

AFSC OKINAWA FACT SHEET Dec. 10 draft

Ten Reasons to Oppose Henoko and Deepening Okinawan Militarization

"But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government...[King George III] has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States...

U.S. Declaration of Independence, 1776

Bases increase the likelihood of war

Officially, the most important purpose of the extensive system of bases on Okinawa, and more broadly the other 700+ American military bases on foreign soil, is the ability to deter potential hostile actions in the South Pacific and other regions. However, the sprawling military infrastructure, comprising 32 bases and 20% of the island's area, is used daily for active power projection. This power projection may be characterized as 'active', rather than passive, as the bases have been used and continue to stand ready as forward staging areas for a range of conflicts and potential deployment contingencies, including the Cold War, the Vietnam War, the war in Afghanistan, and both wars in Iraq. As long as the infrastructure is there, it will be utilized. "The bases are effectively manned by a land combat "attack" force, held in readiness to be launched as a ground force into enemy territory or for the defense of US carriers and ships, but not for the defense of Okinawa or Japan as stipulated under the US-Japan security treaty" (Sapio Sept. 2009). The bases in the South Pacific, particularly Guam and Okinawa, are uniquely targeted as a buffer against Russia's warm water port of Vladivostok, China and North Korea. With the current controversy over the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands militarization by China, the reality of a half century of American militarization in the region exercising containment policy must be understood as a contributing factor to the Chinese territorial expansion. If the purpose of the bases is to deter conflict, one must reflect on what the plethora of violent global conflicts and rising regional tensions says about the inefficacy of their main stated purpose.

Bases provide a launching point for nuclear attack

The Japanese alone bear the burden of being the only people to have suffered nuclear attack. Understandably, the Japanese and Okinawans populations have a particularly acute revulsion for nuclear weapons. Despite Japan's "Three Non-Nuclear Principles," the U.S. has long used Okinawa as a base for the potential initiation of nuclear war. U.S. nuclear capable submarines have long called at White Beach and U.S. Naval Base Okinawa. Kadena Air Base, the largest U.S. air base in Asia, can and does accommodate B-52 and B-2 nuclear capable bombers. U.S. communications bases in Okinawa serve critical roles in U.S. nuclear warfare preparations. During the Cuban Missile Crisis, the recognition that an order to launch American nuclear-armed missiles in Okinawa was a mistake that saved humanity. Okinawans had further reason to fear the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons when, several years later, a U.S. nuclear bomb was accidentally dropped from the U.S.S. Ticonderoga into the sea that surrounds Okinawa. The U.S. first strike nuclear war policy, as well as recent studies that demonstrate that the use of between 50 and 100 nuclear weapons could lead to "global cooling" and a famine that would claim two billion lives, reinforce Okinawan opposition to the presence of U.S. bases in their communities.

Bases undermine the sovereignty of nations

The U.S. military occupation of Japan ostensibly ended in 1952, but the U.S. has exerted extraordinary influence over Japan's political life and foreign and military policies. This includes Nobusuke Kishi, the imprisoned Class A war criminal who, with the CIA's help, became Japan's prime Minister. In 1960, Prime Minister Kishi, against the vast opposition of the Japanese people, rammed through the extension of the U.S.-Japan military alliance. More recently the United States collaborated with right-wing Japanese to oust Prime Minister Hatoyama, who was opposed to the construction of the Henoko air base in Nago, Okinawa.

Okinawa has suffered a double colonization, first by Japan in 1878 when the independent Ryukyu Kingdom was conquered by Tokyo and Okinawans were forced to abandon their language and to take Japanese names, and then following its conquest in 1945. As part of the deal which ended the U.S. military occupation of Japan's four main islands in 1952, Tokyo and Washington agreed that the American military occupation of Okinawa would continue indefinitely and that U.S. bases in Japan would be concentrated in Okinawa. This generated twenty years of nonviolent Okinawan struggle to end the occupation and for reversion to Japan and its peace constitution, which Okinawans believed would lead to the removal of the U.S. bases. Reversion was negotiated and effected in 1972, but the bases have remained. "The US-Japan security treaty continued to serve as Okinawa's key charter, in effect transcending and negating the constitution, and all important decisions were reserved for Tokyo and Washington" (McCormack and Norimatsu pg. 7). As a consequence, the Abe governments in moving forward with construction of the new U.S. air base at Henoko despite the election of an anti-base mayor of Okinawa, and anti-base governor, and an anti-base prefectural assembly.

