



[753.4]



HISTORY OF HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN

1975

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CINCPAC INST. 5000.5D

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UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN

COMMAND HISTORY

1975

Prepared by the Office of the
Secretary Joint Staff

Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Japan

APO San Francisco 96328

Yokota Air Base

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PREFACE

(U) CINCPACINST 5000.5D (0425), 13 Nov 74, requires the Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan to publish an annual report which will provide a compact historical record of the operations of HQ USFJ, a CINCPAC subordinate unified command.

(U) This history reviews those significant actions and events which took place within U.S. Forces Japan during calendar year 1975. It addresses the operations, problems, accomplishments and status of the command. The areas are reviewed by subject, not necessarily in order of importance or magnitude. Planning, operations, logistics and administrative activities of the headquarters are emphasized. Particular attention is paid to coordination functions - the essential task of COMUSJAPAN.

(U) This history does not duplicate the histories of the Services in Japan; however, relations between HQ USFJ and other headquarters are covered when considered of interest.

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Chapter 1

STATUS OF THE COMMAND

SECTION I -- US FORCES JAPAN

Commander, US Forces Japan (U)

(U) The Commander, US Forces, Japan (COMUSJAPAN) plans, directs and supervises the execution of missions and responsibilities assigned to him by the Commander in Chief Pacific (CINCPAC). He establishes and implements policies to accomplish the mission of the United States Forces in Japan.

(U) As CINCPAC's resident representative, COMUSJAPAN supports the Security Treaty and administers the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between the United States and Japan. He is responsible for coordinating various matters of interest with the service commanders in Japan; these include matters affecting US-Japan relationships among and between Department of Defense agencies; Department of Defense agencies and the US Ambassador; and Department of Defense agencies and the Government of Japan.

(U) Lieutenant General Walter T. Galligan, USAF, continued to serve as Commander, USFJ throughout 1975.

Service Commanders (U)

SAF: Lt Gen Walter T. Galligan, USAF, COMUSJAPAN simultaneously served as Commander, SAF throughout 1975.

USARJ: MG Bert A. David, USA replaced LTG Welborn G. Dolvin, USA, as Acting Commander, USARJ, on 31 Jan 75.

LTG John R. Guthrie, USA, replaced Acting Commander MG Bert A. David, USA, on 1 Mar 75, as Commander, USARJ.

NAVFORJ: RADM Paul H. Speer, USN, served as Commander, US Naval Forces Japan throughout 1975.

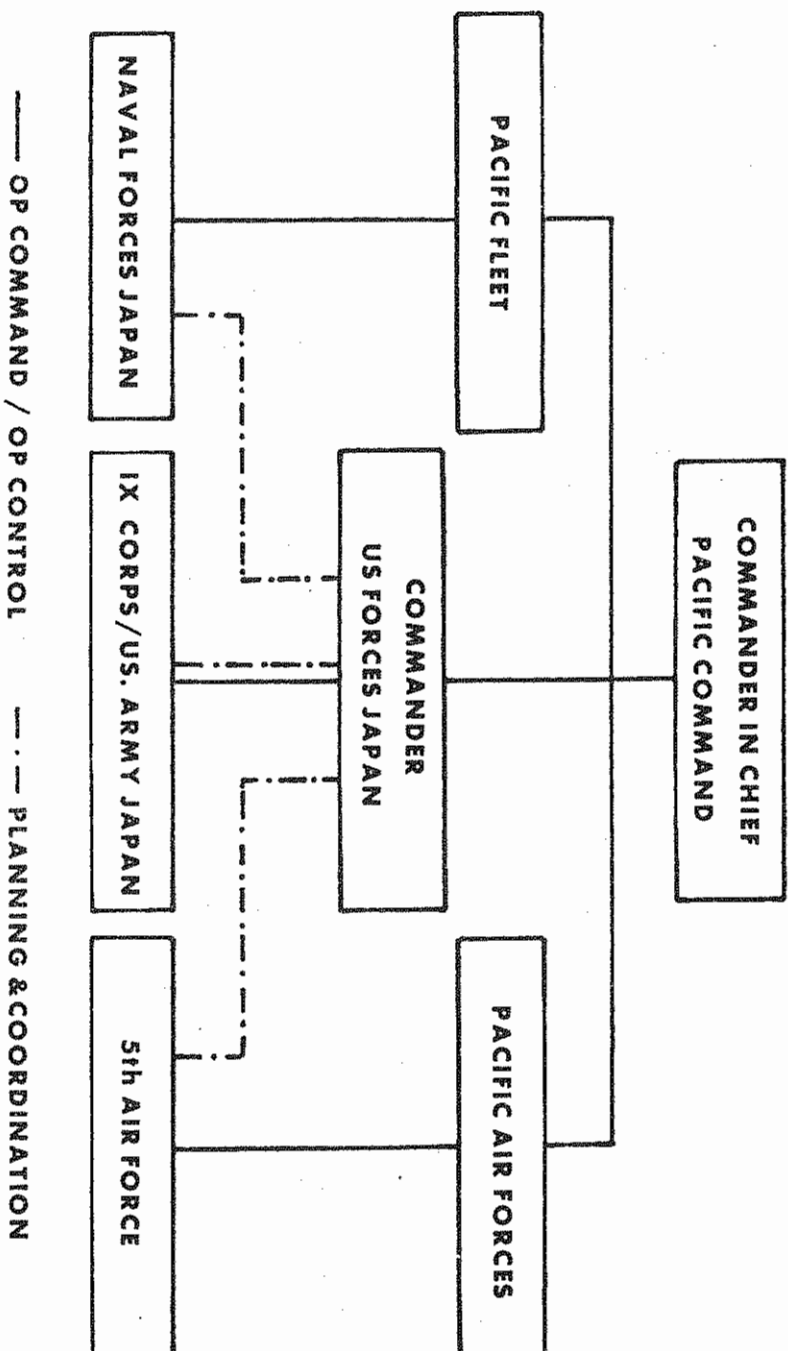
Command Relationships (U)

(U) The following chart depicts COMUSJAPAN's command relationships:

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ORGANIZATION OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND



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Personnel Strength (U)

(U) Calendar year 1975 witnessed a military personnel strength reduction of approximately six percent for USFJ. A comparison by Service follows:

	<u>31 Dec 74</u>	<u>31 Dec 75</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
Army	4832	3284	- 1548
Navy	2090	2398	+ 308
Marine Corps	18777	19758	+ 981
Air Force	9232	8540	- 692
Sub Total	34931	33980	- 951
<u>Mainland</u>			
Army	1658	1384	- 274
Navy	4157	4183	+ 26
Marine Corps	6563	4709	- 1854
Air Force	6249	6041	- 208
Sub Total	18627	16317	- 2310
TOTAL	53558	50297	- 3261

(U) DOD civilian personnel, dependents and local national employee strength figures for 31 Dec 75 are depicted below. A reduction in civilian and LN employees during the year was offset by an increase in dependent population; the combined non-military personnel strength figures reflect virtually no change from the 1974 level.

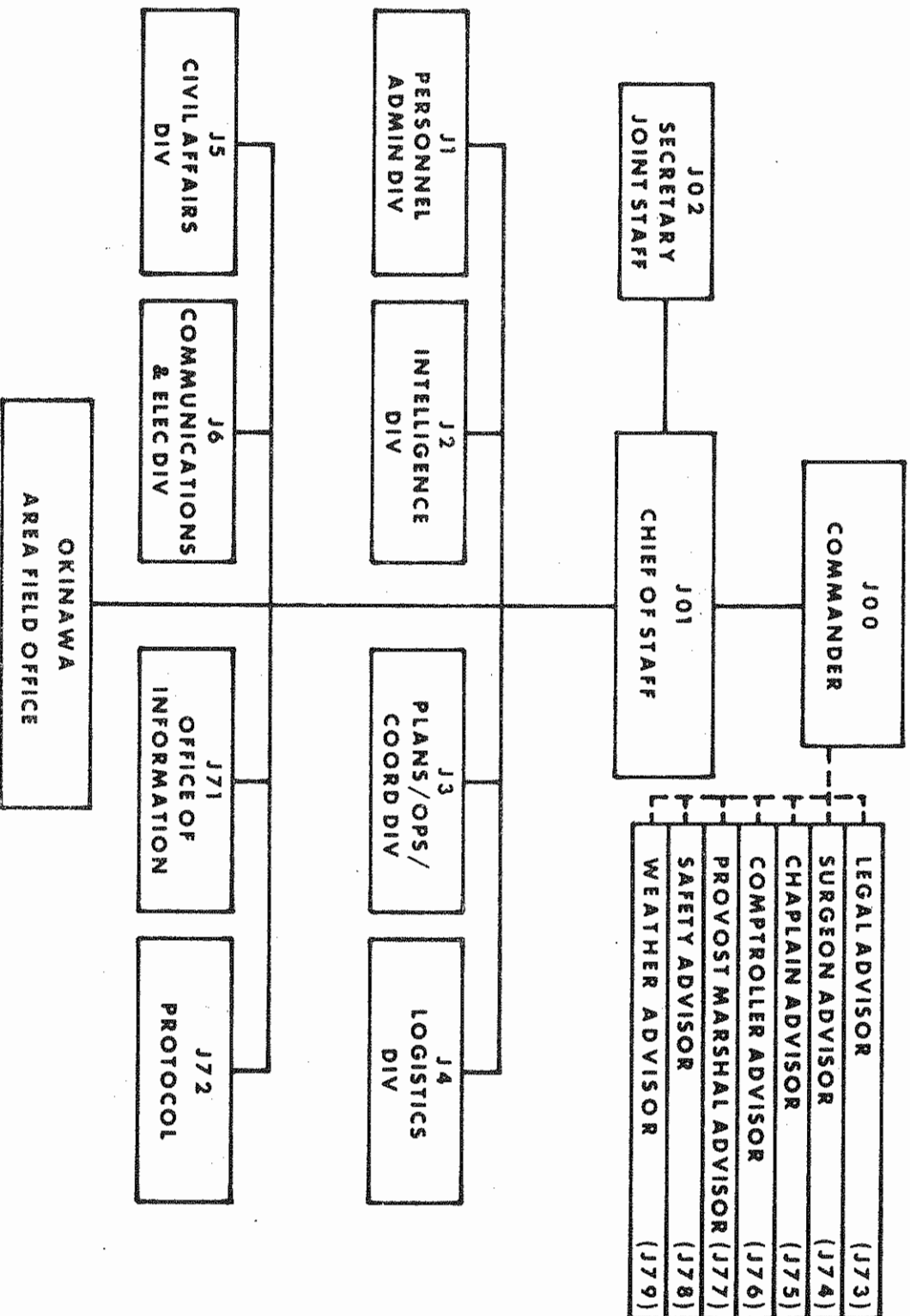
	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Dependents</u>	<u>LN</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
Army	943	5704	6361
Navy	109	1445	1853
Marine Corps	-	1390	-
Air Force	830	13226	2891
Sub Total	1882	21765	11105
<u>Mainland</u>			
Army	554	3127	3716
Navy	366	8848	7998
Marine Corps	-	816	-
Air Force	1015	9906	4060
Sub Total	1935	22697	15774
TOTAL	3817	44462	26879

