for lunch. If they stay for a day in a tent in Henoko, they can get 5,000 yen. If they are present when the press comes, they can get 1,000 yen. This money originally comes from donations of leftist organizations all over Japan or money paid as compensation for noise pollution lawsuits. This is the truth and reality of the peace movement in Okinawa.”
- Source: The blog of Takashi NAGAO (Japanese) <http://blog.goo.ne.jp/japan-n/e/e9997cbfe0dada59427576b37db8c88f>
- About the content: There have been no salaried recruitment for anti base activity, nor an article on such recruitment.
- After the incident: The comment has been overlooked.

P.

- Speaker; Takashi NAGAO (member of the Lower House of the Diet from the LDP)
- Place and context: In a meeting of Diet members from the LDP.
- Date: 25 June 2015
- Content: “It is the corruption of post-war conservatives that has made the peculiar structure of Okinawan media. What kind of action should we take in order to mend the biased public opinion of Okinawa and bring it in the right direction? They are important points we have to discuss, because we are now totally overwhelmed by left-wing organizations.”
- Source: He made this comment clear at his own blog.
The blog of Takashi NAGAO(Japanese): <http://blogos.com/article/175748/>
- After the incident: Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe, said “If it is a fact, then his comment is regrettable,” and then-the chief secretary of LDP, Mr. Tanigaki said “We are really sorry for his words.”
Mr. Nagao was subject to verbal punishment from the party. Answering questions from Kyodo News on 27th June, he said “There are people who commit antisocial activity. I just want the media to report what should be reported.” On 17th May, 2016, he wrote “I should have said, ‘The two Okinawan newspaper companies are not reporting the facts which should be covered; therefore, antisocial people who use the civil movement as a cover, are well protected.’” (on his own blog, <http://blogos.com/article/175748/>)

Q.

- Speaker; Shinya KOTSUBO (A member of Yukihashi City Assembly)
- Place and context: His comment on the own blog. After hearing his friend, a senior U.S. Marine Corps deputy assistant chief of staff of government and external affairs, was dismissed following the leak of an on-base surveillance video. He made a counterargument about this dismissal.
- Date: 5 July 2015
- Content: “Newspapers in Okinawa are biased and I believe they are mistaken. They are not only biased, but also made this tragedy happen. This single incident is enough to indicate that our government has the responsibility to accuse the wrongness of Okinawan media”
- Source: His own blog (Japanese): <https://samurai20.jp/2015/07/okinawa-9/>
- After the incident: The comment has been overlooked.

R.

- Speaker; Hiroshi NAKATA (former Mayor of Yokohama City, former member of the Lower House of the Diet)
- Place and context: His comment on the own blog.
- Date: 15 July 2015
- Content: “I have been thinking that these two newspapers are too biased, and I remember Okinawan people say ‘There is no freedom of expression in Okinawa’ or ‘It is like Korea or China. If you say anything opposite to the opinion of these newspapers, you will be beaten up.’
- Source: His own blog (Japanese): <http://nakada.net/blog/1226>
- After the incident: The comment has been overlooked.

S.

- Speaker; Takashi NAGAO (member of the Lower House of the Diet from the LDP)
- Place and context: His comment on the own blog.
- Date: 22 September 2015
- Content: “The two Okinawan newspaper companies are not reporting those facts that should be covered; therefore antisocial people who use civil movement as a cover, are well protected. It is not the public opinion of Okinawa that is biased, but it is the attitude of these two newspapers that is biased. These two newspapers have contributed to create misunderstanding about Okinawa among the people outside of Okinawa.”
- Source: The blog of Takashi NAGAO (Japanese)<http://blog.goo.ne.jp/japan-n/e/fa65cb390d7977f3d03fc296de8ef60c> ※his own blog
- After the incident: The comment has been overlooked.

T.

- Speaker: Isamu HAMAHIGA (Member of Okinawa city council)
- Place and context: At the assembly of City Council
- Date: 21 December 2015
- Content: “I would like to make a clear announcement to the council members, and citizens watching this assembly, that you should all refrain from reading those two newspapers.”
- Source: The Okinawa Times (12/December/2015)

U.

- Speaker: Kenichi KOJIMA (Member of Kanagawa Prefectural assembly, LDP)
- Place and context: At a gathering held in the precinct of the Yasukuni Shrine. The title of the gathering was “Celebrating the 44th anniversary of return of Okinawa to the homeland. Yasukuni convention on unity of Japanese people”
- Date: 8 May 2015
- Content: “Around the bases in Okinawa, there are people who are shouting ‘No military base’ or ‘No Osprey’ almost every day. I call them ‘Kichigai’ because they are outside the base. (Kichigai means ‘outside of base’ but it is also homophonic for ‘madman.’) Okinawa has two clearly wrongful and insane newspapers; the Ryukyu Shimpo and the Okinawa Times. One novelist met a huge criticism for saying they should be smashed, but I do sincerely believe they should be smashed.”
- Source: The Okinawa Times (24/May/2016)
- After the incident: Answering to the questions by Kanagawa newspaper, he said “I meant ‘outside of the base.’ I was very cautious about the pronunciation and intonation. How people would imagine the meaning is totally up to them, but I was cautious not to make a discriminatory comment. I don’t think I used improper language.”