Throughout their history, Okinawans have been a peaceful people, a trading kingdom and bridge between nations. They have toiled non-violently for decades to reject the militarization of their home and daily lives. They wish to fulfill the ideals in the Japanese peace constitution, the Okinawan peace constitution, and in their hearts. They do not accept remaining an island of war indefinitely, and they no longer will tolerate vague, deceptive, and often mendacious promises. They wish to only for the right to be who they are: an island of peace.

Bases hurt democracy and human rights

The American military occupation of Okinawa has not been consistent with our stated ideals, particularly our respect for human rights, the democratic process, and self-determination. Under official military rule until 1972, afterwards more surreptitious means would be utilized to ensure control of the political process. As demands for reversion grew, the 1968 Okinawan election was influenced by over \$1.6 million dollars of CIA funding for a pro-militarization candidate, who lost. Similar illicit activity has been noted consistently in many local elections. Bribery has been a constant, most recently with millions of yen being dispensed by Tokyo in its unsuccessful effort to buy the election for a pro-base gubernatorial candidate in 2014.

Human rights are also routinely infringed upon, especially the right to peaceful protest. Peaceful protests, from small gatherings to as large as 60,000 people, have been attacked with tear gas, auditory assault, physical intimidation – including by military vehicles, and physical force. Okinawans also assert the human right to sound sleep, which is denied them, as jets and helicopters (particularly in the densely populated area around Futenma Marine Air Base) routinely fly tens of feet above residential homes at all hours of the night. Classes are disrupted hourly by noise, negatively impacting concentration. This has manifested in anxiety, depression, emotional instability, and the degradation of physical health for nearby residents.

Seizure of Private Property

The US military controls 20% of Okinawa, often the most arable farmland and richest ecological areas, and much of that was seized or leveraged away from Okinawan citizens. This began in 1945, when the civilian survivors of the Battle of Okinawa were confined to concentration camps. In addition to taking over the former Japanese military bases built in 1944 and 1945 to buy time for the Emperor System, people's land was confiscated to expand existing bases or to construct new ones. Forty thousand landowners were deprived of their land. Twelve thousand lost their homes. On Iejima Island, in 1953, US forces "drove inhabitants to emigrate, requisitioned 63% of the island, and bulldozed and burned the homes of 13 protestors" (McCormack and Norimatsu pg. 78). US Air Force Base Kadena comprises 83% of Kadena /township and 46 square kilometers of prime land. Three towns were deprived of 50% of their land, and five other townships lost more than 30% to bases. Camp Hansen sprawls ten times larger than Futenma, and occupies miles of plentiful farmland and lush jungle that is dotted with simulated cities for urban jungle warfare training.

The density and spread of military installations on Okinawa Island evolved until, as former governor Ota Masahide stated: it was "almost impossible to live as [decently as] humans should" (Johnson pg. 208). The initial seizure of land without due process was in breach of Article 46 of the 1907 Hague Convention, which states that private property cannot be confiscated. As of 2012, 20% of Okinawa Island is occupied by the US military. The prefecture of Okinawa, only 0.6 percent of the total Japanese area, hosts 75 percent of the US military bases in Japan. The density of US installations on the island is about 500 times that of mainland Japan.

Bases reinforce violent and dehumanizing treatment of women and girls

The presence of US military bases on the island has contributed to the growth and sustaining of the sex trade on Okinawa, which perpetuates human trafficking, violence against women, and dehumanization and disrespect for local women more broadly. In recent years, reports of sexism and sexual abuse *within* the U.S. military have been widespread. Such behavior also manifests itself against women in host communities, where rape and other sexual crimes have profound impacts. The most egregious example, which shook the foundations of the U.S. Japanese alliance, was perpetrated by 3 marines in 1995. They abducted and raped a 12 year old girl, leading to months of protest by tens of thousands of Okinawans, and an indelible scar on our relationship with Okinawans and mainland Japanese. These pains were reawakened by another high profile sexual assault by marines in 2012.

Bases cause environmental contamination and serious health risks

There is a general disregard for environmental integrity in operation and expansion of the bases. Shaping the land to military use has involved such techniques as bombing incredibly biodiverse coral reefs to deepen channels, and landfills that simply bury rich coastal ecology. The island of Torishima, formerly sheltered by lush forest, was devastated when used as an aircraft firing range, a testing site for depleted uranium weapons in the 1990s, and for practicing cluster bomb attacks to the present day. Oil spills and forest fires have been also caused by US forces.