Headquarters, USFJ (U)

(U) The mission and functions of HQ USFJ remained unchanged during calendar year 1975. HQ USFJ organizational chart follows:

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HQ USFJ ORGANIZATION CHART



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(U) An additional special staff advisor position - Weather Advisor, J79 - was established by a 30 Sep 75 change to USFJPL 30-25. The Commander, 20th Weather Squadron, when required, will provide and arrange for staff and operational support to COMUSJAPAN on weather matters.

Headquarters Strength

31 December 1975

		<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
ARMY	Officer	15	15
	Enlisted	04	05
Sub Total		<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>
NAVY	Officer	07	06
	Enlisted	04	04
Sub Total		<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
AIR FORCE	Officer	12	12
	Enlisted	07	07
Sub Total		<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>
MARINES	Officer	05	05
	Enlisted	01	01
Sub Total		<u>06</u>	<u>06</u>
CIVILIANS	(US)	26	23
	(MLC)	08	03
TOTAL		<u>89</u>	<u>86</u>

(U) HQ USFJ staff experienced considerable personnel turbulence during the summer months of 1975. Eighteen military - one-third of the total authorized - rotated in the June-September timeframe. Included were the Chief of Staff and four of the Assistant Chiefs of Staff. In most cases, however, service components took timely replacement action and the transitional impact was minimized.

Key Personnel Changes (HQ USFJ) (U)

Chief of Staff, J01

Major General Otis C. Lynn, USA, replaced Major General Lawrence F. Snowden, USMC, on 9 Jul 75.

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Assistant Chief of Staff, J1

Captain Keith C. Spayde, Jr., USN, replaced Captain Harry L. Benson, USN, on 5 Sep 75.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J2

Colonel Reginald W. Hall, USA, replaced Colonel Howard R. Ross, USA, on 19 Aug 75.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J3

Colonel Samuel K. Dizer, USAF, replaced Colonel James P. Davis, USAF, on 2 Jun 75.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J5

Colonel Glenn M. Reisling, Jr., USA, replaced Colonel Pierce E. Mounts, USA, on 11 Jan 75.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J6

Colonel Paul J. Johnston, USAF, replaced Colonel Joseph A. Novak, USAF, on 13 Jun 75.

Surgeon Advisor, J74 (From HQ NAVFORJAPAN)

Captain George E. Gorsuch, USN, replaced Captain Dermont A. Murray, USN, on 1 Aug 75.

Chaplain Advisor, J75 (From HQ NAVFORJAPAN)

Colonel Lester E. Burnette, USA, departed on 15 Jun 75.
Captain Milton U. Ray, USN, reported on 23 Jun 75.

Safety Advisor, J73 (From HQ 5AF)

Colonel Bernard C. Reck, USAF, replaced Colonel John R. Alberts, USAF, on 30 Jun 75.

Okinawa Area Field Office (OAF0)

Lieutenant Colonel Robert G. Whaley, USMC, replaced Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Simpson, USMC, on 23 Sep 75.

ADDED 30 Sep 75:

Weather Advisor, J79 (From 20th Weather Squadron)

Colonel Salvatore R. Lemole, USAF (20th Weather Squadron)

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SECTION II -- PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES AND ADMINISTRATION

HQ USFJ Joint Manpower Program (U)

(U) Submission of the Joint Manpower Program for FY 77 for HQ USFJ was accomplished in October 1975. This document was prepared in accordance with JCS MOP 173 of 4 Sep 75 and was composed of three parts. Part I, Organization, included the mission, organizational structure, and functions. Part II was the Joint Table of Distribution which provided manpower requirements by category, service, and grade for the authorization year (FY 77) and four planning years. Part III was the Joint Mobilization Augmentation package for this headquarters in the event of a build-up.

(U) HQ USFJ requirements for three additional personnel spaces were requested. Two are for a GS civilian Personnel Management Specialist and a GS civilian Secretary/Stenographer, both in the Labor Branch of the Assistant Chief of Staff, J5 (Civil Affairs). These individuals will be needed to accomplish workload generated when the Master Labor Contract/Mariners Contract is converted to a Master Labor Agreement/Mariners Agreement for the Japanese employees of US Forces. The third position calls for a USAF Captain at the Okinawa Area Field Office. CINCPAC supported the need for the three spaces and provided the necessary manpower space compensation.¹ Total spaces requested for HQ USFJ for FY 77 was 92.

HQ USFJ Operations and Maintenance, Navy (O&M,N) Budget (U)

(U) The fiscal year 75 budget of \$924,000 was found to be sufficient to meet HQ USFJ needs. For FY 76, however, a budget request of \$1,078,100 was forwarded to CINCPAC in April 1975.² The increase was primarily attributed to US civilian and local national pay raises. Ninety-four percent of the budget was fixed costs tied to wage scales and support agreements. Although projected travel and custodial expenses have increased, savings were predicted in the areas of IBM equipment rental, communications, supplies, and newspaper purchases.³

(U) TDY travel restraints in early CY 75 resulted in a revised ceiling of \$42,000 for USFJ for FY 75. This figure was imposed by CINCPAC in January 1975 based on CNO limitations.⁴ COMUSJAPAN had originally budgeted for TDY travel

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in the amount of \$70,000 and had expended over \$35,000 by that time. Partial relief was obtained in March, however, when CINCPAC raised the ceiling to \$46,000.⁵ (See Chapter 3, Section I for related detail.)

Cost of Living Allowance/Housing Allowance (COLA/HOLA) (U)

(U) Annual surveys for both allowances were accomplished during August by project officers at each military installation in Japan (including Okinawa). COMUSJ/J1 chaired a meeting on 15 July preparatory to the survey. Requirements were established and project officers thoroughly briefed.⁶ Survey data and documents were transmitted to the Per Diem Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee in September. Results received in December⁷ provided minor adjustments in housing allowances; no change was made in COLA. Two areas, Okinawa Prefecture and Misawa, failed to obtain cost of living allowances.

Overseas Combined Federal Campaign (OCFC) (U)

(U) The six week OCFC held during Sep-Oct 75 was preceded by a kickoff meeting of service command and local base project officers on 12 Aug. USEJ's goal was to insure each possible contributor be provided the opportunity to make a donation. The initial unaudited tabulation report reflected 40,737 personnel contributing \$584,369.82 to the OCFC. This represented an eight percent gain in total donations over the previous year.⁸ Final audited records and results are anticipated in early 1976.

United Credit Union (UCU) (U)

(U) United Credit Union was established on 13 Jan 59 and approved for organization on 2 Oct 68 by CINCPAC as a DOD non-regulated credit union. By 1975 UCU was the sole DOD credit union in that category. At year end UCU had six branches with over 23,000 members throughout Japan. Assets amounted to over 26 million dollars and dividends of seven percent were paid on 30 Jun and 31 Dec 75.