V.

- Speaker: Takashi NAGAO (member of the Lower House of the Diet from the LDP)
- Place and context: His comment on twitter.
- Date: 9 June 2016
- Content: “The anti-social movement in Okinawa has not been suppressed because freedom of the press and civil movements provide a shield for it to hide behind. Together with you, I would like to bring this fact into question.”
- Source: The blog of Takashi NAGAO (Japanese)
<https://twitter.com/takashinagao/status/740903800093827074> ※ on twitter
- After the incident: The comment has been overlooked.

W.

- Speaker: Nariaki NAKAYAMA (Former Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Former Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. Served when he was a member of the LDP)
- Place and context: His comment on Twitter.
- Date: 11 June 2016
- Content: “Okinawan Newspapers inflate Okinawan people’s sense of victimization rooted in the experience of sacrifice during the Second World War, and inflame the sense of discrimination by saying Okinawa is burdened with 70 % of the U.S. military bases in Japan. It is true that 71 years ago, Okinawa was a tragic battlefield, but let’s not also forget the fact that the Kamikaze pilots who sacrificed their lives to protect Okinawa mainly came from Tokyo, and that the number of military men from Hokkaido was the largest in the battle of Okinawa. Why does Ryukyu Shimpo claim not to inflate the threat of China now?”
- Source: twitter (In Japanese)
[https://twitter.com/nakayamanariaki/status/741752037646295042?](https://twitter.com/nakayamanariaki/status/741752037646295042?lang=ja) lang=ja
- After the incident: The comment has been overlooked.

X.

■ Speaker: Nariaki NAKAYAMA (Former Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Former Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. Served when he was a member of the LDP)

■ Place and context: His comment on twitter.

■ Date: 19 June 2016

■ Content: “The rally against the rape-murder case by ex-U.S. military personnel was held by kicking out the high school baseball preliminary contest. It is obvious if we get rid of the Marines China would invade Okinawa. My heart is with the U.S. soldiers who vow and apologize in the base. The two Okinawan newspapers, or left wing political organizations according to Ms. Ganaha, stir the feeling of Okinawan people. There are many who see them with cold eyes.”

■ Source: On twitter (In Japanese)

<https://twitter.com/nakayamanariaki/status/744651588917039104?lang=ja>

■ After the incident: The comment has been overlooked.

2. Comments from other party

A.

■ Speaker: Tadae TAKUBO (then professor of the Kyorin University)

■ Place and context: Comment in the Diet as the Government’s unsworn witness for the Special Committee on Land Use Associated with Implementation of U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

■ Date: 9 April 1997

■ Content: “These two newspapers (the Ryukyu Shimpo and Okinawa Times) are, frankly speaking, not normal newspapers. This should be strictly criticized, it should be criticized where the freedom of opinion exists. It is not criticized, and (the newspapers) are preserved in that island, I think it is a grave issue.”

■ Source: Minutes No. 4 of Special Committee on Land Use Associated with Implementation of U.S.-Japan Security Treaty of the 140th session of the Diet. (Japanese): <http://kokkai.ndl.go.jp/SENTAKU/syuguin/140/0773/14004090773004c.html>

■ After the incident: No action by the Government of Japan to the comment can be found. In addition, the speaker currently serves as the Chairperson of the Japan Conference (Nippon Kaigi), a conservative civil group. Approximately 40% of the Diet members, 80% of the cabinet ministers including Prime Minister Shinzo ABE belong to a group related to the Conference.

B.

■ Speaker: Yoshiko SAKURAI (Journalist. She is known to be close to the LDP or Prime Minister Abe)

■ Place and context: Comment at a lecture held in Tomigusuku city, Okinawa. The title of the lecture was “Has Okinawan media been reporting the truth?”

■ Date: 9 November 2014

■ Content: “What I found from reading the Ryukyu Shimpo and the Okinawa Times is that they don’t have any feeling of love for Japan. They must never have any influence on the state politics.”

(Further, she called for a consumer boycott of these two newspapers.)

- Source: Shukan Kinyobi News (Japanese) <http://www.kinyobi.co.jp/kinyobinews/?p=5319>
- After the incident: No apology or withdrawal has been made, and the comment has been overlooked.

C.