Storage of chemical weapons is also a deep concern. The exposure of US servicemen to leaked VX gas in July 1969 brought the issue to the forefront of the Okinawan consciousness. Almost two years of protests were required before approximately 12,500 metric tons of phosgene, mustard gas, sarin, and Agent Orange were removed from Okinawa. The U.S. announced that all such chemical weapons were removed before reversion to Japanese control in 1972, but doubts and anxiety persist. Large quantities of Agent Orange, the supremely carcinogenic chemical warfare weapon used to annihilate the forests of Vietnam between 1962 and 1971, were stored on Okinawa. According to reports by former US servicemen, the containers were “simply buried in a trench in the vicinity of the town of Chatan” (McCormack and Norimatsu pg. 172). There is evidence that Agent Orange was also utilized for weed control around facilities and nearby Yambaru jungle may have been used as an Agent Orange testing site. Chemical weapons proximity is an enduring concern, particularly for communities in the immediate area which have experienced adverse health effects as a result of that proximity.

The site for a new base in Henoko Bay involves the destruction of critically endangered blue coral and other protected corals, rich biodiversity (surveys in 2009 and 2010 found 36 new species of crabs and shrimps, as well as 182 documented species of sea grass, including 4 previously unknown to scientists), and the habitat of the critically endangered dugong, protected under Japanese and American law. In 2011, when Tanaka Satoshi, the head of the Department of Defense’s Okinawa bureau, was asked why the governments seemed to be stalling on the issue of doing an environmental impact assessment (procedurally required for commencing new base expansion), he replied: When you are about to rape someone, do you say ‘Now I am going to rape you?’ (Ryukyu Shimpo, Nov. 29, 2011).

Bases distort local economies

Today, base-related income constitutes only 5.3% of Okinawan GDP. That said, the design of Okinawa’s economy was conceived to create dependence that can be manipulated to reinforce continued leverage by the central government in Tokyo. In communities near military installations, employment is heavily skewed towards servicing the military. Owing in large measure to being a functional Japanese colony distant from the industrial and commercial heartland, Okinawa was long seen as a backward province whose per capita GDP and other economic indices were considerably lower than those of other Japanese prefectures. Japanese bureaucrats favored “development” funds as the best tool to foster “a mendicant mentality” in which opponents of militarization would be undermined. “Development” focused on infrastructure improvements that were often “economically retrogressive, ecologically damaging, and debt and dependence building... Nature came to be seen as something to be “fixed”” (McCormack and Norimatsu pg. 10). Tourism and agriculture dominate an economy that has an unemployment rate twice the rest of the country. The 20 percent of territory controlled by the US military could be effectively repurposed to benefit local people. Infrastructure, sometimes unneeded and underutilized, is treated preferentially over environmental, cultural, and historical assets that are crucial to sustainable industries like responsible tourism. Construction subsidies to foreign firms at the expense of local firms, the dependence of local firms on subsidies and the political pressure exerted upon them, and the lack of priority or interest for sustainable development will continue to lead to long-term economic distortion.

Bases bring the risk of life threatening accidents

The bases on Okinawa, often in the midst of bustling communities like the Futenma Air Base, pose a continuing and repeatedly vindicated danger to Okinawans. Accidents include the dropping of a military trailer on a house, killing a young child; a plane that crashed while training, colliding into an elementary school and surrounding houses, killing 11 students, 6 neighbors, and injured 210 others, including 156 students at the school (the pilot had ejected and was unhurt), a transport helicopter crashed onto the campus of Okinawa International University in 2004, and a helicopter crashed off the coast of Okinawa just this year. This illustrates that serious accidents can, and do occur. From 1972 to 2010, there were nearly 10,000 US Military-related crimes and accidents officially recorded, including 1,545 reported US military accidents. This danger is augmented by the more than 2,500 traffic accidents involving US personnel from 1981 to 2010, including the 1996 Padilla crash which killed a mother, 36, and her two daughters, 10 and 1. This crash was particularly controversial as it occurred shortly after the egregious 1995 kidnapping and rape of the 12 year-old school girl. (Johnson 2000, pg. 45-47).