(U) One shortcoming of UCU was the lack of share insurance for individual depositors. Application for this insurance

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was made to the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) in May. As a result, in August a team of seven NCUA examiners reviewed the records, accounting books and management procedures of UCU. A determination of non-acceptability was received in a 17 Oct 75 letter from the Administrator, NCUA.¹⁰

(U) The President of UCU Board of Directors forwarded a reclama letter to NCUA commenting on the findings of the examination, noting corrective action taken relative to certain deficiencies and requesting reconsideration. Copies of this 28 Nov 75 letter were also forwarded to ASD (M&RA), CINCPAC and HQ USFJ. ASD had previously stated an intention to require UCU to merge with a DOD Federal Credit Union should UCU fail to obtain share insurance. At the end of the year UCU was still awaiting NCUA's final reply.¹¹

Finance Subcommittee (U)

(U) The twin issues of Government of Japan (GOJ) taxation of on-base, privately financed houses and a proposed increase in the road use charge for USFJ personnel's privately-owned vehicles (POV) were resolved at the Finance Subcommittee level on 27 Jan 75. The GOJ desired to increase road use charge for POVs by assessing the proportion of the new Tonnage Tax which is applied to use of roads (25%), whereas the US side desired to obtain GOJ agreement that the privately financed houses on certain US facilities and installations were not subject to GOJ taxation. The two issues were joined together for quid pro quo considerations.¹² Subsequent to subcommittee resolution the matter was brought to the Joint Committee for final government approval and signature. This was accomplished at the 311th meeting of the Joint Committee on 13 Mar 75. The effect was that the road tax for private vehicles of SOFA personnel was increased in certain categories while privately financed on-base family unit houses were determined not to be subject to Japanese property tax.

Drug/Alcohol Abuse and Race Relations (U)

(U) As reported in our 1974 history,¹³ programs relating to social actions/human goals are service-channel programs, independent of the joint-command chain. In an effort to assist in the exchange of information among the services, a Joint Human Relations Advisory Council had been established

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by USFJPL 30-12. During 1975, however, interface among the services clearly revealed that each service has different problems and different programs to solve its problems. As a result, COMUSJAPAN initiated action to review the need for joint program interface and reevaluate HQ USFJ involvement. Recision of the policy letter establishing the joint council is anticipated for early 1976. ¹⁴

Off-Base Offenses, Okinawa (U)

(U) As a continuing program, USFJ monitors the incidence of crime on Okinawa, compiles statistics, analyzes the data to establish trends, informs the service commanders, the Embassy and CINCPAC of the trends and analyzes, and initiates correspondence as required to recommend corrective measures or action.

(U) Statistics are compiled and analyzed as follows:

a. Okinawa Area Agreed View 40 notifications (incidents on which the Japanese Government decides to take jurisdiction) received from or provided to the GOJ are compiled and charted quarterly.

b. Total incidents derived from the Japanese police blotters on Okinawa are compiled on a monthly basis. These reports are analyzed by 475th Air Base Wing who publish semi-annual studies.

Both are provided to the service commanders for use in combatting off-base offenses by US personnel.

(U) Since reversion of Okinawa in May 72, the trend of the total number of offenses has been downward. Initial estimates of Jul-Dec 75 statistics is that the downward trend is continuing, although the slope of the curve has begun to level off. ¹⁵ (See Chapter 7, Section IV for additional information.)

Scout Programs (U)

(U) Historically, scouting programs in the Far East have been administered and controlled by the Commander, US Forces, Japan. This mode of operation is in accordance with published CINCPAC instructions. COMUSJ/J1, is the HQ USFJ office of primary responsibility in the execution of this task. ¹⁶

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a. Boy Scouts. Two meetings of the Executive Board, Far East Council, BSA were held in 1975. One in Manila, Republic of the Philippines on 23 February and the other in Seoul, Korea on 19-20 September. Both meetings were highly successful due in large measure to the dedicated military and civilian personnel of all ranks who took time from their busy schedules to attend. The main problems considered were funding and a decreasing military population in the Far East.

(U) Funding for the scout organizations has been provided through service command nonappropriated funds (NAF). Spiraling travel and labor costs, a fund ceiling of \$15.00 per DOD scout from NAF, and reduced military strengths created budget programs in excess of NAF monies. Consequently the Far East Council established a budget of approximately \$121,000 for FY 76 resulting in a reduction of one Boy Scout professional from the five previously assigned. Although supplementary income is being provided via a sustained membership enrollment fund raising campaign and the Overseas Combined Federal Campaign, the continued support of the services through their nonappropriated funds will be required to retain a viable program.

(U) At the year end, the Far East Council, BSA was on a firm financial basis and had an enrollment of 5150 Boy Scouts and 2300 adult leaders. 17

b. Girl Scouts. An annual meeting of USA Girl Scouts-Far East representatives was held in Tokyo, Japan on 4 Apr 75 to decide the future of the organization. Command and volunteer scout representatives of the five districts (Japan, Okinawa, Taiwan, Korea and The Philippines) decided to disband the unit. The three professional scouts' services were terminated as of 31 Oct 75 with each district receiving direct service from the National Girl Scout headquarters in New York subsequent to that date. The prime causative factor of disbanding was fund shortage as nonappropriated funds were insufficient to cover budget needs. Although the Girl Scouts became a member of the Overseas Combined Federal Campaign in 1975, funds would not be available until 1976. A second meeting of district representatives was held in Tokyo on 12 Sep 75 for the purpose of forming a Coordinating Group to hire part-time professional staff personnel and expend funds received through the OCFC. Draft agreements were considered; however, when the Okinawa and Korea districts did not ratify the Coordinating Group concept, Girl Scouts of the USA refused to recognize The Philippines, Taiwan, and Japan districts as

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a group. At year end, each district was operating autonomously. COMUSJAPAN became the primary military liaison office for the Japan District and assisted the volunteer scouts on an as required basis. The district had a 31 Dec 75 enrollment of 1094 Girl Scouts.¹⁸

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FOOTNOTES

1. CINCPAC 152345Z Dec 75.
2. COMUSJ 280608Z Apr 75, para 10; Hq USFJ ltr of 23 Apr 75, Subj: Budget Submission.
3. COMUSJ 280608Z Apr 75, para 10; J1 HistSum CY 75.
4. CINCPAC 241804Z Jan 75.
5. CINCPAC 130431Z Mar 75.
6. COMUSJ 300544Z Jun 75; COMUSJ 010730Z Aug 75, para 6.
7. PDT & TAC 151445Z Dec 75.
8. COMUSJ 200745Z Aug 75, para 8; COMUSJ 280740Z Nov 75.
9. J1 Point Paper, 24 Nov 75, Subj: United Credit Union Share Insurance; J1 HistSum CY 75; UCU Commanders Annual Report Credit Union Activities of 31 Dec 75.
10. J1 Point Paper, 24 Nov 75, Subj: United Credit Union Share Insurance; J1 HistSum CY 75; COMUSJ 010750Z Aug 75; COMUSJ 290341Z May 75; COMUSJ 080400Z Sep 75.
11. Ibid.; UCU ltr of 28 Nov 75.
12. COMUSJ 270715Z Jan 75, para 6; COMUSJ 100820Z Feb 75, para 1.
13. Hq USFJ History 1974, p. 7.
14. J1 HistSum CY 75; J1 Report, 24 Dec 75, Subj: Taking Stock 1975.
15. J1 Point Paper, 3 Feb 76, Subj: Crime on Okinawa; J1 HistSum CY 75.
16. Hq USFJ History 1974, p. 3; CINCPACINST 5760.1 and 5760.2.
17. COMUSJ 010910Z Mar 75, para 5; J1 Point Paper, 24 Nov 75, Subj: Boy Scouting Activities in Far East; J1 HistSum CY 75.
18. COMUSJ 150440Z Apr 75, para 9; COMUSJ 240539Z Sep 75, para 5; 24 Nov 75 ltr from Girl Scouts of the USA to COMUSJAPAN; J1 HistSum CY 75.

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Chapter 2

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SECTION I -- UNILATERAL TOPICS

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Coordinating Disclosure of Classified Military Information (U)

(U) In anticipation of CINCPAC's subordinate unified commanders being charged with the responsibility for coordinating release of classified military information, COMUSJAPAN undertook an examination of the associated problems. ⁵

(U) It was quickly recognized that complete and uniform reporting of all disclosures of classified military information would be necessary to meaningful in-country coordination. Under existing directives, however, COMUSJAPAN cannot require service headquarters, the State Department and other government agencies to report disclosure action. Only release authorities are required to provide or request reports for incorporation in the Foreign Disclosure Automated Data System (FORDAD). With each of the Departments interpreting the directive differently, and with each having individual disclosure and release authority, the problems appear formidable. In addition, the workload involved may well amount to one or two man-years, requiring personnel unavailable to USFJ. ⁶

(U) Study of the problems involved has surfaced a key issue for 1976: submission of a recommendation for a change to the FORDAD format and recording procedures. The purpose is to insure uniform reporting and comprehensive accountability of all disclosures of classified information to the GOJ through the use of a revised method of reporting and filing. ⁷

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SECTION II -- COMBINED US/GOJ AFFAIRS

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J2 JSO Visit to PACOM Area (U)

(U) During the period 1-6 Dec 75, RADM Fumiro Shimizu, J2, JSO, and Colonel Reginald W. Hall, J2, USFJ visited Headquarters, Pacific Command at the invitation of the Commander in Chief, Pacific. Briefings were presented by staff personnel from J2, PACOM; N2, CINCPACFLT; Commander, Intelligence Center, Pacific; DCSI, PACAF and Commander, 500th Military Intelligence Group. The frank, in-depth discussions on analytical methodology which took place at the intelligence centers (IPAC and CINCPACFLT) were particularly rewarding and should facilitate the exchange and understanding of ideas and information between JSO and USFJ. 10

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FOOTNOTES

5. CINCPAC 072312Z Jan 75.
6. COMUSJ 270715Z Jan 75.
7. Attachment 2, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76
10. COMUSJ 160620Z Dec 75.

