

### **Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum**

The vision of Okinawa Prefecture is to develop itself into an island of symbiosis/co-existence that is open to Asia and the rest of the world by leveraging Okinawa's characteristics, and this absolutely cannot be done without the mutual understanding and stability in East Asia, a close region to Okinawa.

In this context, it is important to facilitate in Okinawa a place for research and discussion on "Peace and Security of East Asia" and "Crisis Management and Regional Cooperation in Island Territories" by experts on the Asia-Pacific region, in order to promote mutual understanding in the region.

To this end, the Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum was held twice in 2013 (see below) where experts from Japan, China, Taiwan, and the U.S. discussed various issues rationally and freely from an academic perspective. The results will be used as a reference by the prefecture, disseminated widely for all Okinawans to access, and will serve as a guide to consider regional exchanges in the future.

Theme: Peace and Security in East Asia

Time and Date: Friday, October 11, 2013 (13:00-18:20)

Place: Naha City

Organizer: Okinawa Prefectural Government

Sponsors: Okinawa Prefecture Board of Education

Okinawa Industry Promotion Public Corporation

The University of the Ryukyus

Okinawa Convention and Visitors Bureau

Theme: Crisis Management and Regional Cooperation in Island Territories

Time and Date: Thursday, August 29, 2013 (14:00-17:30)

Place: Nago City

Organizer: Okinawa Prefectural Government

Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum  
“Peace and Security in East Asia”



**Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum**  
**~Peace and Security in East Asia~**

**Date** October 11, 2013 (Friday)  
**Time** 13:00 ~ 18:20  
**Venue** ANA Crowne Plaza Okinawa Harborview, Saikai

**Organizer** / Okinawa Prefectural Government  
**supporters** / Okinawa Prefectural Board of Education, Okinawa Industry Promotion Public Corporation,  
University of the Ryukyus and Okinawa Convention & Visitors Bureau (OCVB)  
**Language** / Japanese and English (simultaneous interpretation)  
**Admission Fee** / Free

**Keynote Lecture**

- TAKARA Kurayoshi, Okinawa Deputy Governor

**Session 1 History and Current Realities of Security in East Asia**

- YANG Daqing, Associate Professor - George Washington University
- MICHISHITA Narushige, Associate Professor - National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
- SHI Yinhong, Professor - School of International Studies, Renmin University of China
- LIN Cheng-Yi, Research Fellow - Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica
- Mike MOCHIZUKI, Professor - George Washington University (Coordinator)

**Session 2 Reports from Okinawa – History, Current Realities and Future Surrounding Okinawa's Various Exchanges**

- ASATO Susumu, Director - Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum
- AKAMINE Mamoru, Professor - Faculty of Law and Letters, University of the Ryukyus
- UEHARA Yoshiyuki, Chairman - Okinawa Convention and Visitors Bureau
- CHINEN Eiji, Director - Okinawa Industry Promotion Public Corporation
- MATAYOSHI Susumu, Chief - Executive Office of the Governor, Okinawa Prefecture

**Session 3 Okinawa's Role for Peace in East Asia**

- TAKAHARA Akio, Professor - University of Tokyo
- Mike MOCHIZUKI, Professor - George Washington University
- LIM Chuan-Tiong, Associate Research Fellow - Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica
- TAKARA Kurayoshi, Okinawa Deputy Governor (Coordinator)

**Session 4 Panel Discussion**

- TAKAHARA Akio, Professor - University of Tokyo (Coordinator)

Hushi Ryukyu Zukan (Concluded the mission and got on a boat at Naha port) Exhibition of Okinawa Prefectural Museum & Art Museum

**Inquiry: Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum Secretariat (Office ICC)**  
**TEL: 098-943-5370 FAX: 098-943-5371 EMAIL: icc-kikaku2@tenor.ocn.ne.jp**  
**Reservation: Reserve by email or fax by October 7 (Monday)**  
**URL: <http://okinawa-institute.com/forum02/en/>**

Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum  
“Crisis Management and Regional Cooperation in Island Territories”

**Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum**  
**Crisis Management and**  
**Regional Cooperation in Island Territories**

**Date** August 29, 2013 (Thursday)  
**Time** 14:00 ~ 17:30  
**Venue** Ocean Hall, Bankoku Shinryokan  
Language: Japanese and English (simultaneous interpretation available)  
Admission Fee: Free

**[ Contents ]**

Okinawa Deputy Governor  
■ **TAKARA Kurayoshi:** Opening Remarks  
Research Fellow, Regional Security Policy Division, Executive Office of the Governor, Okinawa Prefectural Government

■ **NAKABAYASHI Hironobu:** “Crisis Management Effort in Okinawa Prefecture: with a view from regional Cooperation”  
Professor, Institute for Disaster Management and Reconstruction, Sichuan University-Hong Kong Polytechnic University

■ **GU Linsheng:** “Emergency Management and International Cooperation in China”  
Director, Taiwan National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction

■ **CHEN Liang-Chun:** “Crisis Management in Island Territories, Case Study of Typhoon Response in Taiwan”  
Professor, Department of Public Affairs, Fo Guang University

■ **CHANG Chung-Young:** “Critical Infrastructure Protection and Disaster Management”  
Professor, Meiji University Graduate School of Governance Studies

■ **AOYAMA Yasushi:** “Crisis Management of the Island”

■ **Panel Discussion and Q&A**

[ Hoshi Ryukyu Zukan (Concluded the mission and got on a boat at Naha port) | Exhibition: Okinawa Prefectural Museum & Art Museum ]

**Organizer: Okinawa Prefectural Government**  
**Regional Security Policy Division, Executive Office of the Governor)**

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Peace and Security in East Asia—Display Materials

## 万国津梁の鐘とフォーラムの名称由来 Origin of the name of the Bankoku Shinryo Bell and the Forum

フォーラムの名称ともなっている「万国津梁」とは、万国の架け橋の意味で、「万国津梁の鐘」に由来している。

「万国津梁の鐘」は、1458年、尚泰久王の命令で鑄造され、首里城正殿の前に掛けられていた。

鐘銘には、琉球王国がアジアを結ぶ架け橋として盛んに往来し交易した時代の気概が表れている。



“Bankoku Shinryo”, the name of the Forum in Japanese, which means “bridge between nations”, and it comes from the Bankoku-Shinryo Bell.

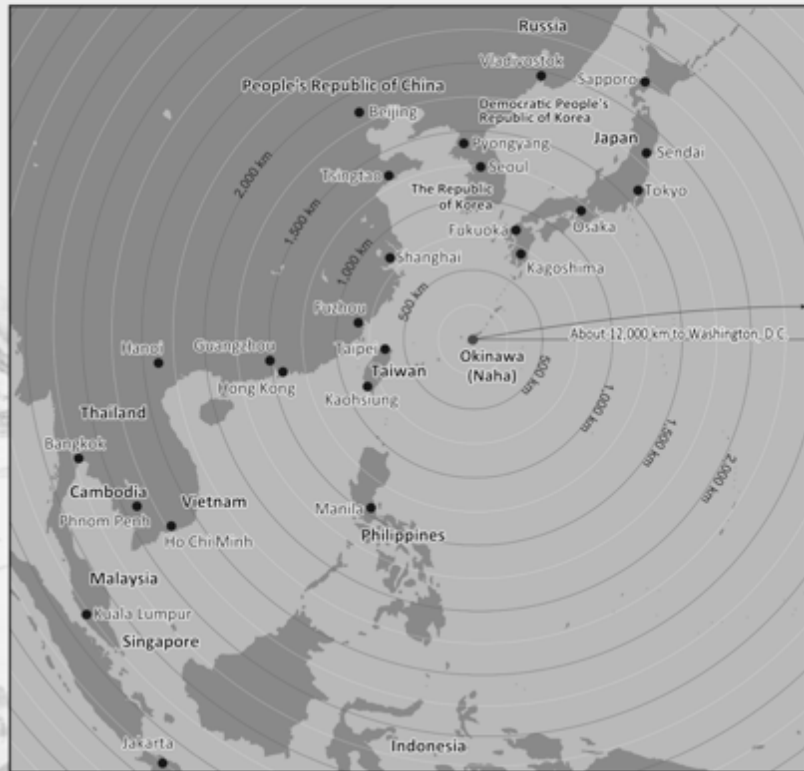
The Bankoku-Shinryo Bell was cast and hung in front of the main hall of Shuri Castle in 1458 on the orders of King Sho Taikyū. The inscription reflects the spirit of an age when the Kingdom of Ryūkyū flourished as the crossroads of Asian trade.

## Location of Okinawa Prefecture and Trade Routes in the Ryukyu Kingdom Period

Okinawa Prefecture is located east of the Asian continent, forming an arc off the southwestern tip of the Japanese archipelago. It's a prefecture of 160 large and small islands spread over a large area of ocean, 1,000 km east to west and 400 km north to south.

It's about 650 km from Okinawa (Naha) to Kagoshima and Taipei, about 900 km to Fukuoka, Shanghai, and Fuzhou, and about 1,250 km to Osaka and Seoul.

It's about 1,550 km to Tokyo, but closer overseas cities include Hong Kong and Manila.



Naha port is a node in the network linking Korea, Japan, and China with Southeast Asia. The presence of people of Chinese descent was important for the network linking China, Ryukyu and the various parts of Southeast Asia. Ryukyu and Korea conducted trade based on the loose ties of two tributaries of the Ming.