Military bases are expensive and divert funding from addressing urgent human needs at home and abroad

Foreign bases cost the U.S. over \$10 billion per year to operate in non-personnel costs, with Okinawa being responsible for over \$2 billion of that sum (Associated Press 2013). In the post-recession world of renewed fiscal responsibility, continuing to hemorrhage funds that could be better spent at home is unconscionable. Billions more would be spent on expanding facilities on Okinawa. Furthermore, this money is not funding an essential security initiative, as Senator Barney Frank stated unequivocally: "We don't need marines in Okinawa. They're a hangover from a war that ended sixty-five years ago." After a Congressional assessment of the relocation plans for the expansion of Camp Schwab and potential expansion of other Okinawan facilities instead of a reorganization on Guam, investigators saw clearly the financial and strategic benefits of moving much of the Okinawan facilities to Guam. Congressman Jim Webb stated about the Henoko Plan: "a massive, multi-billion dollar undertaking, requiring extensive landfill, destruction and relocation of many existing facilities, and in a best-case scenario, several years of effort- some estimate that the process could take as long as ten years." The Congressional Committee recommended instead the reprioritization of Guam and the consolidation of some of Futenma's existing facilities at Kadena Air Base. The military has continued to push for Henoko Bay regardless. In an era of tightened budgets and fiscal danger for social programs, reapportioning some of the \$2 billion spent on Okinawan militarization, instead of expanding that sum and the impact of bases on the island, is the only responsible choice.

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Page 45-47 -[Chalmers Johnson](#). *Blowback: The Costs and Consequences of American Empire* (2000, rev. 2004 ed.). Owl Book. p. 268. [ISBN 0-8050-6239-4](#).

Johnson, Chalmers. *Okinawa: Cold War Island*. Cardiff, CA: Japan Policy Research Institute, 1999. Print.

"Okasu mae ni iu ka' Tanaka boeikyokucho, Henoko hyokasho teishutsu meguri" *Ryukyu Shimpo*, November 29, 2011.

Genuine Security Report. Okinawa: Effects of long-term US Military presence. PDF. 2007. Found at:

<http://www.genuinesecurity.org/partners/report/Okinawa.pdf>

OPPOSING THE U.S. MARINE BASE UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT HENOKO, OKINAWA

WHEREAS, the City of Cambridge has a long history of advocating for peace and justice, and for the protection of the environment, including the important work done by its Peace Commission,

WHEREAS, one quarter of the people of Okinawa were killed in 1945 as a consequence of the Japanese Imperial Government's cynical strategy of buying time to maintain Japan's wartime emperor on his throne,

WHEREAS, the United States has maintained a massive military presence on the Island of Okinawa, Japan, since the end of World War II in 1945, and after the U.S. military occupation of Japan ended, the Government of Japan encouraged the United States to administer Okinawa and to retain exclusive use of facilities and areas in the Ryukyu Islands including Okinawa;ⁱⁱ and

WHEREAS, the US military occupies nearly 18.4% of Okinawa's land – much of it seized from its rightful owners, and has control over major areas of sea and air space for military training and operations, which consists of 32 bases and facilities with a total of 45,000 servicemen, civilian contract workers, and family members;ⁱⁱⁱ and

WHEREAS, impacts of the U.S. military presence in Okinawa include:

- Dangers to local communities and the environment including fires, aircraft crashes, and emergency landings, amounting to an average of 41 incidents a year, terrifying noise pollution that disrupts classes in local schools and affects people's health, toxic contamination of land, air, water, and the ocean.
- Crimes by US troops against civilians, including violent crimes such as robbery, arson, and rape. (From 1972-2010, 5,705 crimes were reported, an average of 150 a year, with 10% of them heinous crimes such as homicide and rape);^{iv} and

WHEREAS, according to *Foreign Policy in Focus*, "Okinawa has suffered from the burden of the U.S. military presence for the past 69 years in the past, as many as one in thirty Okinawan women were employed as prostituted women for the US military in 'A sign' bars... in 1969, at the height of the US War against Vietnam, the Okinawan police estimated 7,362 Okinawan women were working in prostitution though others estimated this number to be 10,000 or more."^v As Okinawa's economy and life got better, many Okinawan women moved on to other occupations, and in that void, Filipinas were brought to Okinawa to fill in.^{vi} Suzuyo Takazato, Co-Chair of Okinawa Women Act Against Military Violence (nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2005), a social worker who has worked with women survivors of sexual violence for over two decades wrote in *Report from Okinawa*, "The freedom of activity of U.S. Military forces stationed in Okinawa is

guaranteed, but policies to prevent crimes or support victims of crimes committed by U.S. troops has never even been discussed"^{vii} ; and