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Chapter 3

PLANS AND OPERATIONS

SECTION I -- PLANS, PROCEDURES AND STUDIES

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Joint Use Agreements (U)

(U) Historically, US Forces have provided use of facilities and training areas to the JSDF through local joint use agreements; however, there is no provision under the SOFA for such agreements. Consequently, COMUSJAPAN staff elements are developing a memorandum for coordination and approval of the Services prior to submission to the Joint Committee during 1976. The memorandum will officially provide both for JSDF use of US Forces training areas and US Forces use of JSDF training areas. 36

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SECTION II -- OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

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Radar Navigation Scoring (RNS) (U)

(U) At the end of Dec 74, COMFAIRWESTPAC requested assistance in establishing contact with the Japan Air Self Defense Force (JASDF) for use of their NIKE radar sites for Radar Bomb Scoring/Radar Navigation Scoring exercises.⁴⁶ COMUSJ/J3 arranged for a presentation in early January to the Joint Staff Office and Air Staff Office (JSDF) in which mutual benefits were described.⁴⁷ Subsequent meetings were conducted by a working group of US and ASDF personnel and the details for the combined training exercise were agreed upon in April.⁴⁸

(U) The first exercise was successfully completed on 17-18 June by USN/USMC A-6 aircraft working with NIKE air defense batteries from the JASDF Central Air Defense Command located at Iruma AB. Although the initial thrust was to train crews in radar bombing, mutual benefit from the electronic warfare (EW) effort proved to be a real, tangible value.⁴⁹ Routine, follow-on exercises will be coordinated through 5AF in its capacity as the air defense exercise coordinator under the Northeast Asian Coordinating Committee (NEACC) Agreement.⁵⁰

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Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense (NBCD) Training (U)

(U) During the month of January a great deal of press interest was generated regarding nuclear, biological and chemical training conducted by US Forces, Japan. In general, GOJ officials supported the USFJ position that NBC defense training is essential to our force readiness posture. However, to provide these officials with background with which to answer questions posed by opposition members in the Diet, the American Embassy requested a brief be presented to selected members of MOFA. COMUSJ/J3 prepared and presented a briefing which stressed our services' universal requirement for NBCD training and disaster preparedness. A short film on individual protective measures in an NBC environment taken by members of an infantry squad was also shown. The brief was well received. 54

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Use of Civilian Airports for Training Purposes (U)

(U) USMC pilots from Iwakuni MCAS were routinely using Matsuyama Civilian Airport for Instrument Landing System (ILS) practice approaches after coordination with local Japan Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB) tower personnel. (It is the only nearby airport with ILS capability.) Approval for such touch-and-go landings at Matsuyama was in violation of noise abatement restrictions, as published in Japan Aeronautical Information Publication, which requires full stop landing and take off in the opposite direction to avoid overflight of populated areas except when a tail wind, or cross wind, is a factor. Local USF commanders had been under the impression that approval under local air traffic control procedures was adequate to cover these activities and were complying with local agreements. On 14 Oct 75, HQ USFJ was advised by the GOJ of strong local complaints of noise pollution attributed to unusually heavy and unauthorized flight activity by US Forces. Iwakuni had, in fact, significantly increased the use of Matsuyama from two to five approaches and landings per month to 35 in August and 53 in September apparently as the result of receiving a T-39 aircraft and training requirements for newly assigned pilots in both the C-117 and T-39. The desire to upgrade a significant number of pilots as quickly as possible accounted for the increase in air traffic operations which constituted the complaint. Through the American Embassy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wanted an admission that the Marine use of Matsuyama was improper and

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requested a statement of assurance that such touch-and-go pilot training operations would not be conducted at Japanese civil airports in the future. Initial response by HQ USFJ was to advise that the matter should be presented through Joint Committee channels rather than the Embassy. Under the pressure of anticipated Diet questioning, this was not acceptable to the GOJ and MOFA continued to press the Embassy for the statement. On 23 Oct 75 an informal position statement was given to the Embassy which agreed, in effect, that the wording in Article V of the SOFA would not contemplate "Access" to civilian airfields on a routine basis for such pilot training. The following day a message ⁵⁷ was transmitted to the services suspending all training flights at Japanese civil airfields. On 19 Dec 75 a COMUSJAPAN message ⁵⁸ emphasized that the restrictions did not apply to Self Defense Force and Joint JCAB/JSDF airfields.

(U) The use of Japanese civilian airports for official purposes, i.e., delivery or pick-up of passengers or cargo, is clearly within the authority of Article V and has not been challenged. Also, a reasonable number of flights necessary to maintain pilot familiarization with Japanese civil airports and flights to maintain pilot proficiency is authorized. To clarify this matter a memorandum ⁵⁹ was submitted to the Joint Committee on 20 Nov 75. The memo asked the Joint Committee to direct the Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee to develop procedures designed to coordinate necessary USF operations with local authorities at selected civilian airfields. In effect, the memo opened the door for resumption of some familiarization and pilot proficiency flights at Japanese civilian airfields. No response to the memo had been received by the close of the year.

Missile Firings - Area R-116 and Vicinity (U) ⁶⁰

(U) The GOJ informally protested US Force's mid-September use of area R-116 for missile firings without adequate notification. Secondly, they protested US use of an area outside R-116 for such training. Informal US investigation revealed the use of the area outside R-116 was made in accordance with international procedures regarding activity on the high seas and was the direct result of the unwillingness of the GOJ to expand R-116 to a size adequate for modern weapon system training.

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Air Traffic Control (ATC) Coordinating Functions (U)

(U) As in previous years, many ATC accomplishments by COMUSJ/J3 during 1975 were neither planned nor programmed, but were reactive in nature to service ATC requirements. For example, a report of excessive ATC delays in flight during C-141 departures from Yokota AB to CONUS led to negotiations with GOJ which resulted in the establishment of new routes and set of procedures estimated to save the USG \$100,000 annually in fuel costs. In another example, a near-miss report from the JCAB against USN F-4 aircraft recovering from the USS Midway to NAF Atsugi was used as the catalyst to obtain coordinated preferred routes and altitudes for future operations. (See the following topic paragraph for greater detail). Similar but somewhat less significant problems occur on a continuing basis. The excellent contact and rapport established between COMUSJ/J3 (ATC Branch) and the JCAB permits most of these issues to be handled quickly, without escalation to the status of a "serious problem." 63

R-116 - Atsugi Air Corridor (U)

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Commercial Flights at Misawa AB (U)

(U) After attaining a coordinated USG/GOJ position, a public announcement was made in Dec 74 concerning the agreement to permit Toa Domestic Airlines (TDA) limited use of Misawa AB. 66 Liability and cost-sharing formula negotiations between GOJ and NAVFORJAPAN prevented immediate inauguration of this domestic service; a successful conclusion was reached in April 1975. 67 Since May, TDA has operated approximately three flights per day into Misawa without incident.

(U) In response to a USN concern over possible schedule conflicts with tactical aircraft practicing landings, TDA indicated willingness to accept air or ground delays as necessary to prevent conflict with military operations. As long as the stringent limitations designed to protect USG interest and freedom of action remain in effect, HQ USFJ maintains the position that such joint use is not detrimental to present and future military operations. 68

Matsuyama Approach Control (U)

(U) The Japan Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB) unofficially contacted HQ USFJ advising of GOJ plans to establish a radar approach control facility (RAPCON) at Matsuyama Airport and requested US Forces cooperation. Approach control service at Matsuyama has been provided by Iwakuni Approach Control. In order to establish an independent approach facility at Matsuyama, air space assigned to Iwakuni will be required. Loss of this air space, however, will compromise Iwakuni operations. A solution completely satisfactory to both sides will be difficult to attain. A conference held at Iwakuni on 27 Aug 75 and attended by JCAB representatives from Tokyo resulted in a better understanding of the problems involved by all concerned. A second meeting to be called at a later date was proposed by JCAB but by the close of 1975 had not yet materialized. 69

Aircraft Noise Abatement (U)

(U) Two formal meetings of the Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee (ANAS) were held in CY 1975. Although no positions were developed sufficiently to submit to the Joint Committee, renewed pressure by the GOJ to build expensive and counter-productive noise suppressors for the KC-135 aircraft at

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(U) In an effort to develop safe and efficient IFR routes between Location R-116 (primarily for the MIDWAY) and Atsugi, COMUSJ/J3 had periodically requested an air corridor from the JCAB. Although a subject long under discussion, no positive action had been taken by JCAB.

(U) In August 1975, an error in US planning resulted in approximately 15 F-4 aircraft holding in air space occupied by Japan's busiest airway. One "near-miss" was formally reported by the pilot of a Japanese civilian aircraft. The incident was observed on radar by JCAB controllers at the Tokyo Area Control Center (ACC). Consequently, the problem of positively separating USN aircraft traveling between NAF Atsugi and the carrier MIDWAY became a vital concern to the GOJ.