Ryukyu also traded with Japan, sending envoys to the Muromachi Shogunate until the mid-15th century when Japan was overtaken by the confusion of the Warring States Period. In addition, Ryukyu developed good trade relations through the network of people of Chinese descent, which linked the local governments in the various parts of Southeast Asia. This is another reason why Naha port became a venue for the active movement of people and goods. The age of trade in the Ryukyus was based on these international relationships. Reference: Okinawa Prefectural Board of Education: *Overview of Okinawan History and Culture*

## Introduction to the History of Okinawa

The old name for Okinawa was Ryukyu. When the Kingdom of Ryukyu ended and Okinawa Prefecture was established in 1879, the name of the region changed from Ryukyu to Okinawa.

According to current research, humans inhabited Okinawa from several thousand years ago, so the islands have an ancient history. This long history can be divided roughly into five stages.

The first stage known as the “Prehistoric Period” was a long period from thousands of years ago to around the 12th century. During this time, the foundations of Okinawa were formed with influences from the surrounding Asian region.

In the second stage known as the “Old Ryukyu”, political unification got underway centered on Okinawa Island, and 1429 saw the start of the age of a nation state, the Kingdom of Ryukyu.

However in 1609, the kingdom was brought under the authority of the Japanese shogun through the military action of the Satsuma clan, ushering in the third stage “Early Modern Ryukyu”.

In the fourth stage, Japan began its transformation from a feudal state to a modern nation. In 1879, the Kingdom of Ryukyu was abolished and the region became Okinawa Prefecture, marking the start of “Modern Okinawa”.

During World War II, Okinawa was the site of heavy land battles (the Battle of Okinawa). With Japan’s defeat, Okinawa was separated from Japanese society and placed under direct American administration. However, the wishes of the people made Okinawa Prefecture returned to Japan, where it remains to this day.

Generally termed “Postwar Okinawa” covering the postwar American administration and the period after the return of Okinawa to Japan, the circumstances and significance of this fifth stage is currently the subject of research.

As we can see, Okinawa is a region with a history characterized by gradual alignment with Japanese society. This is a situation without precedent in other parts of Japan, and it represents a distinguishing feature of Okinawa as a region.

Reference:

Okinawa Prefectural Board of Education, *Introduction to Okinawan History and Culture*

## Introduction to the History of Okinawa

Prehistoric Period	<p>←The age of Yamashita Cave Man 32,000 years ago</p> <p>←The age of Minatogawa Man 18,000 years ago</p> <p>←About 6500 years ago, Okinawa and Amami entered the Jomon cultural sphere</p>	
	Old Ryukyu	<p>←Around the 12th century, political unification of the Okinawan islands began</p>
Early Modern Ryukyu Period		Ryukyu Kingdom Period
	<p>←The structure of the Ryukyuan Kingdom was maintained under the shogunate system</p> <p>←Ryukyuan culture and performing arts flourished</p>	
Modern Okinawa	Okinawa Prefecture	<p>←Okinawa Prefecture was established in 1879</p> <p>←Around this time, emigration overseas was activated</p>
		<p>← Combat between Japanese and American forces in Okinawa in 1945</p>
Postwar Okinawa	American Occupation	<p>←Around this time, huge American military bases were constructed</p>
	Okinawa Prefecture	<p>←Okinawa was returned to Japan in 1972</p>

IV. Appendix: Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum Other Related Documents  
Display Materials

# Timeline of Ryukyu/ Okinawa History

Period	Year	Matters related to Ryukyu/ Okinawa	Japan	China	
Prehistoric Period	Paleolithic Period	BC 30000		Paleolithic Period	
		BC 16000	Yamashitacho Daiichi Cave Minatogawa Fisher Remains		
	Jomon Period	BC 4700	Noguni Shell Mound, Toguchi Agaribaru Remains		Neolithic Period
		BC 3000	Gushikawajima Site, Kogachibaru Shell Mound		
		BC 2000	Iha Shell Mound, Ogido Shell Mound		
		BC 1000	Uzahama Site, Nakabaru Site		
	Yayoi to Heian Period	BC 300	Momenbaru Site, Azamabaru Site		Yin
		607	Emperor Yang of Sui dispatched Zhu-Kuan to Ryukyu	Asuka Period	Sui
		616	Yaku Island people casted ashore in Yamato (Japan Mainland)		
	Gusuku Period	707	Given the Court Rank of Southern Islander	Nara Period	Tang
714		Amami, Shinkaku, and Kumi islanders visited Yamato			
753		Ganjin was drifted down to on Akonaha (Okinawa) Island	Heian Period	5-Dynasties and 10 Kingdom Period	
1187		Said to be crowned as Shunten		Song (Baisong)	
1261		Built a tomb on Gokurakuyama (Urasoe Yodore)		Jin	
Old Ryukyu	Sanzan Period	1264	Paid tribute to Kume, Kerama, Iheya and Chuzan		Nansong
		1314	From this time, Chuzan, Nanzan and Hokuzan were said to be in conflict		Yuan
	1372	King Satto of Chuzan first paid tribute to the Ming			
	1380	King Ufusato of Nanzan first paid tribute to the Ming			
	1383	King Haneji of Hokuzan first paid tribute to the Ming			
	1392	It is said that 36 people from Bin visited Okinawa at this time			
	1404	The first students of government were sent to China			
	1404	The first visit of Sakuoshii Jichu			
	1416	Sho Hashi overthrew Hokuzan			
	1422	Sho Hashi crowned ruler of Chuzan			
Second Sho Dynasty	First Sho Dynasty	1429	Sho Hashi overthrew the king of Nanzan and united the three kingdoms		
		1458	The Bankoku-Shinryo bell was hung in front of Shuri Castle main hall		
	1469	Port authority moved from Quanzhou to Fuzhou and the Juen-eki (Ryukyukan) was established			
	1474	Payment of tribute restricted to once every two years			
	1487	Koso of the Ming conferred an imperial letter on King Sho Shin of Chuzan in the Ryukyu Kingdom			
	1500	The Oyakeakahachi Disturbance was put down			
	1509	Class System was established marked by headbands and hairpins			
	1531	First volume of "Omorososhi" compiled			
	1605	Noguni Soukan introduced the sweet potato from Fuzhou			
	1609	Invasion of the Ryukyu by the Satsuma			
Early Modern Ryukyu Period	Second Sho Dynasty	1611	Establishment of the 15 rules by the Satsuma		
		1612	Payment of tribute once every 10 years		
	1622	Payment of tribute once every 5 years			
	1623	Gima Shinjo manufactured the first brown sugar			
	1633	Payment of tribute restored to once every two years			
	1634	The start of Ryukyuan Missions to Edo			
	1637	Miyako and Yaeyama established a poll tax			
	1650	"Mirror of the Ages of Chuzan" was compiled			
	1671	Hirata Tensu visited the Qing to study ceramics			
	1682	Integration of kilns into Tsuboya			
Modern Okinawa	Okinawa Prefecture	1708	Teijunsoku brought "Rikyueugi" from China		
		1719	Sakuoshii, Kai Ho and Jo Hoko visited Ryukyu. Kumi odori first staged		
	1771	Meiwa Tsunami (Large tsunami hit Miyako and Yaeyama)			
	1846	The missionary Bettelheim visited Ryukyu			
	1853	Perry sailed to Naha			
	1854	Conclusion of a Treaty of Amity between Ryukyu and America			
	1866	Last Sakuoshii, Choshin visited to Ryukyu			
	1871	Taiwan Shipwreck Incident (54 Miyako islanders were murdered)			
	1871	Meiji Government put Ryukyu under the jurisdiction of Kagoshima Prefecture			
	1872	Established the Ryukyu Domain			
Current Okinawa	Okinawa Prefecture	1877	Diplomatic Controversy between Japan and Qing concerning return of Ryukyu		
		1879	Sho Tai relinquished Shuri Castle, abolished Ryukyu Domain and established Okinawa Prefecture		
	1892	Movement to abolish the Miyako poll tax			
	1899	27 people emigrated to Hawaii as the First Emigration to Hawaii from Okinawa			
	1903	Land Readjustment Project was ended			
	1909	Miyako and Yaeyama abolished the poll tax			
	1912	Enactment of the Prefectural System (special case)			
	1919	Enactment of the House of Representatives Election Law (two, excl. Miyako and Yaeyama)			
	1924	Enactment of the House of Representatives Election Law (five, incl. Miyako and Yaeyama)			
	1924	Intensified Depression following WWI (Cycad Hell)			
American Occupation	American Occupation	1944	October 10 Air Raid on Naha		
		1945	U.S. military landed on Okinawa and the Battle of Okinawa began		
	1950	Establishment of U.S. Administration			
	1952	Okinawa was placed under U.S. Administration by the San Francisco Peace Treaty			
	1956	Inauguration of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands			
	1959	The Price Reform was announced and All Island Struggle occurred			
	1960	U.S. military aircraft crashed into Miyamori Elementary School in Ishikawa City			
	1960	Formation of the Association for the Return of Okinawa			
	1968	The first representative election was held			
	1969	Joint statement between Sato and Nixon. Return of Okinawa was announced.			
Okinawa Prefecture	Okinawa Prefecture	1971	General Strike to oppose the Okinawa Restoration Convention		
		1972	Okinawa 'reverted' to Japan		
	1973	Special National Athletic Meeting, "Wakanatsu Kokutai" was held			
	1975	Okinawa Expo '75 was held			
	1978	Traffic lane was changed to left from right			
	1987	42nd National Sports Festival of Japan, "Kaiho Kokutai" was held			
	1992	Shuri Castle Main Hall restored and Shurijo Castle Park opened			
	1993	Nationwide Tree Planting Festival was held in Itoman City			
	1993	Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu registered as Unesco World Heritage Sites			
	2000	Kyushu-Okinawa Summit			
Muromachi Period	Muromachi Period	1338	Ashikaga Takauji initiated the Muromachi Shogunate		
		1392	Union of North and South Dynasties		
	1397	A. Yoshimitsu built the Kinkakuji			
	1401	A. Yoshimitsu began trade with the Ming			
	1404	Licensed Trade started			
	1428	Shocho Uprising was broken out			
	1467	Onin War was broken out			
	1489	A. Yoshimasa built Ginkakuji			
	1543	Portuguese introduced firearms			
	1573	Fall of Muromachi Shogunate			
Azuchi-Momoyama Period	Azuchi-Momoyama Period	1603	Tokugawa Ieyasu initiated Edo Shogunate		
		1615	Toyotomi was defeated in Osaka Summer Campaign		
	1635	Institutionalization of the alternate attendance system for Daimyo			
	1637	Shimabara Rebellion			
	1651	Keian Uprising			
	1716	Kyoho Reforms			
	1732	Kyoho Refine			
	1787	Kansei Reforms			
	1833	Tenpo Famine			
	1828	Siebold Incident			
Edo Period	Edo Period	1853	Perry visited		
		1854	Perry concluded the Convention of Kanagawa		
	1859	Ansei Purge			
	1867	Restoration of Political Power to Emperor			
	1869	Capital was moved to Tokyo			
	1871	Return of lands and people to emperor			
	1871	Abolition of Domains and Establishment of Prefectures			
	1877	Satsuma Rebellion was broken out			
	1889	Constitution of Empire of Japan was promulgated			
	1894	The Sino-Japanese War			
Meiji Period	Meiji Period	1904	The Russo-Japanese War		
		1906	Soseki Natsume published "Botchan"		
	1914	World War I			
	1929	Global Depression			
	1931	Manchurian Incident			
	1932	May 15 Incident			
	1936	February 26 Incident			
	1937	Marco Polo Bridge Incident			
	1939	World War II started			
	1941	Pacific War			
Taisho Period	Taisho Period	1945	End of the war		
		1950	Korean War		
	1951	San Francisco Peace Treaty			
	1953	Amami Islands were returned to Japan			
	1956	Japanese-Soviet Joint Declaration			
	1964	Tokyo Olympics			
	1968	Ogasawara Islands were returned to Japan			
	1970	Japan World Exposition			
	1973	Oil Shock			
	1976	Lockheed Bribery Scandal			
1985	Japan Airlines Flight 123 Incident				
Showa Period	Showa Period				
Heisei Period	Heisei Period				