WHEREAS, the building of a new U.S. Marine base (called "Futenma Replacement Facility") in Henoko and Oura Bays and Nago City on the northern coast of Okinawa, to replace the Futenma base, which is situated in an urban area, would have drastic ramifications: "it will destroy local marine life, pollute natural resources, and put residents in danger. Even more disturbingly, it reflects the long-term violation of Okinawans' democratic rights-namely, their ability to set the policies that affect their lives;"^{viii} and

WHEREAS, Okinawans have nonviolently and steadfastly opposed plans to construct the massive base at Henoko for the past 19 years, and tens of thousands of Okinawans and Japanese citizens have rallied and marched in protest, and the people of Okinawa have repeatedly elected a Nago mayor, prefectural governors, and prefectural assemblies opposed to the construction of the Hekoko base, and

WHEREAS, a recent Ryukyu Shimpo/Okinawa Television Broadcasting poll concluded that 80.2% of the Okinawan people oppose the new base in Henoko, and the city assembly accused the government of trying to push forward the relocation while ignoring the opinions of residents. It urged the central government to give up the relocation plan and to close the base at an early date. The Nago City Assembly also approved a written opinion demanding the cancellation of former Okinawa Governor Hirokazu Nakaima's approval for landfill work in Henoko for the Futenma relocation;^{ix} and

WHEREAS, in January 2014, over one hundred international scholars, peace advocates, and artists – including Cambridge residents - signed a statement to demand cancellation of the plan to build the Henoko base and insisted upon the immediate return of Futenma to the Okinawan people, writing:

"We support the people of Okinawa in their non-violent struggle for peace, dignity, human rights, and protection of the environment. We ask you to put democracy before militarism and to move toward ending military colonization of Okinawa by removing the Futenma base without building another base within Okinawa. With U.S. backing, the Japanese government, in an act contemptuous of democracy and of environmental protection, says it will ignore the expressed will of the Okinawan people and proceed with the Henoko base construction;"^x and

WHEREAS, the Japanese Ministry of Defense found that of the 5,334 species that exist in Henoko Bay, 262 are under threat of extinction, which prompted Japanese and American conservation groups to file a January 2003 lawsuit against the U.S. Department of Defense to halt construction;^{xi} the plaintiffs allege that the defendants have approved the plans for construction of the Futenma Replacement Facility ("FRF")-a military air station off the coast of Okinawa Island-without taking into account the effect of the military facility on the Okinawa dugong, a marine mammal of cultural and historical significance to the Japanese people. In 2008, the US federal district court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs and ordered the US military to do the "take into account" process/ⁱⁱ and

WHEREAS, activists are resisting the base by monitoring the sea in canoes to protect the biologically rich ecosystem of the Henoko and Oura Bays, and on September 20, 2014, 5,500 people gathered in protest, and they continue to mobilize despite government repression/ⁱⁱⁱ and

WHEREAS, Takeshi Onaga, governor of Okinawa, elected by a landslide victory, who began his term on Human Rights Day, December 10, 2014, opposes the construction of a new U.S. Marine Corps base in northern Okinawa, pledged "to stop construction using every means at my disposal;"^{xiv} and

WHEREAS, according to the Congressional Research Service (CRS) Report, "The U.S. Military Presence in Okinawa and the Futenma Base Controversy", Okinawa hosts a disproportionate share of the continuing U.S. military presence, and "the opposition in Okinawa has hardened, and all the major political figures involved in approving the new base construction of have publicly opposed the plan, and due to "the controversy surrounding relocation ...implementation of the Futenma relocation plan has stalled;"^{xv} and

WHEREAS, "Most Okinawans," the CRS authors write, "oppose the construction of a new base for a mix of political, environmental and quality of life reasons." The Asia Pacific Journal commented, "The fact that the governments of Japan and the United States should be committed to a project against the wishes of most of the people of Okinawa should in itself be cause for strong Congressional concern;"^{xvi} and