(U) Joint conferences were immediately held and although the GOJ maintained the position that they could not, for political as well as ATC reasons, provide the requested exclusive corridor, they did develop a plan which established two preferred routes and recommended altitudes for US Forces aircraft. The US agreed to establish a communication link between the Tokyo ACC and the USS MIDWAY during such operations. Upon the MIDWAY's return to Yokosuka in December, these new procedures were successfully tested for the first time; future problems are not anticipated. 64

R-109 - Iwakuni Air Corridor (U)

(U) Following resolution of the R-116/Atsugi ATC issue, MCAS Iwakuni personnel requested assistance from COMUSJAPAN in seeking a solution to a similar problem. Aircraft operating between R-109 and MCAS Iwakuni cannot proceed under an IFR flight plan because of a lack of navigational/communication facilities in the R-109 area. These flights must cross major airways; consequently a potential safety hazard exists.

(U) In discussions with JCAB, COMUSJ/J3 focused attention on this problem with the objective of attaining an IFR corridor for a route between MCAS Iwakuni and the R-109 area. JCAB revealed that actions were being taken by the GOJ which would permit development of procedures for a corridor after 30 Jun 76. Their positive attitude toward such a plan was noted and it is anticipated the issue will be satisfactorily resolved in 1976. 65

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Kadena AB appear effectively countered. ⁷⁰ With recent emphasis placed on noise pollution by local citizenry, ⁷¹ it is expected the ANAS will become increasingly significant to US Forces air operations in Japan during CY 1976. On the informal level, personal contact between the US and GOJ Chairmen of the ANAS resulted in resolving several issues before they became significant. For example, a complaint from residents of islands north of Okinawa regarding sonic booms was investigated and corrective action taken. It was found an SR-71 training route passed too close to the islands; the route was relocated and the complaints ceased. Such informal contacts will be encouraged in CY 1976 in the hope of reducing the number and degree of complaints which might be used as major issues against US Forces operations. ⁷²

USFJ Command Briefing (U)

(U) The USFJ command briefing was presented 66 times during CY 1975 to US and GOJ distinguished visitors. This number represents a considerable increase over previous years. In the interest of providing official visitors with the most useful, timely and accurate information concerning US Forces Japan, the command briefing was updated on a continuous basis. In addition to the presentation in English, Japanese visitors were afforded a simultaneous Japanese translation. This service proved itself very popular among our host-nation military guests, and in this respect contributed to an excellent working relationship between our militaries. ⁷³

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FOOTNOTES

1. AmEmb Tokyo 050520Z Sep 75; J3 Point Paper, 24 Nov 75, Subj: New US-Japan Defense Consultative Forum.
2. COMUSJ 230737Z Dec 75; J3 Point Paper, 24 Nov 75, Subj: New US-Japan Defense Consultative Forum; J3 Point Paper, 16 Dec 75, Subj: Status of Defense Consultative Forum; J3 HistSum CY 1975.
3. Attachment 3, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.
4. COMUSJ 032356Z Feb 75.
5. CINCPAC ltr 534 Ser 5283, 23 Apr 75; CINCPAC 030254Z May 75.
6. COMUSJ ltr, 28 May 75.
7. NAVFORJ 090505Z Jun 75; USARJ 090905Z Jun 75; 5AF/XP 100150Z Jun 75.
8. COMUSJ 120725Z Jun 75.
9. Hq USFJ History 1974, pp. 12-13; J3 Point Paper, 28 May 75, Subj: Bilateral Planning.
10. J3 HistSum 1975.
11. Attachment 3, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.
12. Hq USFJ History 1974, p. 14.
13. COMUSKOREA 131446Z Jan 75; COMUSKOREA 150105Z Jan 75; CINCPAC ltr 51/Ser S111, 12 Feb 75.
14. Hq USFJ History 1974; USFJ/J3 ltr, 19 Dec 75, Subj: Taking Stock.
15. CNO 171906Z Dec 74; CINCPAC 140123Z Jan 75; CINCPAC 160053Z Jan 75.
16. CINCPAC 130431Z Mar 75.
17. J3 HistSum 1975; USFJ/J3 ltr, 19 Dec 75, Subj: Taking Stock.

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18. COMUSJ 052250Z Jun 75 (S).
19. Attachment 3, C/S ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76; J3 HistSum 1975.
20. There is no relationship between KEEN WAVE and the OASD Studies also reported in this Chapter.
21. COMUSJ 310107Z Oct 75.
22. COMUSJ 180325Z Nov 75.
23. J3 HistSum, 4th Qtr 1975; J3 Point Paper, 16 Dec 75, Subj: Sea Lane Defense Computer Analysis Study (U); Attachment 3, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.
24. J3 HistSum, 4th Qtr 1975.
25. CHMDAO ltr, CMC 005, 24 Mar 75 (S): USFJ/J3 ltr, 30 Mar 75 (S).
26. OASD/DA&E ltr to COMUSJAPAN, 11 Jun 75 (S).
27. COMUSJ 070705Z Jul 75; COMUSJAPAN ltr, 26 Sep 75 (S).
28. SECDEF 012215Z Oct 75.
29. CINCPAC 030224Z Oct 75.
30. COMUSJ 150245Z Nov 75.
31. COMUSJ 250830Z Nov 75.
32. COMUSJ 160620Z Dec 75; Attachment 3, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.
33. Ibid.
34. Hq USFJ History 1974, p. 15.
35. J3 HistSum 1975; Attachment 3, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76; J3 Point Paper, 15 Mar 76, Subj: Ie Shima Air-Ground Training Range.
36. J3 HistSum, 1st Qtr 1975.
37. Hq USFJ History 1974, p. 14.
38. J3 HistSum, 2d Qtr 1975; COMUSJ 130030Z May 75.

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39. J3 HistSum 1975; J3 Report, 19 Dec 75, Subj: Taking Stock; USFJ 06025 Feb 75; JCSM-180-74, 20 May 74.
40. J3 Staff Summary, 23 Mar 75.
41. JCSM-180-74, 20 May 74; JCSM-120-75, 4 Feb 75.
42. COMUSJ 250830Z Nov 75; Para 2d, J3 Report, 19 Dec 75, Subj: Taking Stock.
43. COMUSJ ltr, 20 Aug 75; JCS 092019Z Apr 75; COMUSJ 291020Z Jul 75.
44. COMUSJ 240539Z Sep 75.
45. COMUSJ 250630Z Sep 75.
46. COMFAIRWESTPAC 190253Z Dec 74.
47. COMUSJ 030625Z Jan 75.
48. COMUSJ 040707Z Feb 75; COMUSJ 180537Z Feb 75; CNPJ ltr Ser 3521 N31 (76), 18 Apr 75, Subj: Radar Navigation Training for CVW-5; COMUSJ 010110Z Jul 75.
49. Attachment 3, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76; J3 HistSum 1975.
50. COMUSJ 080400Z Sep 75.
51. COMUSJ 170511Z Jul 75.
52. COMUSJ 010750Z Aug 75; COM7THFLT 220942Z Aug 75.
53. COMUSJ 080400Z Sep 75.
54. COMUSJ 040107Z Apr 75; COMUSJ 150440Z Apr 75; J3 HistSum, 1st Qtr 1975.
55. Hq USFJ History 1974, p. 16.
56. COMUSJ 170910Z Mar 75; J3 Report, 19 Dec 75, Subj: Taking Stock; J3 HistSum 1975.
57. COMUSJ 240730Z Oct 75.
58. COMUSJ 190750Z Dec 75.
59. Familiarization and Pilot Proficiency Flights.

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60. J3 HistSum 1975.
61. Minutes, 326th Joint Committee Meeting, 9 Oct 75.
62. Minutes, 330th Joint Committee Meeting, 4 Dec 75.
63. Attachment 3, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.
64. J3 HistSum 1975.
65. J3 HistSum 1975; J3 Report, 19 Dec 75, Subj: Taking Stock.
66. Hq USFJ History 1974, pp. 13-14.
67. COMUSJ 010910Z Mar 75; COMUSJ 280608Z Apr 75.
68. J3 HistSum 1975.
69. J3 HistSum 1975.
70. Hq USFJ History 1974, p. 16.
71. COMUSJ 160620Z Dec 75.
72. Para 2g, J3 Report, 19 Dec 75, Subj: Taking Stock.
73. J3 HistSum 1975.

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Chapter 4

LOGISTIC

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SECTION II -- PETROLEUM, OILS AND LUBRICANTS (POL)

General (U)

(U) The massive oil spill experienced by Japanese commercial firms gave rise to heightened concern by official agencies that similar accidents might occur at US facilities. This was accompanied by specific requests for GOJ conducted inspections of US Forces facilities.¹

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Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirement Protocotable (PWRMRP) (U)

(U) Defense Fuels Supply Center (DFSC) Investing Management Review Plan (IMP). On 29 Sep 75, DFSC published the 1st quarterly update of the Inventory Management Plan (IMP). As the IMP previously was only updated on an annual basis, the new system was designed to improve the value of the document by providing the most timely and accurate levels available. As part of the revised IMP program, unified and sub-unified commands were requested to provide comment. ³ USFJ comments were to be submitted to correct errors or inconsistencies in the 1st Qtr CY 76 edition.