Prepared based on "Museum Exhibition Guidance", Okinawa Prefectural Museum & Art Museum 2006





IV. Appendix: Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum Other Related Documents  
Forum Pictures

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Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum “Peace and Security in East Asia”



Displays at the Entrance



Forum Venue



Session 1



Break Time



Session 2



Session 3

IV. Appendix: Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum Other Related Documents  
Forum Pictures

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Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum on Peace and Security in East Asia



Session 4



Awamori Blending Ceremony at Reception



Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum  
“Crisis Management and Regional Cooperation in Island Territories”



Visiting Naha Fire Department



Forum Venue



Discussion



Reception

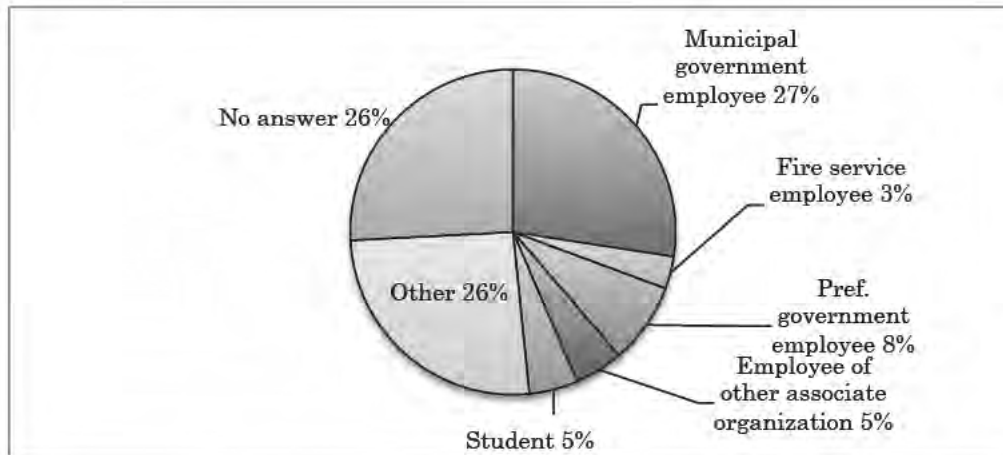
IV. Appendix: Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum Other Related Documents  
Forum Questionnaire Results

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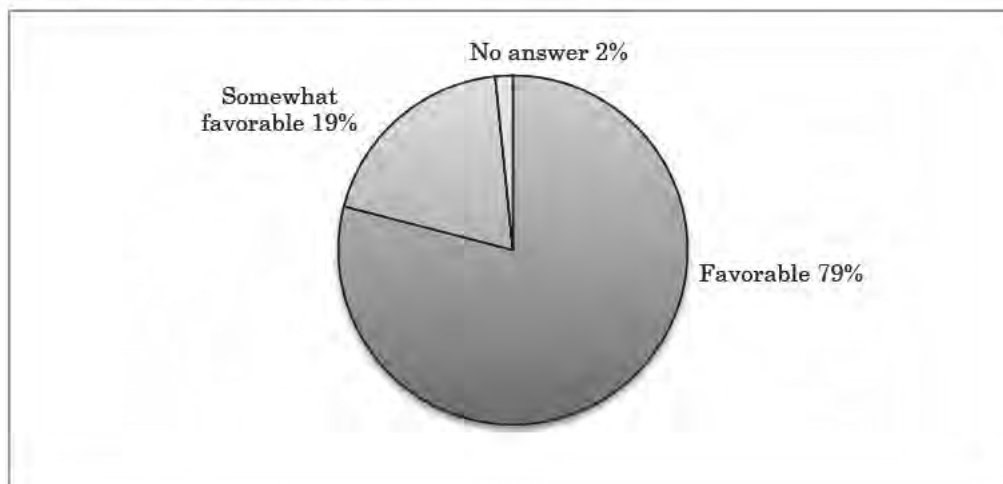
Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum “Peace and Security in East Asia”

• 310 Participants

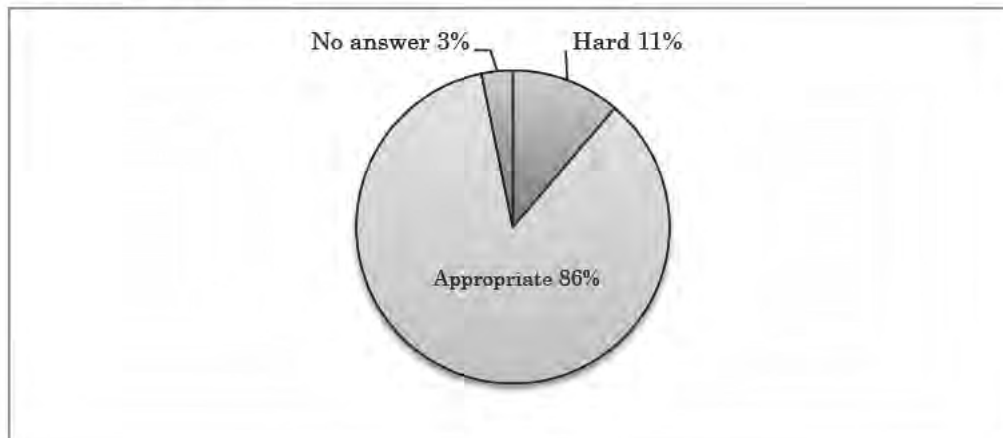
Affiliation



1. Impression of the Forum



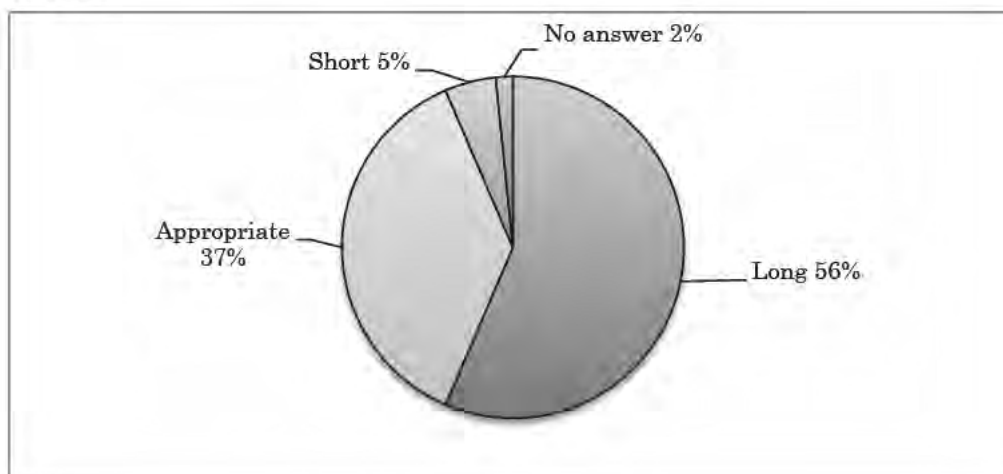
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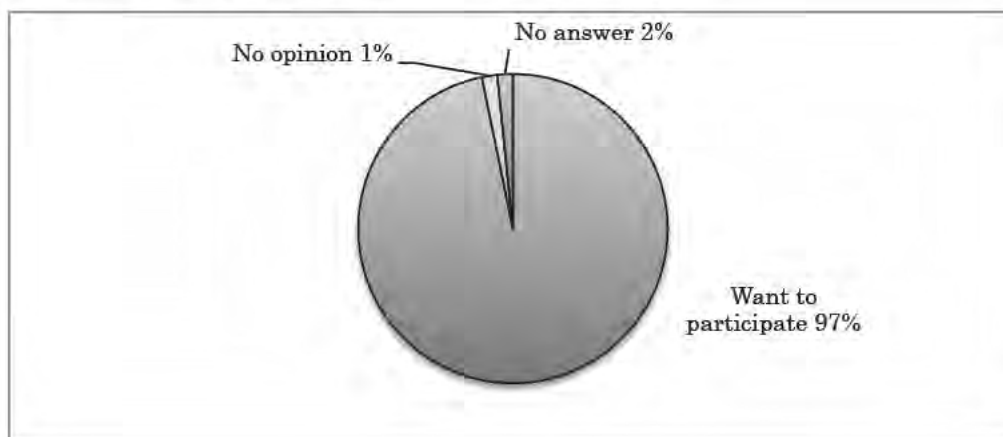
IV. Appendix: Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum Other Related Documents  
Forum Questionnaire Results