WHEREAS, as of April 2015, 29 organizations in the United States have signed a solidarity statement saying "We, the undersigned US organizations support the demands of Okinawan people that this construction be stopped. The Okinawan people's struggle is at a critical juncture. U.S. citizens can help by contacting members of Congress to impress upon them that a new Marine base at Henoko is unacceptable, and that construction must be stopped; and

WHEREAS, Diet member Keiko Itokazu said, recalling the Battle of Okinawa and the people's enormous suffering, 'Life is a treasure. We are against war. We do not want to lose our precious lives by getting involved in war.' It's time for the international community to join Okinawan citizens in mobilizing toward that end;"^{xvii} and

WHEREAS, in response to the arrests of Okinawan and Japanese civilians protesting at the Camp's main gate against the construction of a military base in Henoko and Oura Bay the US military at Camp Schwab, this year thirty groups of Okinawan civil society sent a letter of condemnation to Lieutenant General John Wiser. ¹⁸

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Cambridge that the Council join Okinawan citizens to oppose the U.S. Marine Base under construction at Henoko, aka Futenma Replacement Facility ("FRF"), off the coast of Okinawa Island.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Council of the City of Cambridge joins Okinawan citizens to call upon the Government of the United States, through the elected representatives of the American people gathered in Congress, to ensure the following steps be taken in accordance with US laws and procedure.

1. The Department of Defense (DoD) undertakes an appropriate and sufficient "take into account" process as ordered by the Court under the NHPA. To do so would presumably require referral to an impartial, scientific, international panel, which should include representatives of Okinawan civil society. That panel would be required to consider evidence on the presence of dugong in Oura Bay and the compatibility of such presence with the uses to which the Marine Corps would intend to subject the Bay should construction go ahead. *In camera* proceedings by a government appointed commission do not qualify as "appropriate" and "sufficient."
2. The US Marine Mammal Commission reviews and comments on the DoD's analysis.
3. Congressional hearings take up environmental issues in the Henoko plan.
4. Congressional hearings that address the lack of democratic process over the siting of this base in Okinawa
5. Pending satisfactory resolution of the above four matters, the Government of the United States should abandon base construction works at Henoko.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Council of the City of Cambridge send a copy of this resolution to Representative Michael Capuano, and Senators Elizabeth Warren and Edward Markey, as well as to Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter, Secretary of State John Kerry, and President Obama, and to the Okinawan activists who signed the statement cited above at nohenokotakae@gmail.com.

iii Japan. Okinawa Prefectural Government. Reversion Affairs Division. Okinawa Prefecture. N.p., n.d. Web. <<http://www.pref.okinawa.jp/site/chijiko/kichitai/documents/us%20military%20base%20issues%20in%20okinawa.pdf>>.

iv "Okinawa People Oppose New US Marines Base at Henoko." Women for Genuine Security. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 May 2015. <http://www.genuinesecurity.org/wordpress/?page_id=390>.

v Ahn, Christine. "Okinawa: The Small Island Trying to Block the U.S. Military's 'Pivot to Asia' - FPIF." Foreign Policy In Focus. N.p., 19 Dec. 2014. Web. 06 May 2015. <<http://fpif.org/okinawa-small-island-trying-block-u-s-militarys-pivot-asia/>>.

"'Okinawa has suffered from the burden of the U.S. military presence for the past 69 years,' says Suzuyo Takazato. As a social worker, she has worked with women survivors of sexual violence for over two decades. Takazato handed me a document containing decades of post-war U.S. military crimes committed against Okinawan women. As there is no official record of such crimes, Takazato and others mined through police reports and newspaper clippings from 1945 up to 2012. They compiled them into a shocking 26-page document that demonstrates that U.S. military violence against Okinawan women and girls is not just a case of a few bad apples, but rather structural."

vi "Okinawa: Effects of Long-term US Military Presence." Okinawa: Effects of Long-term US Military Presence (n.d.): n. pag. Web. <<http://www.genuinesecurity.org/partners/report/Okinawa.pdf>>.

vii Takazato, Suzuyo. "Report from Okinawa." Canadian Woman Studies. N.p., n.d. Web. <<http://cws.journals.yorku.ca/index.php/cws/article/viewFile/7929/7060>>.