- Speaker: Masako GANAHA (Representative of Management Committee of “People’s Association to straighten out the Ryukyu Shimpo and the Okinawa Times”)
- Place and context: At the first gathering of the association.
- Date: 24 April 2015
- Content: “We would also like to declare that left wing media is a source of evil and that the Ryukyu Shimpo and the Okinawa Times are the enemy of the Okinawan people”
- Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RIVQhYQBehI>
- After the incident: No apology or withdrawal has been made, and the comment has been overlooked.

D.

- Speaker: Naoki HYAKUTA (Novelist. Former member of the Board of Governors of Japan’s public broadcaster, NHK)
- Place and context: At the first gathering of Diet members from LDP.
- Date: 25 June 2015
- Content: “Those two Okinawan newspapers really must be smashed. I wonder how Okinawan people will be awakened. Originally, Futenma Air Base was located in the middle of rice paddies. There was nothing around the base. But then, people started to live around the base because they can make money by living close to the base. That’s why the base is in the middle of the town. I understand that it is noisy, but I want to ask them ‘Who chose to live there?’ You know, the land owners of the base are millionaires. It will be a disaster if the base is really returned. They will say ‘Don’t go! Please let them stay!’”
- Source: The Okinawa Times, The Ryukyu Shimpo, Asahi Shinbun, Mainichi Shinbun (26/June. 2015), “Are Okinawan newspaper really biased?” by Kohichi YASUDA
- Comment: His comment on the formation of Futenma Air Base and Ginowan City is not based on the fact.

E.

- Speaker: Naoki HYAKUTA (Novelist. Former member of the Board of Governors of Japan’s public broadcaster, NHK)
- Place and context: After receiving criticism about the above comment.
- Date: 28 June 2015
- Content: “I was joking at that time, but now I really believe that those two newspapers should be destroyed.”
- Source: Nikkei Shinbun (28/June/2015)
(Japanese) http://www.nikkei.com/article/DGXLASF28H2P_Y5A620C1PP8000/
- After the incident: No apology or withdrawal has been made.

F.

- Speaker: Naoki HYAKUTA (Novelist. Former member of the Board of Governors of Japan's public broadcaster, NHK)
- Place and context: In the interview by reporters from Nikkan Spa
- Date: Unknown
- Content: "I can't tolerate control by biased Okinawan media. It is true that I want those two newspapers to be ruined. Those two papers always run extremely biased articles which look almost like agitation posters, and they neglect the principle of writing both arguments too much. They force their political messages of anti-base and anti-Japan-U.S. Security Treaty on the Okinawan people. They are a left-wing organization so attached to China."
- Source: Nikkan Spa (9/July/2015)
(Japanese) <http://nikkan-spa.jp/890308>

G.

- Speaker: Naoki HYAKUTA (Novelist. Former Member of the Board of Governors of Japan's public broadcaster, NHK)
- Place and context: At the gathering of "People's Association to Straighten Ryukyu Shimpo and the Okinawa Times" held in Tokyo.
- Date: 7 August 2015
- Content: "I felt anew that the two Okinawan newspapers are the dregs of society. I was really pissed off by those newspapers. The Ryukyu Shimpo once printed an article with a big title 'Naoki Hyakuta abused again.' I mean, they treat me like an enemy. But to be frank, those two Okinawan papers must really be ruined."
- Source: The Huffington Post (8/August/2015)
(Japanese) http://www.huffingtonpost.jp/2015/08/07/naoki-hyakuta_n_7958858.html
- After the incident: No apology or withdrawal has been made.

H.

- Speaker: Robert D. Eldridge (Former senior U.S. Marine Corps, deputy assistant chief of staff of government and external affair)
- Place and context: In his own paper
- Date: 2015
- Content: "The intentionally biased and false report by the Okinawan media and its action based on ideology are threats to modern democracy and to the national security of Japan in terms of maintenance of its territorial integrity. It is a major issue for the government."
"The history of Nazism, Germany tell us the danger of totalitarianism. Currently, Okinawa is under the slogan of "All Okinawa." The nucleus of this movement is supported by the local media. They only use the convenient, but false expression such as "75% of U.S. military bases in Japan are concentrated in Okinawa" and their biased report has successfully spread this false idea throughout Japan and the world."
- Source: http://ronbun.apa.co.jp/book_ronbun/vol8/vol8_kasaku_10.pdf
- After the incident: The comment has been overlooked.

3. Other related comments

A.