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3. Time



4. Willingness to participate

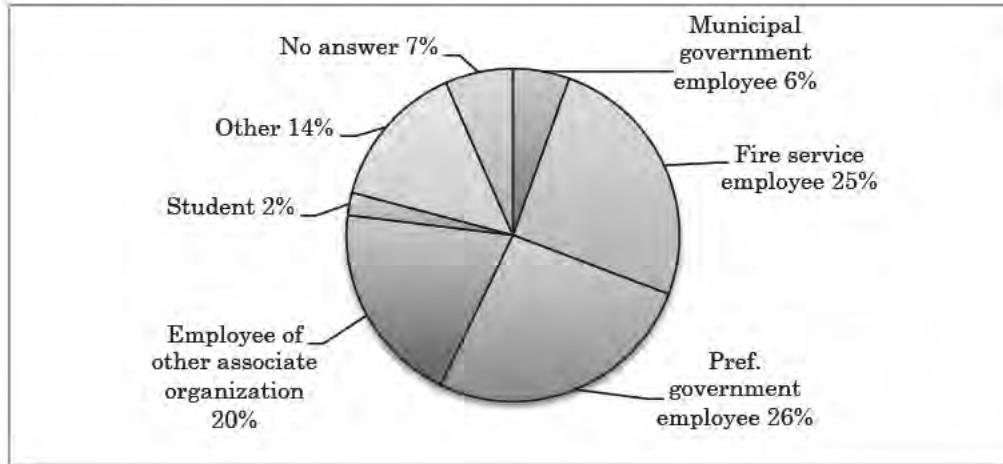


IV. Appendix: Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum Other Related Documents  
Forum Questionnaire Results

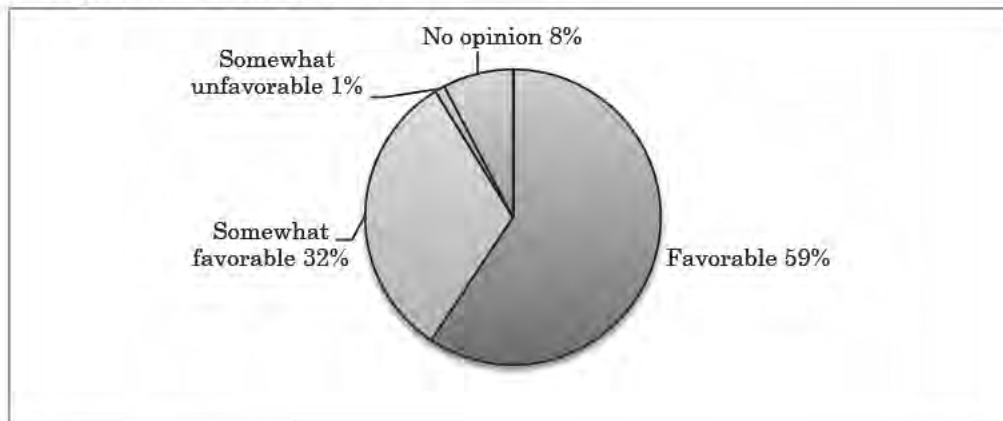
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Okinawa Asia-Pacific Partnership Forum  
“Crisis Management and Regional Cooperation in Island Territories”  
• 198 Participants

Affiliation



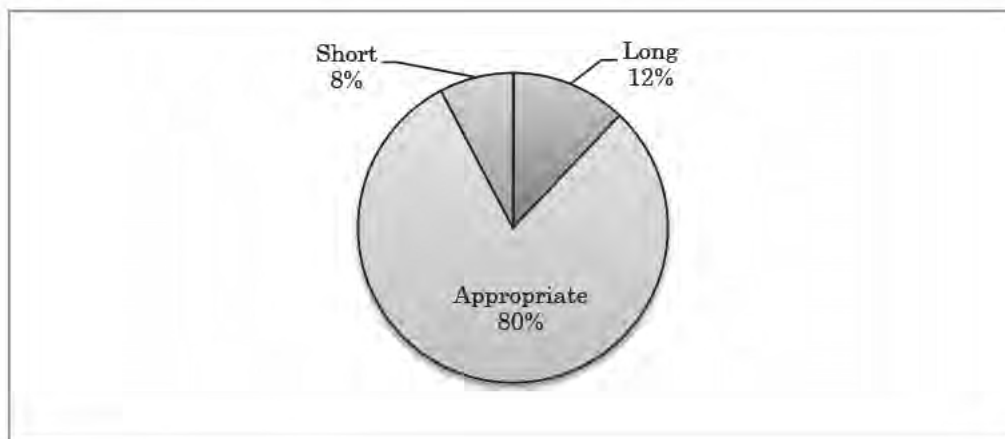
1. Impression of the Forum



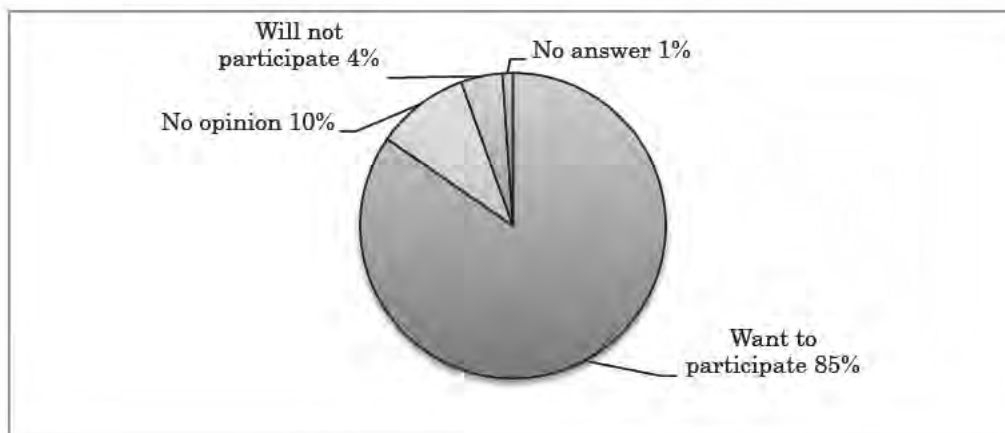
2. Content level



3. Time



4. Willingness to participate







## Survey on Okinawans' Impression of China

Conducted by: Regional Security Policy Division, Executive Office of the Governor,  
Okinawa Prefectural Government

### 1. Overview of Survey

(1) Survey Title	“Survey on Okinawans' Impression of China” This is the second survey, following the one in 2012 (November 21, 2012-December 12, 2012)	
(2) Purpose	To understand Okinawans' impression of China (Taiwan) and use this as basic information for policy-making.	
(3) Subjects	① Population	Male/ female residents of Okinawa Prefecture between the age of 15 and 75
	② Sample Size	3,000 people
	③ Sampling Method	Stratified two-stage random sampling
(4) Method	By post mail (a thank-you/ reminder note in postcard format was sent once to all survey subjects)	
(5) Period	November 21 through December 12, 2013	
(6) Collection Results	Number of effective responses (percent) 1,215 persons (40.5%)	
(7) Other	The prefecture was divided into six regions: 1) North, 2) Central, 3) Naha City, 4) South, 5) Miyako, and 6) Yaeyama. The samples were weighted such that samples from the Miyako and Yaeyama regions were multiplied by four and samples from the North region were multiplied by two because of their smaller populations compared with those of the Central, Naha City, and South regions.	

### Nationwide Survey to be used for Comparison

In the figures and tables of survey results, the following nationwide survey results are shown as a reference for comparison in order to acquire a relative understanding of Okinawans' impression.

The Genron NPO (authorized NPO) : “The 9<sup>th</sup> Japan-China Joint Opinion Survey”  
 Survey subjects : Males/ females age 18 or over throughout Japan (excluding high school students)  
 Survey method : Door-to-door home visits  
 Survey period : June 21 through July 12, 2013  
 Number of effective responses : 1,000

Note: The periods of this survey and the nationwide survey are different. Additionally, since China's Ministry of National Defense announced the establishment of an air defense identification zone over the East China Sea in November 2013, caution must be exercised to compare survey results.

IV. Appendix: Survey on Okinawans' Impression of China

**2. Tally Sheets**

\*2012 survey results are shown as "Okinawa (2012)" as a comparative reference

**(1) Impression of China**

Q1. What kind of impression do you have of China? (Select one.)