(U) CINCPAC PWRMRP Study. CINCPAC advised in August 1975 of establishment of a committee of Service representatives at CINCPAC to review and evaluate in-theater Service prescribed PWRMR levels with the objective to determine feasibility of reducing prepositioned levels on a selective basis.⁴ Also, CINCPAC tasked sub-unified commands with providing input to the committee regarding in-country commercial capabilities, peacetime operating stocks, and limiting factors involving POL storage/distribution system. On 5 Sep 75, USFJ provided requested input and command recommendations.⁵

Defense Fuels Supply Center Purchase Program (U)

(U) This headquarters reviewed the procedures for submission of the in-country local delivery contract requirements under DFSC Purchase Program 1.8G. In the past, this headquarters has been providing the submission. USFJ position is that the Service operating the wholesale distribution system was in the best position to evaluate in-country commercial contract requirements versus continued support from US facilities. USFJ advised CINCPAC that since Army presently was designated as submitting agent for 1.8G and is also a whole-sale operator in Japan, no advantage could be seen in changing

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submission responsibility to another service. This position has been accepted by ALCON and has now established the proper channel of communications for contract requirement submissions. ⁷

Korea Shuttle Support (U)

(U) Bulk petroleum of Korean requirements by shuttle tanker from Sasebo Terminal continued at a relatively high rate throughout CY 75. An average of 5 T-1 tanker loads totalling approximately 150.5 M/BBLS of all products were shuttled each month.

Quality Surveillance on Okinawa (U)

(U) Due to personnel and equipment shortages, the US Army's Okinawa POL Laboratory faced the problem of an increasing sample testing backlog and an inability to participate in PACOM's Correlation Testing Program. Recognizing the criticality of lab operations to all US Forces on Okinawa, this headquarters, with USARJ assistance, conducted an analysis of Okinawa quality surveillance activities. This analysis, ⁸ provided to CINCPAC, concluded that all priority fuels testing was being accomplished in a timely manner and that no degradation of essential lab services was anticipated. March 1976 was established as the target date for meeting personnel requirements, and actions being taken in the supplies/equipment area will resolve current problems in the near future. CINCPAC approved the request to temporarily release the lab from the Correlation Test Program. ⁹

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Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System (OPDS) (U)

(U) Lin-a-Log Survey Impact. The report on POL Pipeline Lin-a-Log Survey in Okinawa conducted during October 1974 by AFB Tuboscope was published.¹² Based on the final report the OPDS pipeline had only five areas with serious corrosion.¹³ USARJ took immediate steps to replace these sections. The remainder of the line is considered to be within the limits of safe operation criteria. Close cooperation between US Forces and GOJ agencies pre-empted local opposition efforts to make the pipeline an issue. (In early 1976 it became a public issue because of two leaks at valve boxes.)

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SECTION III -- FACILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

General (U)

(U) The Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) and its subordinate panels remained active throughout the year. FSC efforts ranged from approval of local joint-use agreements of a minor nature to approval of major US-GOJ programs directly affecting the status and capability of US Forces in Japan. The hallmark of FSC deliberations was a high degree of cooperation between US and GOJ representatives which facilitated committee negotiations. Frequent meetings were held to permit US and GOJ representatives to jointly develop alternatives which would ultimately be approved at Joint Committee level.

Sanno Hotel (U)

(U) In anticipation of a court decision (based upon proposed settlement information received from GOJ at the 369th Facilities Subcommittee meeting held on 25 Nov 75) USARJ, as the executive agent for the Sanno Hotel, formed a special study committee to conduct an in-depth analysis of out year requirements for a replacement facility. Committee representative included members from the Services as well as this headquarters. Completion of this study is targeted for March-April 1976 and will be used to provide the GOJ a comprehensive evaluation of long-range requirements for a "Sanno Hotel" facility. Efforts in CY 76 will intensify to reach agreement between the GOJ and US on the scope and location of a suitable replacement. COMUSJ/J4 continues to work closely with the GOJ for a solution both governments can accept.¹⁸

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Environmental Matters (U)

(U) Although environmental pollution had been a matter of

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concern, it became a key issue in the second half of 1975. Press coverage of Japanese deaths and injuries supposedly related to exposure to Vinyl Chloride Polymers, mercury and hexavalent chromium, generated intense public interest on all aspects of environmental pollution. For US Forces in particular opposition parties in the Diet seized upon an accidental spill of a cleaning compound which contained hexavalent chromium to exploit their opposition to continued US Forces presence at bases in Japan (see Chapter 5, Section II for additional detail). With considerable attention thus focused on such incidents, continued pressure concerning environmental matters is expected in 1976.

(U) Positive steps were undertaken during 1975 to insure USFJ maintains a viable environmental program. At a Commanders' Conference in October 1975, COMUSJAPAN spoke of renewed emphasis in this area.

... Recent pollution incidents and the attendant unfavorable Japanese press have more than sufficiently convinced me a readdressal of environmental matters is in order. Each of our activities needs to review its pollution abatement programs, contingency plans for containing accidental waste spills and the working level publicity given to this highly sensitive subject...

... [I] encourage a reemphasis of command interest in environmental and pollution abatement programs. Your staffs should review programs ... to insure they are current and workable ...

... I am confident our environmental efforts can stand the scrutiny of public review, but believe it is essential to take positive steps to eliminate those inadvertent accidental occurrences which the opposition seizes upon and exploits²⁴

(U) HQ USFJ revised USFJ Policy Letter 85-2, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality. The revision required, among other things, a yearly report of environmental problems, plans, and programs from the Services. The centralization of this report at the HQ USFJ level will permit all concerned to focus more keenly on repetitive, mutual problems and facilitate an exchange of ideas and information.²⁵

(U) Other actions include COMUSJ/J4 initiatives with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to formalize an Environmental

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Subcommittee between the USG and the GOJ; attending GOJ briefings on environmental laws and disseminating information obtained to the designer-operator-user level; and monitoring examinations to insure pollutant sources which do not meet the required quality standards are identified and actions programmed to bring these sources within the desired limits.²⁶

(U) During 1976 environmental programs will be given increasing attention. The major thrust will be to insure all US Forces activities have active and effective programs, identify areas requiring additional emphasis, and render any assistance required.²⁷

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SECTION IV -- RELOCATION CONSTRUCTION

General (U)

(U) The concept of a single point of contact for relocation construction was approved in late 1974; initial staffing was achieved in March 1975. The Relocation Panel, an operative element between the two governments, was formally chartered and established 28 Oct 75.²⁸ Since its inception, the panel has served as an effective management tool to coordinate several disparate elements and GOJ-funded relocation programs in the best interests of DOD.²⁹ Several major programs involving base consolidations, return of facilities to GOJ and the related GOJ-funded relocation construction are discussed in the following paragraphs.

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Yokohama Housing Relocation Program (YHRP) (U)

(U) This program was surfaced originally at the 9th SCC in 1968 and endorsed by the 14th SCC in 1973. It involves the relocation of considerable dependent housing and related support facilities from Yokohama to Yokosuka Naval Base.

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SECTION V -- INTERSERVICE SUPPORT, PLANS AND PROGRAMS

GAO Report on Pacific Support (U) 37

(U) Based upon surveys conducted from 1972 to 1974, the GAO issued a report which included comments on specific support capabilities in Japan. In the view of the GAO, significant savings could be effected if consolidation of functions were effected. The report covered both mainland Japan and Okinawa. HQ USFJ, under the Defense Retail Interservice Support (DRIS) Program initiated a number of studies to determine the extent to which proposed reductions and consolidations could be achieved. These studies were in progress at the year's end.

Contingency Planning (U)

(U) As a result of the dissolution of the Army Component Commander in Hawaii, CINCPAC tasked this headquarters to prepare certain supporting plans and specifically to develop a Logistic Support Plan for CINCPAC OPLAN 5027. USFJ LOG-PLAN 5027 was published November 1975 to coordinate Service requirements. The plan also provides specific direction to USARJ concerning their functions and responsibilities relative to Army requirements in Pacific Command support plans.

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Movement of Oversized/Overweight US Vehicles (U)

(U) During 1975, US Forces continued to experience problems with movement of oversized/overweight vehicles in Japan.³⁹ This headquarters represented the Services in solving many individual movement problems. Coordination was effected through the Ministry of Construction (MOC) which regulates road use. An excellent example of these problems was use of the Okukubi Bashi Bridge on Okinawa. The Marines on Okinawa have been attempting to move tanks over this bridge for some time without success. In the past, MOC had disapproved such movement due to an alleged overweight problem. With cooperation of the Services, this headquarters provided MOC additional details on bridge construction and use during US occupation. As a consequence, MOC reviewed their analysis and revised their position. The close cooperation and rapport established with the MOC aided immeasurably in this and other cases during 1975.⁴⁰

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FOOTNOTES

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3. CINCPAC/JPO ltr, 19 Dec 75, Subj: Inventory Management Plan.
4. CINCPAC 200753Z Aug 75.
5. COMUSJ 050130Z Sep 75.
6. COMUSJ 090155Z Oct 75; COMUSJ 030557Z Nov 75.
7. COMUSJ 180515Z Aug 75.
8. COMUSJ 210303Z Nov 75.
9. CINCPAC 010504Z Nov 75.
10. CINCPAC 070448Z Apr 72; CINCPAC 030436Z Jan 75.
11. COMUSJ/J41 ltr, 25 Apr 75, Subj: In-country Commercial POL Capability (U).
12. LINALOG Corrosion Survey of Okinawa Pipelines by AMF Tuboscope, Inc. of 12 Nov 74.
13. Stephen A. Bergman, Inc. LINALOG Survey Analysis Report, 13 Mar 75.
14. CINCPAC 190401Z Jul 75.
15. COMUSJ/J4 ltr, 16 Oct 75, Subj: Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System (OPDS).
16. C/S USFJ ltr to Director General, DFPA, 24 Apr 75.
17. J4 HistSum CY 75.
18. J4 Point Paper, 20 Nov 75, Subj: Sanno Hotel; COMUSJ 160620Z Dec 75, para 4; Attachment 4, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.