■ Speaker: : Masahito SATO (then a member of the Upper House of the Diet from the LDP, then Parliamentary Secretary for Defense, presently Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense of the Upper House)

■ Place and context: His comment on twitter

■ Date: 2 February 2013

■ Content: “The sentence in the editorial of the Mainichi Newspaper says “74% of the U.S. military facilities’ in Japan are concentrated in Okinawa”. This is often said, but it is not true. 74% is a rate of the facilities only for the U.S. military, and its denominator does not include the U.S. military facilities shared with the Japan Self-Defense Forces such as Iwakuni, Misawa, Sasebo, Yokota, Iwakuni, Yokosuka. If the shared facilities are included, the U.S. military facilities in Okinawa are 23%”

■ Source: Masahito SATO’s twitter account (Japanese): <https://twitter.com/satomasahisa/status/297896311884238849>

*Comment: “74%” rightfully includes Iwakuni, Misawa, Sasebo, Yokota, Iwakuni, Yokosuka, therefore he was not correct. His comment underestimated the burden of Okinawa.

■After the incident: He did not correct the comment or delete the tweet.

Violence, detention and arrests in Henoko, Okinawa in 2014-16							
							2016/Sep/20
*All the incidents took place in Henoko (in front of the Camp Schwab Gate or in Oura Bay).							
**The term "detention" includes the restraint of personal physical liberty by law enforcement officials.							
*** The list does not include incidents where a number of victims was not clear.							
No.	Date	Victim	Perpetrator	Incident	Action by the Japanese authorities	Source	URL
1	27/07/2014	2 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	2 protesters on canoes approaching to watch the work for the seabed investigation were temporarily detained.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-229258.html
2	15/08/2014	3 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	3 citizens on canoes protesting outside the temporary restricted area were temporarily detained while one of them had slight cut around his eyes by the JCG officers' violence.	Excessive use of force and detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/movie/preentry-230221.html
3	25/08/2014	3 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	3 citizens on canoes protesting between the oil fence and the JCG-installed buoys were temporarily detained. These buoys were installed to constrain citizens from protesting.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-230605.html
4	26/08/2014	7 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	7 protesters on canoes jumped into the sea over the buoys to protest against on-going drilling investigation were temporarily detained.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-230653.html
5	30/08/2014	20 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	20 protesters on canoes crossing over buoys were temporarily detained. Some of them approached the spudding pontoon.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-230851.html
6	02/09/2014	1 individual	Japan Coast Guard	One protester on a canoe crossing over buoys was temporarily detained.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-231010.html
7	03/09/2014	3 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	3 protesters on canoes crossing over the oil fence were temporarily detained for approximately 40 minutes.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-231069.html
8	04/09/2014	10 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	10 protesters on canoes approaching the spudding pontoon were temporarily detained for approximately 1 hour while 6 canoes were also temporarily confiscated.	Detention and confiscation of canoes	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-231146.html
9	09/09/2014	21 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	All protesters on canoes approaching the spudding pontoon for drilling survey were temporarily detained.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-231346.html
10	12/09/2014	5 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	JCG officers said "the Act on Special Measures Concerning Criminal Cases will be applied" to the detained citizens who had protested on canoes, and took their face photos against their will by forcibly taking off their sunglasses or hats.	Detention and verbal threat	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-231531.html
11	13/09/2014	At least 12 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	Citizens on canoes protesting outside the temporary restricted area were temporary detained in a forceful manner. One protester was held his neck by the JCG officer and hit his head strongly against the boat, which would have injured him if he was not wearing a helmet.	Excessive use of force and detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/movie/preentry-231584.html
12		1 individual and others	Japan Coast Guard	A JCG officer yelled at the resident while pressing his neck and twisting his arm. One of the injured residents submitted a complaint to the Nago branch of the Naha District Public Prosecutors Office.		Ryukyu Shimpō	http://english.ryukyushimpo.jp/2014/09/22/15350/
13	20/11/2014	20 individuals	Japanese police, Japan Coast Guard	19 protesters on canoes were temporarily detained and placed on the agency's inflatable rafts while riot policemen forcibly dragged the sit-in protesters, including an 84-year-old woman who hit the ground and injured her head, in front of the Camp Schwab gate.	Excessive use of force and detention	Ryukyu Shimpō	http://english.ryukyushimpo.jp/2014/12/03/16053/
14		2 reporters	Japanese police	The riot police squads removed two Ryukyu Shimpō reporters by force from reporting on those scenes above.	Infringement of freedom of press by force	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/movie/preentry-234816.html