	Okinawa	Okinawa (2012)	Nationwide
Favorable impression	0.9	1.4	1.0
Somewhat favorable impression	7.4	7.7	8.6
Somewhat unfavorable impression	50.5	57.9	64.3
Unfavorable impression	38.9	31.1	25.8
No answer	2.4	1.9	0.3

Unit: %

**To those who answered in Q1 that they have a favorable impression or somewhat favorable impression.**

Q1 SQ1. Why do you have a favorable impression? (Select as many as applicable)

	Okinawa
Because of the improvement on the quality of life as the Chinese economy grew	10.3
Because civil exchanges like student exchanges have made the Chinese closer	22.3
Because Chinese culture and history are interesting	59.1
Because Chinese food and contemporary music and literature are interesting	18.9
Because Chinese people are honest, hard-working, and active	14.3
Because words and deeds by Chinese people remind of their grandeur	2.3
Because Chinese products are inexpensive and appealing	12.3
Because China began acting as a major power in the international community	10.3
Because there is a long history of exchange	49.2
Because the number of Chinese tourists is increasing	16.6
No particular reason	6.3
Other	11.6
No answer	0.0

Unit: %

\*In the nationwide survey, "Because Chinese culture and history are interesting" tallied 43.8%.

IV. Appendix: Survey on Okinawans' Impression of China

**To those who answered in Q1 that they have an unfavorable impression or somewhat unfavorable impression.**

Q1 SQ2. Why do you have an unfavorable impression? (Select as many as applicable.)

	Okinawa	Northern	Central	Naha City	Southern	Miyako	Yaeyama	Okinawa (2012)	Nation wide
Because political system is different	28.8	34.4	27.3	27.9	31.2	25.4	29.7	20.0	23.4
Because of wars in the past	4.2	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.5	5.4	2.3	3.0	2.7
Because they criticize Japan about historical issues and so forth	52.3	50.6	52.0	50.3	56.7	52.3	50.8	43.6	48.9
Because I cannot understand the patriotic behavior and thinking of Chinese people	46.6	53.9	45.7	48.0	44.0	43.8	44.5	50.5	36.4
Because they appear selfish in terms of securing resources, energy and food supply	59.5	57.1	61.4	56.4	61.7	60.0	52.3	60.1	48.1
Because I am concerned about their military buildup and unpredictability	43.9	47.4	42.6	43.0	45.4	44.6	46.1	38.0	28.7
Because China's behavior appears domineering	44.9	50.6	45.2	42.5	45.4	37.7	46.9	36.4	29.0
Because conflict over the Senkaku Island is continuing	65.1	55.2	64.2	65.9	68.1	69.2	77.3	56.0	53.2
Because their actions differ from international rules	58.4	56.5	59.7	58.1	56.0	57.7	62.5	58.4	47.9
Because Chinese tourists have bad manners	40.4	32.5	40.1	43.6	44.0	34.6	35.2	*	*
Because I think Chinese people don't have a good impression of us	8.8	8.4	9.7	10.1	5.7	8.5	7.0	*	*
No particular reason	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.1	4.0
Other	5.1	6.5	4.3	6.7	4.3	2.3	9.4	14.3	10.2
No answer	1.5	3.2	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.6	2.9	0.8

\*Not shown as choice Unit: %

**(2) Impression of Taiwan**

Q2. What kind of impression do you have of Taiwan? (Select one.)

	Okinawa	Okinawa (2012)
Favorable impression	17.2	15.1
Somewhat favorable impression	62.6	63.1
Somewhat unfavorable impression	14.8	17.2
Unfavorable impression	1.8	2.0
No answer	3.5	2.7

Unit: %

IV. Appendix: Survey on Okinawans' Impression of China

**To those who answered in Q2 that they have a favorable impression or somewhat favorable impression**

Q2 SQ1. Why do you have a favorable impression? (Select as many as applicable)

	Okinawa	Okinawa (2012)
Cultural commonality	43.7	41.3
Economic ties	31.3	34.3
Long history of relations	54.3	57.4
Geographic proximity	35.5	39.3
Because Taiwan provided assistance after the Great East Japan Earthquake	35.9	31.9
Because I think Taiwanese people have a favorable impression of us	30.7	33.5
No particular reason	11.0	9.0
Other	6.3	7.3
No answer	0.1	0.5

Unit: %

**To those who answered in Q2 that they have an unfavorable impression or somewhat unfavorable impression.**

Q2 SQ2. Why do you have an unfavorable impression? (Select as many as applicable)

	Okinawa	Okinawa (2012)
Because they sometimes criticize Japan about historical issues and so forth	42.7	40.1
Competitive relationship in terms of economics and technology	16.0	14.6
Cultural wariness	12.2	14.3
Because the conflict over the Senkaku Island is continuing	57.3	69.4
Because I think Taiwanese have negative impression of us	7.2	17.0
Because Taiwanese tourists have bad manners	44.8	*
No particular reason	9.9	8.7
Other	3.0	10.0
No answer	1.0	2.2

\*Not shown as choice Unit: %

IV. Appendix: Survey on Okinawans' Impression of China

**(3) Obstacles to Japan-China relations**

Q3. What do you think are the main issues hindering the development of Japan-China relations? (Select up to three.)

	Okinawa	Nationwide
No trust between the people of Japan and China	31.7	30.9
Conflict over marine resources	23.6	22.8
Territorial issue (Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands issue)	68.4	72.1
Economic friction (trade impediments, technical transfer, intellectual property, etc.)	7.9	8.0
Japan's security policy and military build-up	3.4	2.3
China's military build-up	12.2	8.1
Japanese nationalism and anti-Chinese sentiment	3.7	3.6
Chinese nationalism and anti-Japanese sentiment	30.9	24.0
Japan's problems with recognizing history and history education	9.9	6.7
China's anti-Japanese education	44.3	40.2
Human right issues in China	6.9	4.4
Problems concerning the safety of products made in China	19.4	17.0
Behavior of Japanese politicians that feed anti-Chinese sentiment	5.5	3.7
Behavior of Chinese politicians that feed anti-Japanese sentiment	15.8	10.4
Japanese media's anti-Chinese coverage	4.0	4.7
Chinese media's anti-Japanese coverage	20.0	17.5
Other	1.9	1.6
No answer	2.6	0.7

Unit: %

**(4) Are Japan-China relations important today?**

Q4. Do you think Japan-China relations are important for Japan today? (Select one.)

	Okinawa	Okinawa (2012)	Nationwide
Important	32.9	34.3	34.3
Somewhat important	31.4	34.7	39.8
Neither important or unimportant	22.1	20.6	19.8
Somewhat unimportant	6.9	5.2	3.2
Unimportant	4.4	4.2	2.7
No answer	2.3	0.9	0.2

Unit: %

IV. Appendix: Survey on Okinawans' Impression of China

**(5) Do you feel closer to China or to the U.S.?**

Q5. Do you feel closer to China or to the U.S.? (Select one.)

	Okinawa	Okinawa (2012)	Nationwide
Closer to China	3.5	4.2	5.8
Closer to the U.S.	59.1	53.9	56.1
Equally close to both	7.0	9.2	12.0
Close to neither	22.6	25.8	16.6
Don't know	6.2	6.2	9.2
No answer	1.7	0.8	0.3

Unit: %

**(6) Do you feel closer to China or Taiwan?**

Q6. Do you feel closer to China or Taiwan? (Select one)

	Okinawa	Okinawa (2012)
Closer to China	2.7	4.7
Closer to Taiwan	73.4	68.0
Equally close to both	3.8	6.3
Close to neither	14.1	15.0
Don't know	4.7	5.4
No answer	1.2	0.5

Unit: %

IV. Appendix: Survey on Okinawans' Impression of China

**(7) What historical issues should be resolved?**

Q7. What historical issues between Japan and China do you think are important to resolve? (Select as many as applicable.)

	Okinawa	Okinawa (2012)
Japan's recognition of wartime aggression	33.2	29.0
Japan's history textbooks	27.8	30.3
Japan's war reparations, comfort women, forced labor issues*	29.6	11.1
Japan's understanding of the Nanking Massacre	22.8	24.1
Comments about China by Japanese politicians	16.0	14.1
Broadcasts about China by Japanese media	12.5	11.4
Lack of apology by Japanese about history	15.1	14.5
Anti-Japanese education and content of textbooks in China	61.1	69.8
Comments about Japan by Chinese politicians	38.1	35.7
Broadcasts about Japan by Chinese media	45.4	48.6
No more major problems to be resolved	1.0	0.6
Don't know	7.8	6.9
Other	2.4	3.4
No answer	2.4	1.1

Unit: %

\*In the 2012 survey, the third choice was the "Japan's war reparations issue."

"Anti-Japanese education and content of textbooks in China" was selected close to 60% in the nationwide survey.

IV. Appendix: Survey on Okinawans' Impression of China

**(8) Will a military conflict arise in East Asian seas?**

Q8. Do you think that a military conflict, for example between Japan and China, will arise in East Asian seas? (Select one.)

	Okinawa	Okinawa (2012)	Nationwide
I think it will arise within several years	7.1	4.3	2.4
I think it will arise in the future	43.0	39.3	21.3
I do not think it will arise	25.3	30.0	46.7
Don't know	22.8	25.2	29.3
No answer	1.8	1.2	0.3

Unit: %

	Okinawa	Region					
		North	Central	Naha City	South	Miyako	Yaeyama
I think it will arise within several years	7.1	9.7	6.1	8.5	5.7	9.8	8.2
I think it will arise in the future	43.0	41.1	41.6	45.0	46.5	39.9	38.4
I do not think it will arise	25.3	28.6	26.8	23.5	22.0	25.2	26.0
Don't know	22.8	18.9	23.7	21.5	25.2	21.7	21.2
No answer	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.6	3.5	6.2

Unit: %



IV. Appendix: Survey on Okinawans' Impression of China

**(9) Do territorial issues exist?**

Q9. Do you think that territorial issues exist between Japan and China? (Select one.)