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19. Memorandum from the US Chairman, Facilities Subcommittee, 21 Oct 75, Subj: Intention to Partially Release US Fleet Activities, Sasebo, FAC 6029 and Tategami Basin Port Area, FAC 5086.
20. Tokyo FIR Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) N 260 20 4202 Misawa, 26 Feb 75.
21. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum, FSUS-353-1823-T(N), 28 Mar 75, Subj: Joint Repair of Misawa Air Base, Airfield Facilities, FAC 2001.
22. COMNAVFORJAPAN 250431Z Jul 75.
23. J4 HistSum CY 75.
24. Extracted from a J4 Talking Paper on Environmental Pollution, 10 Oct 75, prepared for COMUSJAPAN's use at the Commanders' Conference of 17 Oct 75.
25. USFJ Policy Letter 85-2 of 3 Dec 75, Subj: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality.
26. J4 Point Paper, 20 Nov 75, Subj: Environmental Pollution Programs; J4 Point Paper, 16 Dec 75, Subj: Environmental Pollution; Attachment 4, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76; J4 HistSum CY 75.
27. Ibid.
28. FSC Memo No. 1132, 28 Oct 75.
29. Hq USFJ History 1974, pp. 19-20; J4 HistSum CY 75.
30. J4 Background Paper, 19 Nov 75, Subj: Status of GOJ-Funded Relocation Programs; J4 HistSum CY 75.
31. Ibid.
32. J4 HistSum CY 75.
33. J4 Point Paper, 24 Nov 75, Subj: Status of Additional Okinawa Consolidation (Yamanaka Memo); J4 HistSum CY 75.
34. J4 Background Paper, 19 Nov 75, Subj: Status of GOJ-Funded Relocation Programs; J4 HistSum CY 75; Attachment 4, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.
35. Program Budget Decision 280CR - Pacific Manpower, dated 3 Jan 75.

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36. Program Budget Decision 253R - Pacific Support Realignment, dated 10 Dec 75.
37. Comptroller General of the United States, Report to the Congress, "Millions Could Be Saved Annually and Productivity Increased If Military Support Functions In The Pacific Were Consolidated," 26 Aug 75.
38. Attachment 4, C/S USEJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.
39. Hq USEJ History 1974, p. 21.
40. Attachment 4, C/S USEJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76; J4 HistSum CY 75.
41. Ibid.; J4 HistSum CY 75.
42. Ibid.

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Chapter 5

CIVIL AFFAIRS

SECTION I -- GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

(U) In the past, themes of neutralism and independence from US influence have been dominant in opposition party defense policies, which in strong measure reflect a stand against the Mutual Security Treaty. However, since Aug 75 three of the four opposition parties have either altered their position on the MST or indicated a willingness to do so. The general direction of change is towards a more moderate, mollified

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position concerning Japan's defense posture and its inter-relationship with US Forces.

Prior Consultations (U)

(U) Article IV of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan provides for consultation regarding implementation of the treaty when the peace and security of Japan or the Far East is threatened. During the exchange of notes on the MST it was agreed that use of facilities and areas in Japan as bases for military combat operations to be undertaken from Japan other than those conducted under Article V (defense of Japan) would be a subject of prior consultation.

(U) On 29 Oct 75, Prime Minister Miki was subjected to persistent questioning in the Diet by a Japanese Socialist Party (JSP) member concerning "prior consultation." The JSP member sought to link "prior consultation" to provisions of Japanese law which permit the Prime Minister to activate and/or deploy the Self Defense Forces (SDF) only when Japan is threatened with imminent attack or is actually being attacked. While denying the basic connection between the SDF law and "prior consultation," the Prime Minister's answer implied limiting US combat operations from Japan to cases of an actual or threatened attack on Japan itself.

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(U) The Ambassadorial/Ministerial level formalized Security Consultative Committee and its less formal subcommittee did not meet during 1975.

Policy Analysis and Resource Allocation (PARA) 75-76 (U)

(U) The PARA is an Embassy document which is produced on a biannual basis. It is intended to be a succinct statement of agreed US objectives and courses of action as well as a description of resources and personnel deployed in a given country.

Nuclear Issue in Japan (U)

(U) Early 1975 public reaction to opposition party allegations of US Forces introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan was slight. Similarly, negligible reaction was shown to port calls by nuclear powered US Naval ships. US Forces in Japan have contributed to this favorable change by making visits of nuclear powered vessels routine, by maintaining a record of safe and radiation-free port entries, and by fully cooperating with Japan's science and technology agency's radiation monitoring program.

(U) At present, however, one may not yet infer that basic Japanese attitudes toward nuclear weapons have been altered. The nuclear issue itself continues to be potentially volatile. This is most clearly evidenced by Diet debates on the application of Japan's three non-nuclear principles (non-possession, nonproduction and nonintroduction into Japanese territories of nuclear weapons) to ships transiting Japanese straits in the event territorial waters were expanded from three to 12 miles. Expansion of territorial waters would cause several straits into the Sea of Japan to fall inside Japanese territorial waters. Both US and Soviet naval ships transit these straits and it is assumed at least some of these ships are nuclear armed. The nuclear issue and these Diet debates in particular will receive close scrutiny and study by COMUSJ/J5 during 1976. 7

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US Postal Operations at Narita Airport (U)

(U) Opening of Narita Airport to receive international flights now entering Tokyo International Airport (TIA) has been delayed for a number of years due to widespread local resident and leftist opposition. As a result of its past stormy history, the GOJ is very sensitive to factors which might spark additional opposition. Consequently, the GOJ has made it clear to USFJ that visible US military presence at the airport is not desired.

(U) US Public Law requires all eligible military air mail be carried on US flag commercial carriers. When Narita does open - a possibility in the 1976/77 time frame - commercial carriers will transport US Forces international mail into and out of that airport, vice TIA.

(U) As early as 1969, US military postal authorities in Japan initiated efforts to secure facilities for a fully operating US Forces postal activity at Narita in which to carry out their responsibilities for processing international military mail. Due to strong GOJ resistance and in an effort to minimize the amount of space required, a new concept of operations for handling this mail was developed.

(U) With the opening of Narita airport, the Yokota Aerial Mail Terminal (AMT) will continue to be the hub of postal operations in Japan. Incoming mail for all Services receipted for from commercial carriers at Narita will be trucked to the Yokota AMT where it will be moved to Military Post Offices in Japan via truck or airplane. The reverse process will be affected for mail dispatched from Japan.

(U) The USG's request for limited administrative floor space in accordance with this new concept was formally submitted to the Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on 15 Nov 73. At the close of 1975 it was still under consideration by GOJ. As a preparatory move, however, several important postal functions performed at the Aerial Mail Terminal maintained at Tokyo International Airport prior to 31 Mar 75 were transferred to the Yokota AMT. Notwithstanding these preparations, USFJ continues to explore alternative courses of action in the event GOJ refuses the requested Narita postal working area. ⁸

Exchange of International Mail in Okinawa (U)

(U) Since the reversion of Okinawa in 1972, exchange of international mail on Okinawa (i.e., mail dropped in the Japanese

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postal system addressed to MPO recipients and vice versa) had taken place at Camp Zukeran. In October 1975, as a counter-proposal to a GOJ initiative to discontinue this service, the Chief of Staff, USFJ agreed to a previous Japanese proposal that the exchange of mail take place at the Japanese International Exchange Office (IEO) in Naha vice Camp Zukeran. The US Marines would transport the mail to and from the Naha IEO. Camp Zukeran would be discontinued as an exchange point; additionally no mail for addressees outside of Okinawa would be exchanged at Naha.⁹ By return letter the GOJ agreed to the US proposal¹⁰ and the procedure will be implemented in early 1976. The US objective of not reducing postal services offered US Forces personnel stationed on Okinawa was achieved under the terms of this agreement.

Changes in Japanese Postal Rates Affecting US Forces (U)

(U) On 10 Sep 75, COMUSJAPAN concurred with a GOJ action to terminate an operating-level postal agreement relating to 3rd class Japanese mail addressed to Military Post Offices (MPO) outside Japan. In 1966, primarily to accommodate military subscribers to Time and Newsweek magazines, a system was agreed to whereby the GOJ would apply domestic mail rates to 3rd class mail deposited in the Japanese postal system addressed to MPO's in the PACOM area other than Japan but inscribed "c/o APO 96328" (Yokota AB). This mail was accepted at Yokota AB and delivered to its final PACOM APO destination via US military air transportation.