15		A film director (Mr. Yukihiisa Fujimoto)	Japanese police	3 riot officers grabbed the director's arms and legs and forcibly lifted him out of the spot to stop him shooting the scenes.	Infringement of freedom of press by force	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpō.jp/movie/preentry-234816.html
16	11/01/2015	1 individual	Japanese police	The man allegedly hit the face of a security guard with a plastic bottle when he was restrained by the guard in an attempt to sit in front of the gate of Camp Schwab.	Arrest for assaulting a security guard	Ryukyu Shimpō	http://english.ryukyushimpō.jp/2015/01/15/16656/
17	16/01/2015	19 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	19 citizens protesting inside the temporary restricted area against the set-up of oil fence were temporarily detained.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpō.jp/news/preentry-237398.html
18	17/01/2015	21 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	Protesters on canoes/ boats were temporally detained for entering the temporary restricted area.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpō.jp/news/preentry-237444.html
19	19/01/2015	6 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	Protesters on canoes/ boats were temporally detained.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpō.jp/news/preentry-237541.html
20	20/01/2015	2 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	Citizens on canoes were temporarily detained for protesting inside the temporary restricted area.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpō.jp/news/preentry-237575.html
21		A film maker		Around 2:30 pm, Japan Coast Guard officers moved onto a boat carrying protesters and a female film maker with camera. The officers tried to forcibly confiscate her camera by strongly putting his leg on her shoulder and holding her body down with his weight. Consequently, her right wrist was injured which required one week medical treatment.	Excessive use of force	Ryukyu Shimpō	http://english.ryukyushimpō.jp/2015/01/30/16863/
22	31/01/2015	1 individual	Japan Coast Guard	When he was attempting to cross the temporary restricted area with a canoe, a Japan Coast Guard officer seized his paddle and threw it to the water. Due to the appeal by other protesters, another officer returned the paddle.	Confiscation of a paddle from a protester on canoe	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpō.jp/movie/preentry-238161.html
23	13/02/2015	1 individual	Japanese police	Past 7 am, he allegedly pulled down a riot police officer during scuffle with protesters and police officers. He was later released on 14th February.	Arrest for obstructing police officers from performing their duty	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpō.jp/news/preentry-238836.html
24	22/02/2015	2 individuals (Mr. Hiroji Yamashiro and Mr. Daigaku Tanimoto)	U.S. security guard, Japanese police	The two protesters were allegedly trespassing onto U.S. Marine Camp Schwab. According to the witnesses, the two were dragged by the security guards and detained in the base. There were taken to the Nago police station, then transferred to the Naha prosecutors office. They were later released on 23rd February.	Arrest for violating the Act on Special Measures Concerning Criminal Cases	Ryukyu Shimpō	http://english.ryukyushimpō.jp/2015/02/24/17224/
							http://english.ryukyushimpō.jp/2015/03/01/17314/
25	20/03/2015	1 individual	Japanese police	The concerned person was temporarily detained during scuffle with protesters and riot police when protesters were trying to prevent a vehicle of Japan Coast Guard to enter the Camp Schwab. The person was later released on the same day.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpō.jp/news/preentry-240630.html
26	31/03/2015	1 individual	Japanese police	He allegedly obstructed police officers during scuffle with protesters and riot police officers. He was detained in the base before being taken to the Nago police station around 8:50 a.m.	Arrest for obstructing police officers from performing their duty	Ryukyu Shimpō	http://english.ryukyushimpō.jp/2015/04/06/18033/
27	16/04/2015		Japan Coast Guard	One of the Japan Guard officers called protesting citizens "criminals" when they were protesting by the temporary restricted area. The office of district 11 of the Coast Guard denied the statement.	Verbal abuse	Ryukyu Shimpō	http://ryukyushimpō.jp/news/preentry-241857.html
28	28/04/2015	4 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	A boat carrying 4 citizens protesting against the construction plan inside the temporary restricted area was turned over when coast guard officers moved onto the boat. One of the protesters was allegedly put his head into the water by an officer. It made him nauseous and near to pass out. He was brought to a hospital and later recovered. Other 2 protesters were detained and brought to the Nago police station. They were later released on the day.	Excessive use of force and detention	Ryukyu Shimpō	http://english.ryukyushimpō.jp/2015/05/06/18357/
							http://english.ryukyushimpō.jp/2015/05/07/18362/