	Okinawa	Okinawa (2012)	Nationwide
Issues exist	65.2	62.0	62.7
Issues do not exist	19.4	23.0	17.6
Don't know	11.1	13.2	15.7
Don't care	1.7	0.6	3.9
No answer	2.6	1.2	0.1

Unit: %

	Okinawa	Region					
		North	Central	Naha City	South	Miyako	Yaeyama
Issues exist	65.2	66.9	66.1	64.0	66.0	61.5	57.5
Issues do not exist	19.4	20.6	19.6	16.0	19.5	24.5	27.4
Don't know	11.1	9.1	9.9	13.5	12.6	11.2	8.2
Don't care	1.7	1.1	1.0	4.0	1.3	1.4	0.7
No answer	2.6	2.3	3.3	2.5	0.6	1.4	6.2

Unit: %

**To those who answered that territorial issues do exist in Q9**

Q9 SQ. How do you think these issues should be resolved? (Select one.)

	Okinawa
They should reinforce Japan's effective control to protect its territory	10.8
The two nations should negotiate immediately and seek a peaceful solution	43.0
They should not hurry a solution but avoid accidental military confrontations first	11.5
They should be shelved for the long term, and for now we should aim for joint development of resources	5.3
They should file the case with the International Court of Justice and resolve the issue according to international laws	26.3
Don't know	2.9
No answer	0.2

Unit: %

\*In the nationwide survey, "The two nations should negotiate immediately and seek a peaceful solution" tallied about 50%, followed by "They should file the case with the International Court of Justice and resolve the issue according to international laws" with 40%.

IV. Appendix: Survey on Okinawans' Impression of China

**(10) Information source on China and Japan-China relations**

Q10. Where do you primarily obtain information about China and Japan-China relations? (Select up to three)

	Okinawa	Nationwide
Direct conversation with the Chinese	2.4	3.6
Visit to China	1.3	1.7
Japanese news media	97.2	95.0
Japanese books	15.4	13.9
Japanese TV drama, information program, movie	33.0	25.2
Chinese news media	9.6	5.4
Chinese books	0.5	0.4
Chinese music	0.5	0.7
Chinese animation	0.1	0.3
Chinese TV drama, information program, movie	4.1	5.1
Discussion by others in Japan	10.7	7.7
Experience of family, friend, acquaintance	13.8	10.1
Other	1.4	1.3
No answer	2.1	0.1

Unit: %

**(11) Media used most to acquire information on Japan-China relations**

**For those who answered "Japanese media" in Q10**

Q11. What is the media you use most to acquire information on Japan-China relations? (Select one)

	Okinawa
TV	79.2
Newspaper	9.7
Magazine	0.9
Internet	8.7
Radio	1.0
No answer	0.5

Unit: %

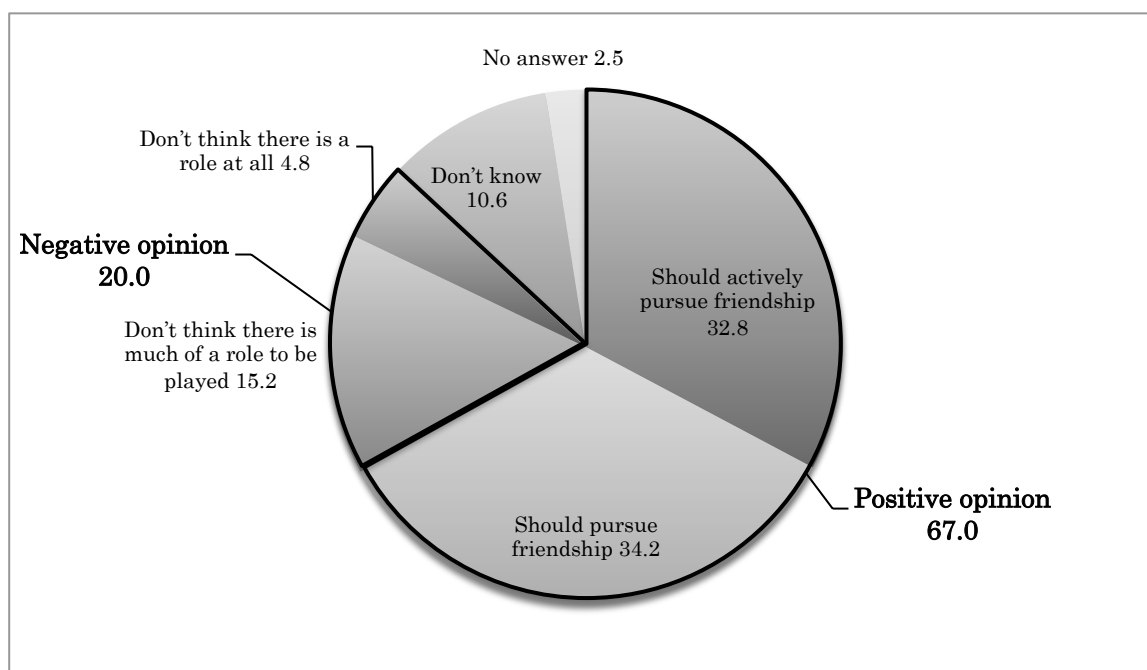
IV. Appendix: Survey on Okinawans' Impression of China

**(12) Okinawa's role in ensuring friendly Japan-China relations**

Q12. What do you think is the role Okinawa should play in ensuring friendly Japan-China relations? (Select one)

	Okinawa
Should actively pursue friendship	32.8
Should pursue friendship	34.2
Don't think there is much of a role to be played	15.2
Don't think there is a role at all	4.8
Don't know	10.6
No answer	2.5

Unit: %

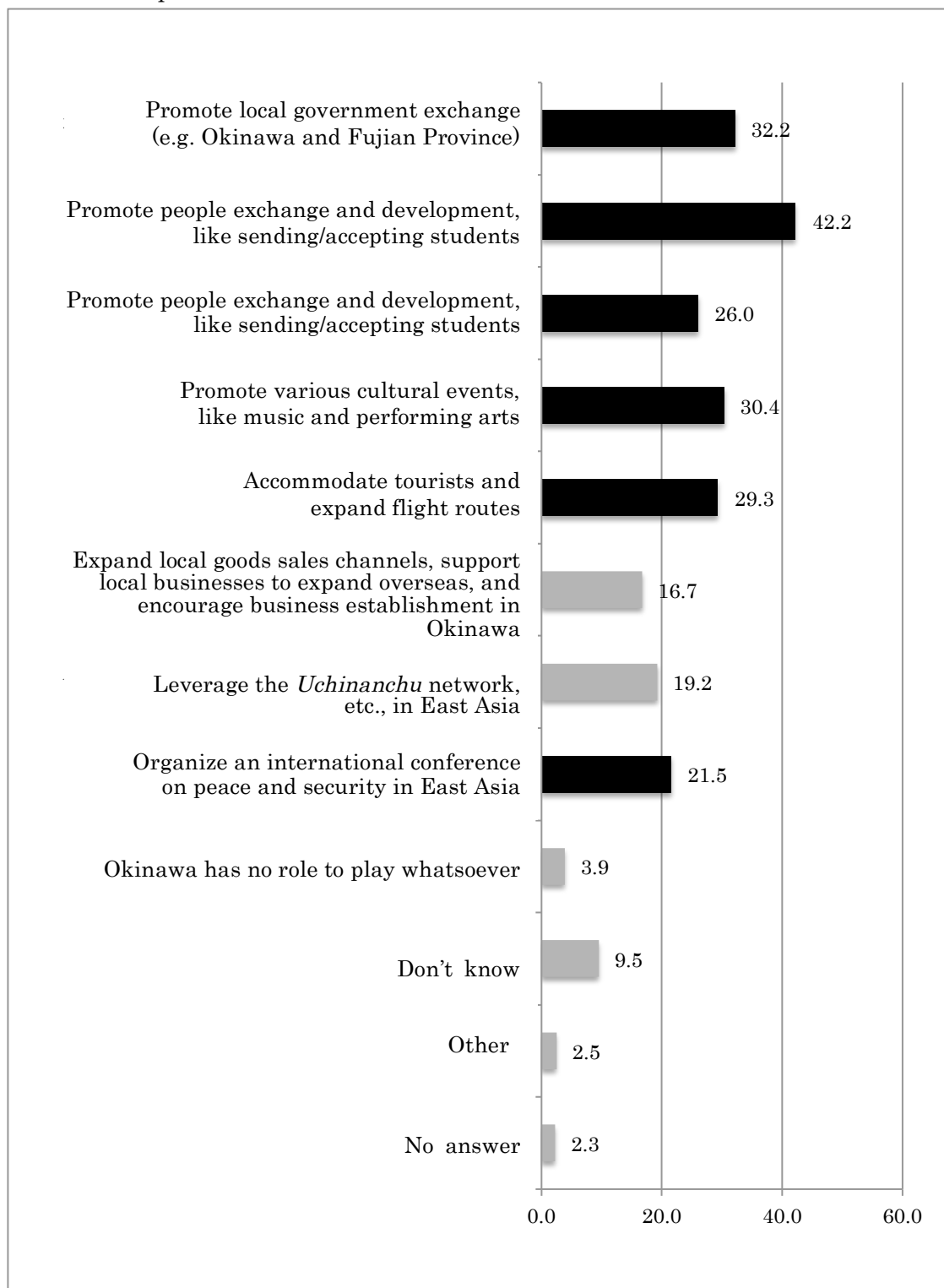


Unit: %

**(13) Important roles to be played by Okinawa**

Q13. Which do you think are important roles to be played by Okinawa?