Suzuyo Takazato is Co-Chair of Okinawa Women Act Against Military Violence, Naha, Okinawa.

viii Ginoza, Ayano. "Resisting U.S. Bases in Okinawa - FPIF." Foreign Policy In Focus. N.p., 22 Oct. 2014. Web. 06 May 2015. <<http://fpif.org/resisting-u-s-bases-okinawa/>>.

See also:

Hornung, Jeffrey. "Futenma Replacement Facility." Interview. Dispatch Japan. N.p., n.d. Web. <<http://www.dispatchjapan.com/blog/futenma-replacement-facility/>>.

"Nago Tinkering with Ways to Block Henoko Move." Japan Update. N.p., 02 July 2014. Web. 06 May 2015. <<http://www.japanupdate.com/2014/02/nago-tinkering-with-ways-to-block-henoko-move/>>.

"Abe Gov't Committing Political Suicide by Forcibly Building New US Military Base - @JapanPress_wky." Japan Press Weekly. N.p., 28 Aug. 2014. Web. 06 May 2015. <<http://www.japanpress.co.jp/modules/news/index.php?id=7501>>.

"Japan's government led by Prime Minister Abe Shinzo has forcibly been conducting boring explorations in the Henoko coastal area of Okinawa's Nago City to build replacement facilities for the U.S. Marine Corps Futenma Air Station in Ginowan City. As the government blatantly attempts to create a fait accompli for the base construction ahead of the Okinawa gubernatorial election slated for November, it is fueling Okinawans' anger."

ix "Poll Finds 80% of Residents Favor Stopping Henoko Relocation Work." Ryukyu Shimpo. N.p., 26 Aug. 2014. Web. 06 May 2015. <<http://english.ryukyushimpo.jp/2014/09/03/15106/>>.

See also:

"Nago Tinkering with Ways to Block Henoko Move." Japan Update. N.p., 2 July 2014. Web. 06 May 2015. <<http://www.japanupdate.com/2014/02/nago-tinkering-with-ways-to-block-henoko-move/>>.

x "President Obama and Prime Minister Abe: Cancel the Plan to Build a New Marine Base in Henoko, Okinawa and Return Futenma Base without Relocating to Anywhere in Okinawa." Change.org. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 May 2015. <<https://www.change.org/p/president-obama-and-prime-minister-abe-cancel-the-plan-to-build-a-new-marine-base-in-henoko-okinawa-and-return-futenma-base-without-relocating-to-anywhere-in-okinawa>>.

xi Ahn, Christine. "Okinawa: The Small Island Trying to Block the U.S. Military's 'Pivot to Asia' - FPIF." Foreign Policy In Focus. N.p., 19 Dec. 2014. Web. 06 May 2015. <<http://fpif.org/okinawa-small-island-trying-block-u-s-militarys-pivot-asia/>>.

xii plaintiffs brought an action in the United States District Court, Northern District of California against the United States Department of Defense alleging violations of section 402 of the National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA"), 16 U.S.C. § 470a-2, and the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"), 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-706. <http://www.jelf-justice.org/documents/20080124dugong-decision.pdf>, (Page 1 of 46)

xiii (Ginoza)

See also:

"[Editorial] Japanese Coast Guard Officers Should Not Use Brute Force against Henoko Protesters." *Ryukyu Shimpo*. N.p., 12 Sept. 2014. Web. 06 May 2015. <<http://english.ryukyushimpo.jp/2014/09/23/15357/>>.

"Ten Thousand Things." : 9.20.14 "All-Okinawa" Henoko Rally with Nago Mayor Susumi Inamine, Senator Keiko Itozaki, Gubernatorial Candidate Naha Mayor Takeshi Onaga, & 5,500 Okinawans Representing Seven Generations... N.p., 20 Sept. 2014. Web. 06 May 2015.

<<http://tenthousandthingsfromkyoto.blogspot.com/2014/09/92014-all-okinawa-henoko-rally-with.html>>.

"Injuries to Okinawa Anti-base Protesters 'laughable,' Says U.S. Military Spokesman | The Japan Times." *Japan Times RSS*. N.p., 09 Feb. 2015. Web. 06 May 2015.

<<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/community/2015/02/09/issues/injuries-okinawa-anti-base-protesters-laughable-says-u-s-military-spokesman/#.VUrX9M4wcdK>>.

xiv (Ahn) (<http://fpif.org/okinawa-small-island-trying-block-u-s-militarys-pivot-asia/>)

xv (Rinehart)

xvi Yoshikawa, Hideki. "An Appeal from Okinawa to the US Congress. Futenma Marine Base Relocation and Its Environmental Impact: U.S. Responsibility." *Japan Focus*. N.p., n.d. Web.