29	06/05/2015	1 individual	Japanese police	He allegedly broke a helmet's string of a riot police during scuffle with protesters and riot police. He was detained inside the base for the suspicion of obstructing police officers from performing their duty. He was released 25 minutes later, as it was found that his action was not intentional.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-242650.html
30	22/05/2015	4 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	4 individuals were detained who were protesting against the set-up of floats to indicate the temporary restricted area.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-243254.html
31	04/06/2015	1 individual	Japan Coast Guard	Japan Coast Guard intentionally hit the man by boat when he was swimming inside the temporary restricted area to protest against the construction plan. His body was put under the boat. He was diagnosed for 3 days treatment for a bruise on his face and accidental ingestion of sea water. A coast guard officer on the boat allegedly said, "It should be fine since it (the boat) was not so fast".	Excessive use of force	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-243852.html
32	05/06/2015	2 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	2 individuals on canoes, protesting against the crash of a coast guard's boat against a citizen a day before, were temporary detained.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-243883.html
33	09/06/2015	16 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	Protesters on canoes were detained on the sea. A 51-year-old male got a bruise on the back of his head when he was detained a day before.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-244041.html
34	12/06/2015	15 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	Protesters on canoes/ boats were temporally detained for protesting inside the temporary restricted area.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-244180.html
35	13/06/2015	17 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	Protesters on canoes/ boats were detained for crossing into the temporary restricted area.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-244233.html
36	17/06/2015	11 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	Protesters on canoes/ boats were temporally detained for protesting inside temporary restricted area.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-244411.html
37		1 individual	Japanese police	His walkie-talkie allegedly hit a police officer during scuffle with protesters and riot police when protesters attempted to prevent construction vehicles to enter the Camp Schwab. He was released 15 minutes later.	Detained for allegedly obstructing police officers from performing their duty		
38	18/06/2015	13 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	Protesters on canoes were temporally detained for protesting inside the temporary restricted area.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-244471.html
39	30/06/2015	1 individual	Japanese police	Around 7:30 pm, he was arrested by the police for allegedly assaulting a police officer.	Arrest for obstructing police officers from performing their duty	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-245037.html
40		1 individual	U.S. security guard, Japanese police	He allegedly entered the U.S. Marine Camp Schwab. He was later transferred to the Nago police station.	Arrest for violating the Act on Special Measures Concerning Criminal Cases		
41	13/09/2015	9 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	9 individuals on canoes protesting against the set-up of floats for drilling survey on the sea were temporarily detained.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-248818.html
42	17/09/2015	1 individual	Japanese police	He allegedly kicked a police car in front of the Camp Schwab Gate. He denied the allegation.	Arrest for obstructing police officers from performing their duty	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-249040.html
43	20/09/2015	1 individual and others	20 non-state actors	A group of 20 individuals attacked the sit-in protest site in front of the Camp Schwab gate. They destroyed tents, banners and abused sit-in protesters including a 49-year-old male.	The police arrested 3 men for criminal damage and assault	Asahi Newspaper (Japanese)	http://www.asahi.com/articles/ASH9N53QBH9NTPOB004.html

44	22/09/2015	1 individual (national of Republic of Korea)	Japanese police	He allegedly kicked a police officer. According to his pregnant wife, he attempted to protect her from a police officer when the officer pushed her. He was detained in the Nago police station, and later released on 2nd October.	Arrest for obstructing police officers from performing their duty	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/preentry-249283.html
45	30/10/2015	1 individual	Japanese police	In the morning of 30th, he got injured during scuffle with police officers when he and other protesters were trying to prevent construction vehicles from entering the Camp Schwab. The detail of the incident has to be clarified. He was sent to a hospital.	Suspicion of excessive use of force	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-163143.html
46	04/11/2015	2 individuals	Japanese police	About 200 riot police squads and prefectural policemen tried to forcibly remove the citizens including members of the prefectural, city, town and village assemblies. One injured man was urgently sent to hospital after falling down during a scuffle. Another man was detained by police.	Excessive use of force and detention	Okinawa Times (Japanese)	http://www.okinawatimes.co.jp/article.php?id=140064
47		1 individual	Japanese police	A man in 60s was arrested during a scuffle with riot police officers. One riot police officer grabbed his shoulder which made him lose balance. He then raised his right foot to riot police officers which led to the arrest immediately.	Arrest for obstructing police officers from performing their duty	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/movie/entry-166413.html
48	06/11/2015	1 individual and approx. 100 protestors	Japanese police	About 120 riot police officers forcibly removed approximately 100 protesters from the Gate, and temporarily detained them inside iron fences or vehicles for 10 minutes. A 73 year old man was injured in his arm when he was grabbed by a riot police officer.	Excessive use of force and detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-167030.html
49	07/11/2015	Approx. 80 protesters	Japanese police	Over 200 riot police officers forcibly removed approximately 80 protesters from the Gate, and temporarily detained them inside iron fences .	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-167674.html
50	09/11/2015	Approx. 80 protesters	Japanese police	Over 120 riot police officers forcibly removed approximately 80 protesters from the Gate, and temporarily detained them inside iron fences .	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-168471.html
51	12/11/2015	1 individual	Japan Coast Guard	A 62 year old man who was detained at sea by a JCG officer received injury on his arm. It was diagnosed as a bruise for one week medical treatment.	Excessive use of force	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-171475.html
52	13/11/2015	97 individuals	Japan Coast Guard, Japanese police	27 individuals protesting inside and outside the temporary restricted area were temporarily detained. Approximately 70 protestors on land were removed and locked inside iron fences or police vehicles.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-171475.html
53	18/11/2015	1 individual (Mr. Masao Isomura)	Japan Coast Guard	On 18th November around 2 pm, he was constrained by 4 JCG officers when he entered the temporary restricted area by boat. Two JCC boats sandwiched his boat and 4 officers moved to Mr. Isomura's boat to take the key for his boat. He resisted for about 10 minutes against JCG officers, then he became unconscious. Another protester requested the JCC officers to call an ambulance, but the JCG officers did not do so since "it is not asked by the person concerned" and "there is no instruction from the headquarters". Mr. Isomura vomited on the way back to the port to take an ambulance. He later gained conscious in a hospital after 6 pm.	Excessive use of force	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/movie/entry-174308.html