(Select up to three)



Unit: %

IV. Appendix: Survey on Okinawans' Impression of China

**(14) Have you ever been to China or Taiwan?**

Q14. Have you ever been to China (not including Taiwan)? (Select one.)

	Okinawa	Nationwide
Yes	15.3	14.7
No	82.9	85.3
No answer	1.8	0.0

Unit: %

Q15. Have you ever been to Taiwan? (Select one.)

	Okinawa
Yes	24.7
No	73.2
No answer	2.1

Unit: %

**(15) Do you have any Chinese or Taiwan acquaintance?**

Q16. Do you have any Chinese (not including Taiwanese) acquaintances?  
(Select one.)

	Okinawa	Nationwide
Close acquaintance and/or friends	2.5	4.7
Acquaintances and/or friends with whom I talk a little	12.7	15.6
No acquaintances (now or in the past)	82.0	79.5
No answer	2.7	0.2

Unit: %

Q17. Do you have any Taiwanese acquaintances? (Select one.)

	Okinawa
Close acquaintance and/or friends	3.5
Acquaintances and/or friends with whom I talk a little	11.7
No acquaintances (now or in the past)	81.5
No answer	3.3

Unit: %



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## Okinawa Residents Crisis and Contingencies Awareness Survey

Conducted by: Regional Security Policy Division, Executive Office of the Governor,  
Okinawa Prefectural Government

### 1. Overview of Survey

(1) Survey Title	Okinawa Residents Crisis and Contingencies Awareness Survey	
(2) Purpose	To understand the awareness of Okinawa residents on dangerous events such as disasters and accidents.	
(3) Subjects	① Population	Male/ female residents of Okinawa Prefecture between the age of 15 and 75
	② Sample size	3,135 people
	③ Sampling method	Stratified two-stage random sampling
(4) Method	By post mail (a thank-you/ reminder note in postcard format was sent once to all survey subjects)	
(5) Period	November 21 through December 12, 2013	
(6) Collection Results	Number of effective responses (percent) = 1,190 persons (38.0%)	
(7) Other	Weighted sampling and data compilation by region is performed to better understand regional tendencies.	

**2. Tally Sheets**

Q1 Which of the following dangers have you experienced?  
 Circle the number for each answer. (Select as many as applicable)

Major earthquake	7.1
Major tsunami	2.1
Major typhoon	66.3
Storm surge	3.3
Abnormal weather (extreme high temperatures, lack of sunshine etc.)	12.6
Major landslide or flood	3.1
Eruption of an undersea volcano	0.1
Other	1.0
Nothing in particular	26.9
No answer	2.0

Unit: %

Q2 Every prefecture and municipality in Japan is required to prepare a disaster prevention plan (for example, the Naha Disaster Prevention Plan). Have you seen the disaster prevention plan for the municipality where you live? (Select one.)

Yes	15.2
I've heard of it, but I haven't seen it	42.5
I haven't heard of it	40.2
No answer	2.1

Unit: %

Q3 In the area where you live, is there a disaster prevention map that shows places that are likely to be dangerous in the event of a disaster? (Select one.)

Yes, and I've seen it	23.4
Yes, but I haven't seen it	15.0
No	11.1
I don't know	49.0
No answer	1.4

Unit: %

Q4 Are there any places near your home that are prone to natural disasters (rivers or irrigation channels that are likely to flood, cliffs that are prone to slide, walls or buildings that likely to collapse etc.)? (Select one.)

Yes	36.7
No	61.7
No answer	1.6

Unit: %



IV. Appendix: Okinawa Residents Crisis and Contingencies Awareness Survey

Q5 In the Okinawa Prefecture Disaster Prevention Plan, the following four items are listed as characteristics of particular importance to Okinawa. Select the one that you think is particularly important. (Select one.)

The distance from the mainland and the scattered nature of the outlying islands	27.8
The small scale of municipalities and the delay in the return of Okinawa to Japan	6.4
Disaster prevention measures in low-lying coastal areas with dense population	43.1
Evacuation of tourists and foreign nationals	7.6
Nothing in particular	11.0
No response	4.2

Unit: %

Q6 The Fire and Disaster Management Agency has issued a disaster survival guide advising you to get under the nearest table in an earthquake and other tips for what to do in disasters.

Whether or not you've seen the disaster survival guide, do you know what to do in a disaster? (Select one.)

Yes, and I implement it as far as possible	3.1
Yes	48.0
No	33.9
Don't know	13.4
No answer	1.6

Unit: %

Q7 The prefectures and municipalities have prepared plans for man-made disasters such as major fires, aircraft accidents, and terrorism (the accident sections of disaster prevention plans, the public protection plan, etc.). Have you seen the relevant plans prepared by the residents' association of your neighborhood? (Select one.)

Yes	2.4
I've heard of it, but I haven't seen it	9.8
I haven't heard of it	57.9
I don't know	28.1
No answer	1.8

Unit: %

IV. Appendix: Okinawa Residents Crisis and Contingencies Awareness Survey

Q8 Are there any places close to your home that pose a risk of man-made disasters (hazardous material storage facilities, refinery complexes, major manufacturing facilities and the like)? (Select one.)

Yes	14.0
No	84.3
No answer	1.7

Unit: %

Q9 In March 2013, there was an outbreak of avian influenza A (H7N9) in China and Taiwan, and by early July, it was reported that 133 people had been infected, and 43 people had died. Did you know about this? (Select one.)

Yes	78.6
No	20.1
No answer	1.3

Unit: %

SQ To those who answered “Yes” in Q9.

Do you think that the avian influenza A that occurred in China and Taiwan could also occur in Okinawa?

Possibly occurs in Okinawa too	80.5
Unlikely occurs in Okinawa	6.2
Don't know	13.3
No answer	0.0

Unit: %

Q10 Have you had to evacuate or remain indoors due to unexploded ordnance being discovered near your home? (Select one.)

Yes	19.6
No	78.6
No answer	1.8

Unit: %

Q11 Recently there have been reports of Chinese government ships entering Japan's national waters around the Senkaku Islands. What do you think about this? (Select one.)

I've heard the reports and I'm concerned	78.7
I've heard the reports, but I'm not concerned	14.5
I haven't heard the reports	0.1
Don't know	5.4
No answer	1.4

Unit: %

IV. Appendix: Okinawa Residents Crisis and Contingencies Awareness Survey

Q12 Are you aware of any environmental pollution such as contamination of the air, water or soil near your home? (Select one.)

Aware of specific examples	13.7
Vaguely aware of it	22.2
Not really	40.7
Not at all	16.0
Don't know	6.0
No answer	1.2

Unit: %

Q13 Are you aware of any increased criminal activity near your home? (Select one.)

Yes	18.5
No	75.7
No answer	5.7

Unit: %

Q14 Have any incidents or accidents involving U.S. military personnel occurred near your home? (Select one.)

Yes, frequently	4.2
Rarely	17.1
Never	56.2
Don't know	21.0
No answer	1.6

Unit: %

Q15 Have you experienced long disruptions to supplies of food, daily goods, medicines and other necessities due to disasters or accidents? (Select one.)

Yes	2.3
No	95.0
No answer	2.7

Unit: %

SQ To those who answered "Yes" in Q15, how long for?

1 - 4 days	41.3
5 - 9 days	26.3
10 - 14 days	13.8
15 - 19 days	2.5
20 - 24 days	0.0
25 - 29 days	0.0
30 days or more	11.3
No answer	5.0

Unit: %

IV. Appendix: Okinawa Residents Crisis and Contingencies Awareness Survey

Q16 Have you or your family experienced infringements of data security (leaks of personal information, unauthorized access of your home PC, impersonation on the net etc.) (Select as many as applicable)

My personal data security has been infringed	5.4
My family's data security has been infringed	3.8
My data security has not been infringed, but I have felt at risk	38.7
My data security has not been infringed, and I have not felt at risk	41.9
Don't know	11.2
No response	1.4