<http://www.japanfocus.org/site/make_pdf/4194>.

xvii **"Solidarity Statement: Respect the Will of the Okinawan People," Women for Genuine Security, <http://www.genuinesecurity.org/wordpress/>**

¹⁸ "Letter to Lieutenant General John Wissler." Groups of the Okinawan Civil Society (n.d.): n. pag. Web. <<http://img03.ti-da.net/usr/ok/i/okinawabd/LettersofCondemnationandsDemandkMar-03-15k.pdt>>.

BACKGROUND:

(Referring to footnote #7) Suzuyo Takazato is Co-Chair of Okinawa Women Act Against Military Violence, Naha, Okinawa.

Okinawa Women Act Against Military Violence was formed in September 1995, following the rape of a 12-year-old girl by three US servicemen. This group has held demonstrations and protests, organized letter writing campaigns, and brought their creativity and passion to protests and campaigns against the US military presence in Okinawa, which dates back to 1945 and the end of WW II. When Okinawan women went to the U.S. as part of the American Peace Caravan (Jan-Feb, 1996), the following five demands were issued to U.S. citizens, the U.S. government and members of Congress:

* We demand the investigation of all past crimes committed by U.S. military personnel in Okinawa, especially those that constitute human rights violations against women and girls;

* We demand the establishment of a concrete plan for the reduction and ultimate removal of all U.S. military personnel from Okinawa, especially the Marines;

* We demand that the U.S. military strengthen its orientation and continuing-education program to sensitize all personnel overseas, and their dependents, to respect and uphold the basic human rights of the citizens of the country in which they are stationed, especially its women and children;

* We demand that the governments of Japan and the United States:

(a) implement the Platform for Action (PFA) approved at the UN Fourth World Conference on Women,

(b) revise the Status of Forces Agreement, and (c) reexamine the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty to ensure that these two documents are in accord with the PFA;

* We demand that experts on such issues as the violation of women's human rights and the destruction of the environment be dispatched to Okinawa to investigate and evaluate the actual situation existing today.

We appeal to related governments and international agencies to review treaties including the U.S.-Japan Status of Forces Agreement and the new Defense Guidelines, as well as other international agreements, in order to bring them

in line with the proposals of the Beijing Platform for Action and a gender perspective. We appeal for the revision of laws in order to prevent violence against women and to protect women's and children's human rights.

(Referring to footnote #8) See also: Hornung, Jeffrey. "Futenma Replacement Facility." Interview. Dispatch Japan. N.p., n.d. Web. <<http://www.dispatchjapan.com/blog/futenma-replacement-facility/>>. "[Governor] Onaga's win is almost sure to mean protracted delays in construction of the planned US Marine facility in the Henoko section of the prefecture, which is designed to replace the dangerously-situated Marine Air Station Futenma. Washington and Tokyo have been wrangling over terms for the promised closure of Futenma, located in the city-center of Ginowan, for close to 20 years. At a time when the US and Japan are deepening defense ties in part to counter the rise of China's air and naval capabilities, the alliance once again faces the prospect of getting misguidedly sidetracked by haggling over construction of a base of arguably marginal strategic significance.

Meanwhile, Onaga's victory is a bitter blow to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, whose government has often taken pride in claims its firm leadership had finally resolved the Futenma-Henoko issue. Late last year, Abe managed to pressure Governor Nakaima to sign the landfill papers required for construction of the Henoko base to proceed. The backlash against Nakaima, who had implied to voters he would stand firm against the Henoko project, was immediate, culminating in Sunday's sound rejection of the incumbent governor by Okinawa's voters."

(Referring to footnote #9) "Poll Finds 80% of Residents Favor Stopping Henoko Relocation Work." Ryukyu Shimpo. N.p., 26 Aug. 2014. Web. 06 May 2015. <<http://english.ryukyushimpo.jp/2014/09/03/15106/>>. Shimpo and Okinawa Television Broadcasting (OTV) carried out a telephone poll jointly on August 23 and 24 referring to the seabed drilling survey in Henoko, Nago. The Henoko bay area is the planned reclamation site for

U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Futenma. The poll found 80.2 percent of residents favored cessation of the relocation work.