54	19/11/2015	1 individual (Mr. Nishihara Seiichi)	Japanese police	In early morning of 19th, 80 people conducted a sit-in protest in front of the Camp Schwab gate to prevent vehicles from bringing in materials for operation. During the protest, Mr. Nishihara crawled under a riot police to stop a vehicle, then he was pushed back by 3 or 4 riot police officers. He later felt a pain and went to a hospital by himself. He was diagnosed for a possible fracture of rib bone.	Excessive use of force	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-174864.html
55	27/11/2015	Approx. 100 protesters	Japanese police	Around 7 am of 27th, approximately 100 citizens were protesting in front of the Camp Schwab gate in attempt to prevent construction vehicles from entering the Camp. About 100 riot police officers forcibly evacuated and detained them in a place fenced by iron bars and vehicles of the riot police.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-178822.html
56	28/11/2015	1 individual (Mr. Masanori Gima)	Japanese police	In an attempt to remove Mr. Gima, who was participating in sit-in protest, the riot police strongly pressed his chest. It broke his left rib bone which needs two-weeks treatment.	Excessive use of force	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-179318.html
57		Approx. 70 protesters		Around 7 am, around 70 sit-in protesters in front of the gate were forcibly removed by approximately 120 riot police officers and detained inside iron fences and police vehicles.	Detention		
58	4/12/2015	1 individual	Japanese police	Around 7 am, riot police officers removed sit-in protesters and detained them inside iron fences. During the scuffle, a 61 years-old male received injury on his fingers and fist.	Excessive use of force	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-182796.html
59	5/12/2015	1 individual (Mr. Kazuo Senaga)	Japanese police	Around 7:22 am, Mr. Senaga, Secretary-General of an Okinawan civil group against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, was arrested for obstructing police officers from performing their duty. He allegedly pulled the string of a loudspeaker and the jacket of a 39 years-old police officer. It is claimed that he was trying to calm down both protesters and riot police officers when he was arrested. He was transferred from the Nago police station to the Naha District Public Prosecutors Office next day (6th December). He was released later on 8th December.	Arrest for obstructing police officers from performing their duty	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-183739.html ; http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-183415.html ; http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-184245.html
60		1 individual	Japanese police	Around 7:18, a protester in 70s was arrested for obstructing police officers. He allegedly kicked the shin of a police officer. He was transferred from the Nago police station to the Naha District Public Prosecutors Office next day (6th December).	Arrest for obstructing police officers from performing their duty	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-183739.html ; http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-183415.html ; http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-184245.html
61		1 individual (Mr. Hiroji Yamashiro)	Japanese police	Around 9:42, Mr. Yamashiro, Secretary-General of the Okinawa Peace Movement Center, was arrested for violating the Act on Special Measures Concerning Criminal Cases by entering the Camp Schwab without a justifiable reason. He was transferred from the Nago police station to the Naha District Public Prosecutors Office. The Prosecutors office released him on 6th December.	Arrest for violating the Act on Special Measures Concerning Criminal Cases	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-183739.html ; http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-183415.html ; http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-184245.html
62	28/12/2015	14 individuals	Japan Coast guard	Around 10 am, 14 protesters on canoe were temporarily detained while heading to the crane barge.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-195669.html
63	7/01/2016	Approx. 100 protesters	Japanese police	About 6:55 am, around 100 sit-in protesters in front of the gate were forcibly removed by approximately 130 riot police officers and detained inside iron fences and riot police vehicles.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-199828.html