Unit: %

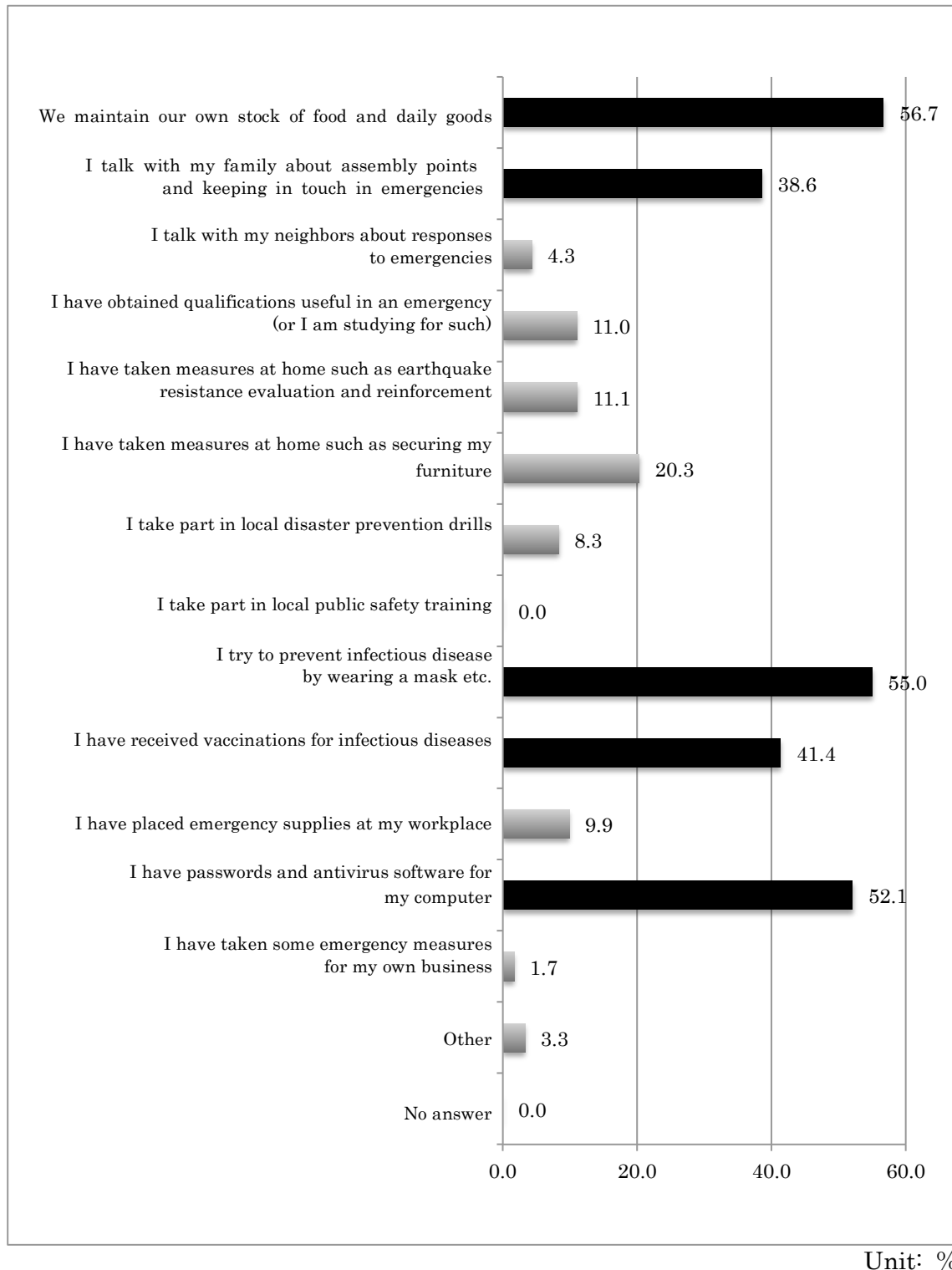
Q17 Have you made preparations for surviving disasters? (Select one. one)

Yes	20.8
No, but I intend to	55.3
No, and I don't intend to	8.8
I don't know	12.5
No response	2.7

Unit: %

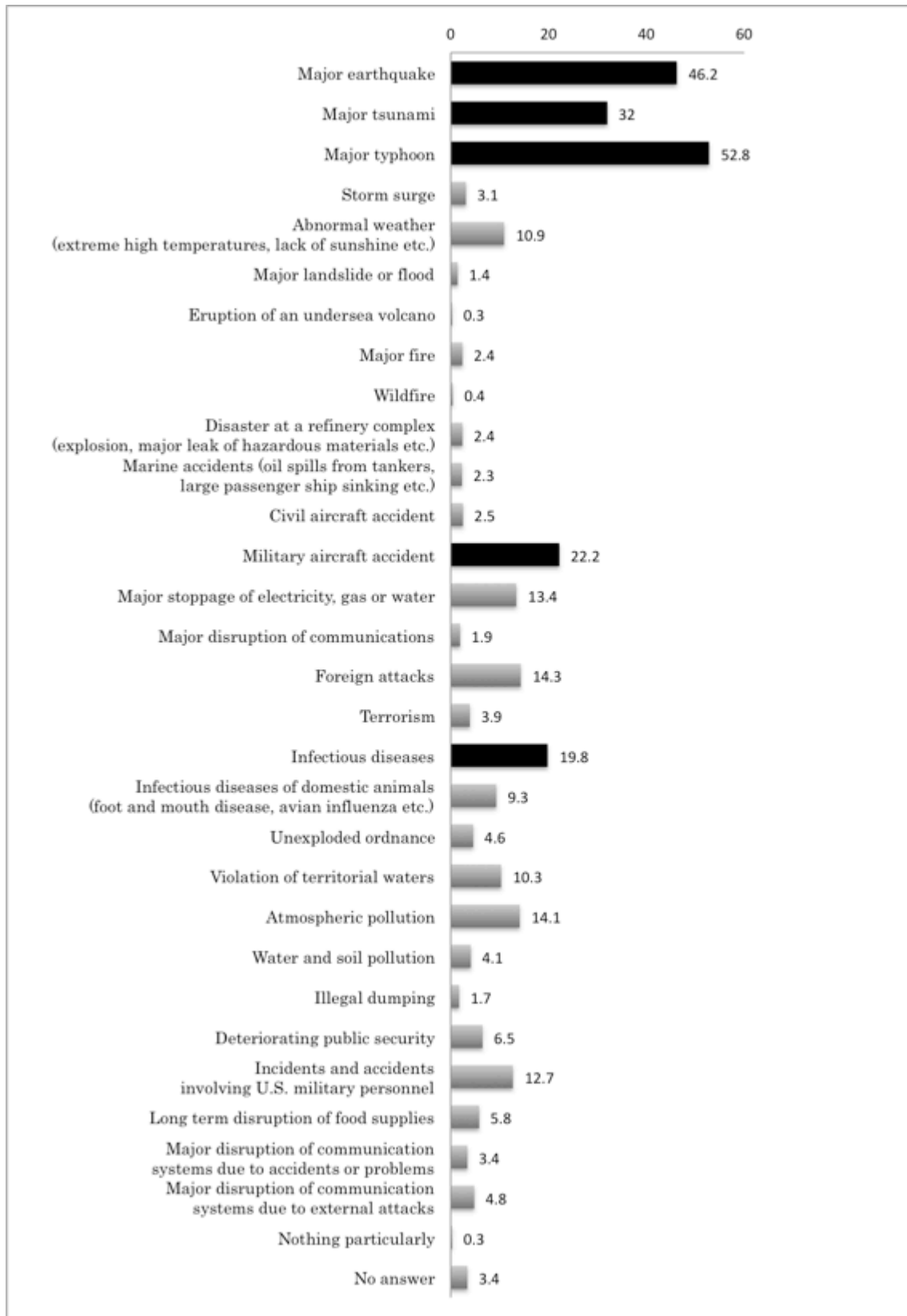
IV. Appendix: Okinawa Residents Crisis and Contingencies Awareness Survey

SQ Which of the following preparations have you personally made? Select all that apply. (Select as many as applicable.)



IV. Appendix: Okinawa Residents Crisis and Contingencies Awareness Survey

Q18-1 Circle the number for up to three of the dangers that concern you most from 1 to 29. (Select one.)



Unit: %

IV. Appendix: Okinawa Residents Crisis and Contingencies Awareness Survey

Q18-2 What do you think is the greatest danger among 1 to 29 in the table?  
(Select one)



Unit: %

IV. Appendix: Okinawa Residents Crisis and Contingencies Awareness Survey

Q19 What are the main means that you use to obtain information about these dangers?

Television	93.5
Radio	46.9
Newspapers and magazines	65.7
State and local government public relations magazines	10.1
State and local government websites	3.9
Sites other than state and local government websites (news sites, personal blogs etc.)	17.6
Word-of-mouth (family, friends, acquaintances, etc)	29.3
Other	2.7
Don't know	0.1
No answer	3.1

Unit: %

Q20 The Fire and Disaster Management Agency has the three keywords “self-help”, “mutual assistance”, and “public help” to describe responses to disaster.

Self-help means preventing disaster yourself, mutual assistance means working with neighbors, and public help means assistance from the national or local government. Are you aware of these expressions? (Select one.)

Yes, and I knew what they mean	12.4
I've heard them	17.5
No	60.8
Don't know	5.6
No answer	3.7

Unit: %



IV. Appendix: Okinawa Residents Crisis and Contingencies Awareness Survey

Q21-1 Select the number for up to three of the dangers where you think your involvement or cooperation with your neighbors is most important from 1 to 29.

Q21-2 Select the number for up to three of the dangers where you think responses by the local government (municipal or prefectural) is most important from 1 to 29.

Q21-3 Select the number for up to three of the dangers where you think responses by the local government (municipal or prefectural) is most important from 1 to 29.

Q21-1	Major earthquake	Major typhoon	Major tsunami	Long term disruption *	Deteriorating public security
	(54.1)	(49.8)	(37.7)	(20.5)	(16.6)
Q21-2	Major typhoon	Major earthquake	Major tsunami	Major stoppage of power etc.**	Infectious diseases
	(38.8)	(38.2)	(29.1)	(20.2)	(19.1)
Q21-3	Major earthquake	Foreign attacks	Major tsunami	Violation of territorial waters	Terrorism
	(37.2)	(35.0)	(22.4)	(20.9)	(20.6)

Unit: %

\* Long term disruption of food supply, etc.

\*\* Major stoppage of electricity, gas or water

Q22 Please let us know any concerns or thoughts you have about disaster prevention and crisis management, or requests for the Prefecture.

Filled in	26.7
Not filled in	73.3

Unit: %



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-Okinawa in the Asia-Pacific Region-**

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\*The contents of this report are based on the information at the time of the forums and when the survey studies were conducted.



Executive Office of Governor  
Regional Security Policy Division  
Research Section



*"Hoshi Ryukyu Zukan (Concluded the mission and got on a boat at Naha port)"*  
Okinawa Prefectural Museum & Art Museum Collection