64	11/01/2016	1 individual	Japanese police	During a scuffle with riot police officers, a woman from the Motobu town injured her neck. She was taken to a hospital by ambulance.	Excessive use of force	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-201955.html
65		11 individuals	Japan Coast Guard	11 protesters on canoe were temporarily detained for trespassing into the temporary restricted area.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	
66		1 individual	Japanese police	Around 8 am, a 36 years old man from Osaka was temporarily detained for going under a truck in an attempt to prevent the vehicle from entering the base.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	
67	14/01/2016	1 individual	Japanese police	A woman in her 70s hit her head against a riot police's bus during a scuffle with riot police officers. She was taken to a hospital by ambulance.	Excessive use of force	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-203810.html
68	16/01/2016	1 individual	Japanese police	Around 7 am, a protester was injured as riot police officers forcibly removed sit-in protesters in front of the gate. The injured man was taken to hospital by the ambulance and he was diagnosed with a bruise.	Excessive use of force	Okinawa Times (Japanese)	http://www.okinawatimes.co.jp/article.php?id=150114
69		1 individual	Japanese Coast Guard	Around 3 pm, a man in his 60s protesting on a canoe had his neck bone broken as a JCG officer captured him and twisted his arms behind his back. According to the man, "some JCG officers have been reacting in an excessive way, while the others pretending not to notice it".	Excessive use of force	Okinawa Times (Japanese)	http://www.okinawatimes.co.jp/article.php?id=150684
70	22/01/2016	1 individual	Japanese police	A female in her 30s from Okinawa testified that a riot police officer said to her and other protesters, "(I am) different from you the old women with rotten blood!", while about 60 sit-in protesters were forcibly removed by about 100 riot police officers at around 6:50 am in front of the gate.	Verbal abuse	Okinawa Times (Japanese)	http://www.okinawatimes.co.jp/article.php?id=150976
71	26/01/2016	1 individual	Japanese police	A man in his 70s was arrested for obstructing police officers from performing their duty while the Japanese riot squad forcibly removed about 100 protesters in front of the gate at 9:13 am. The protesters were setting up a barricade with bricks and timbers in order not to let construction vehicles in.	Arrest for obstructing police officers from performing their duty	Okinawa Times (Japanese)	http://www.okinawatimes.co.jp/article.php?id=151372
72	01/02/2016	Approx. 100 protesters	Japanese police	Around 7 am, riot police officers removed about 100 sit-in protesters and detained them inside iron fences and police vehicles for 30 minutes. They asked the riot police officers for a legal ground of detention, yet they were not given an answer. During the scuffle, some protesters got cuts and abrasions.	Excessive use of force and detention	Okinawa Times (Japanese)	http://www.okinawatimes.co.jp/article.php?id=152170
73	19/02/2016	Approx. 60 protesters	Japanese police	Around 7 am, about 110 riot police officers forcibly removed around 60 protesters and detained them inside iron fences and police vehicles.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpō (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-224296.html
74	20/02/2016	Approx. 70 protesters	Japanese police	Around 7 am, riot police officers removed about 70 sit-in protesters forcibly and detained them inside fences and police vehicles for about 10 minutes. One protester's request to use the toilet during the detention was ignored.	Detention	Okinawa Times (Japanese)	http://www.okinawatimes.co.jp/article.php?id=154815

75	08/03/2016		Non-state actors	A sit-in protest camp was attacked by unknown personnel. An exhibition panel was burnt and paper cranes were damaged.	Unknown	Ryukyu Shimpo (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-234882.html
76	15/03/2016	1 individual	U.S. security guard	Around 10:30 am, a man protesting at the new gate was detained inside the base by a U.S. security guard.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpo (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-239048.html
77	17/03/2016	1 individual	Japanese police	1 protester against the incident, which a former U.S. soldier committed rape and murder of a local woman, was detained at the crash with riot police officers.	Detention	Ryukyu Shimpo (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-240447.html
78	01/04/2016	1 individual (Mr. Shun Medoruma, Akutagawa Literature Prize winner)	U.S. security guard, Japan Coast Guard	He and his fellows were trespassing in the restricted area, and a US security guard arrested the novelist who was trying to stop his fellows from being arrested. He was handed over to the Japan Coast Guard which then handed him to the Naha District Public Prosecutors Office. The Prosecutors Office released him on the next day.	Arrest for violating the Act on Special Measures Concerning Criminal Cases	Japan Times	http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/04/02/national/crime-legal/okinawan-novelist-arrested-entering-restricted-area-near-u-s-base/#.V3aA9vmLSM8
79	25/05/2016	1 individual	Japanese police	At 9:39 am, a man in 30s was arrested for allegedly punching a U.S. soldier in a car during a scuffle with sit-in protesters and riot police officers. The sit-in protest was to condemn the incident of rape and murder of a local woman.	Arrest	Ryukyu Shimpo (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-285693.html
80	02/06/2016	70 individuals	U.S. military	Around 10:40 am, a police vehicle of the U.S. military started playing loud sirens against the protesters. It was followed by another police vehicle's loud sirens 10 minutes later. The sirens lasted for 30 minutes.	No follow-up action by the Japanese government can be found.	Ryukyu Shimpo (Japanese)	http://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-290481.html