(U) During 1975 the GOJ notified USFJ of their intention to transport such mail by commercial means and at international rates (thus terminating the 1966 working agreement) effective 10 Oct 75. Consequently, Time and Newsweek decided to transport their magazines addressed to PACOM military subscribers outside Japan via their own freight shipment and to utilize only the local postal service of the country of destination. Neither cost nor service to the military subscribers is expected to be adversely affected and US Forces will be spared the tasks of processing and actually transporting such mail via military aircraft.¹¹

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SECTION II -- THE JOINT COMMITTEE

General (U)

(U) The Joint Committee was established by Article XXV of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) as a forum for government to government consultation concerning implementation of the Agreement. The Chief of Staff, USFJ is the United States representative; Japan is represented by the Director General of the American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA). Both are assisted by deputies and a secretariat. The Joint Committee has established 24 binational sub-committees, boards, and panels to which it refers specific matters for in-depth study and recommendations. American Embassy coordination on all matters is attained through the participation of the Embassy's political-military counselor as the senior deputy US representative. 12

(U) Concurrent with his assuming duty as Chief of Staff, USFJ, MG Otis C. Lynn, USA, replaced Maj Gen Lawrence F. Snowden, USMC, as the US Government's representative to the Joint Committee, July 75. Mr. Clinton A. Feissner, the US Secretary to the Committee since 1961, also left committee duties in May 75; he was replaced by Mr. Irving Eisenstein, JD.

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SECTION III -- LABOR AFFAIRS

General (U)

(U) US Forces in Japan employ approximately 26,800 Local National workers under an indirect hire system involving three agreements with the Government of Japan. The Master Labor Contract (MLC) and Mariners Contract (MC) cover appropriated fund employees. The GOJ's Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) is the legal employer with US Forces having certain management prerogatives and operational control. Modifications to the three agreements are negotiated between US Forces and the DFAA. The latter engages in collective bargaining with the two unions representing US Forces' Local National (LN) employees.

(U) In accordance with CINCPAC guidance, the US Forces deal with LN labor matters through a Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC), which is chaired by the Labor Branch Chief of J5, HQ USFJ and includes the Civilian Personnel Directors of the Service Commands in Japan. JLAC has the responsibility to develop the USFJ labor position and negotiate with DFAA on behalf of COMUSJAPAN.

(U) DOD/CINCPAC personnel policy is to provide terms and conditions of employment favorable enough to meet existing fair standards in the labor market, but not so advantageous as to create a "privileged group" within country. In keeping with the spirit of this policy, annual USFJ/DFAA wage negotiations are traditionally based on Diet-approved increases to National Public Service worker salaries, which are, in turn, based on an annual GOJ survey of wage increases in the private sector. 23

1974 Wage Negotiations and Agreement (U)

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(U) Two Ad Hoc Panels were established and the studies began in March 1975. In the IHA Job Study Panel, the actual survey of data sources (Japanese establishments, offices, etc.) was completed on 25 Nov. Analysis of survey data began on 10 Dec and at the close of 1975 USFJ and DFAA were partially through their joint findings with the final report of findings including conclusions and recommendations expected to be completed in early 1976. On lowering of advanced age termination, joint discussions on appropriate measures to implement the commitment continued into 1976 with DFAA attempting to include measures which would result in additional costs for the US Forces' Service Commands. 26

1975 Wage Negotiation (U)

(U) On 12 Dec 75, DFAA requested US Forces to confirm that the 1975 wage increase for USFJ employees would be implemented at the same time and in the same proportion as applies to National Public Service employees. US Forces took the position, however, that the two open items from the 1974 wage agreement must be concluded and agreement reached on implementation prior to starting 1975 wage negotiations with DFAA. US Forces responded to DFAA on 17 Dec reiterating this position. Concluding the two open items from the 1974 wage agreement and the US Forces position on beginning 1975 wage negotiations became for USFJ key issues of singular importance as 1976 began. 27

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Increase in Health Insurance Premium (U)

(U) At the close of 1975, the Labor Subcommittee of the Joint Committee was addressing a DFAA proposal to increase the employer's share of the health insurance premium for USFJ Local National employees retroactive to 1 Oct 74. USFJ has not agreed with that proposal which would add millions of dollars to the labor costs of the Service Commands. The prevention of an increase to the employer's share of the premium paid by USFJ has also been identified as a key issue for CY 1976. ²⁹

Modifications to the MLC, MC and IHA (U)

(U) A total of 20 modifications were concluded with the DFAA during 1975, facilitating the employment, maintenance and administration of the Japanese work force. Particularly important was the detailed adjustment of contract provisions relating to physical examination requirements insuring alignment with current Japanese ordinances concerning worker health and safety. ³⁰

Reductions in Force (U)

(U) Large-scale reductions in the Local National labor force amounting to 3368 persons were implemented during 1975 with a minimum of labor unrest.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Attachment 5, C/S ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.
(Note: The topic paragraph on Prior Consultation is an example of this ambiguity in positions.)
2. Ibid.
3. J5 Point Paper, 20 Nov 75, Subj: Changing Attitudes of Opposition Parties in Japan Towards the Mutual Security Treaty.
4. COMUSJ 120107Z Nov 75; J5 Point Paper, 20 Nov 75, Subj: Prime Minister Miki's 29 Oct Statement on Prior Consultation.
5. J5 Point Paper, 26 Aug 75, Subj: Existing Consultative Mechanisms, Development and Status; J5 Point Paper, 20 Nov 75, Subj: Background and Summary of Topics Discussed in the Security Consultative Group (SCG) Meetings Held to Date; COMUSJ 300746Z Dec 75.
6. J5 Point Paper, 15 Apr 75, Subj: Policy Analysis and Resource Allocation (PARA); J5 Memo, undated, Subj: PARA.
7. J5 HistSum CY 1975; COMUSJ 192305Z Feb 76.
8. Para 9, COMUSJ 230826Z Oct 75; J5 Background Paper, 5 Feb 76, Subj: Postal Operations at Narita Airport; J5 Point Paper, 28 May 75, Subj: Relocation of Aerial Mail Terminal Operations to Narita.
9. USFJ/CS ltr to Mr. Hiroshi Hirose, Director General of Posts, 23 Oct 75.
10. Director General of Posts ltr to MG Lynn, USFJ/CS, 28 Nov 75.
11. J5 Point Paper, 29 Jul 75, Subj: Change in Japanese Postal Rates Affecting US Forces; J5 HistSum, 4th Quarter 1975.
12. Hq USFJ History 1974, p. 24.
13. Hq USFJ History 1974, p. 25.

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22. J5 Paper, Item of Interest for C/S PACOM, Nov 75, Subj: Joint Committee Actions; Attachment 5, C/S USEJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.
23. J5 Point Paper, 5 Feb 76, Subj: US Forces Local National (LN) Labor.
24. Ibid., 15 Mar 76.
25. Hq USEJ History 1974, pp. 25-26.
26. J5 Point Paper, 21 Nov 75, Subj: 1974 Wage Agreement-Status of Open Points; J5 Point Paper, 18 Dec 75, Subj: Status of Labor Negotiations; Attachment 5, C/S USEJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76; J5 Point Paper, 5 Feb 76, Subj: US Forces Local National (LN) Labor.
27. Ibid.; J5 Point Paper, 21 Nov 75, Subj: 1975 Wage Negotiations.
28. J5 Point Paper, 26 Nov 75, Subj: Displacement of Master Labor Contract (MLC) Employees by Conversion to Private Contractor Agreement.

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29. Attachment 5, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.
30. Ibid.
31. Ibid.

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Chapter 6

COMMUNICATIONS

Frequency Subcommittee Meeting (U)

(U) The annual meeting of the frequency subcommittee, US-Japan Joint Committee, was held on 25 Jul 75 at the Sanno Hotel, Tokyo. Agenda items discussed and agreed upon were the Government of Japan's partial approval of the Fleet Satellite Communications System (FLTSATCOM) frequencies and the annual update of annexes A through D, Chapter 2, Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement. The Japanese delegation was headed by Mr. Ishikawa, Director General, Radio Regulatory Bureau; the US delegation was headed by Colonel Johnston, Assistant Chief of Staff, J6. 2

Frequency Realignment (U)

(U) The World Administrative Radio Conference agreed to realign the Low Frequency/Medium Frequency (LF/MF) broadcast bands in Region 1 and 3 (Japan) in 1977 to afford the developing nations the opportunity to obtain broadcast frequencies. This plan required the rechannalization of the broadcast bands throughout these two regions. In coordination with the American Embassy, Tokyo; the State Department; and the Far East Network, HQ USFJ/J6 submitted the necessary documents to the Radio Regulatory Bureau to protect the Armed Forces Radio Television Service frequencies used in Japan. The Government of Japan, in turn, submitted

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the documents to the International Telecommunications Union, Geneva, Switzerland. The realignment will cause minor changes to the operating frequencies at Misawa, Iwakuni, Sasebo, and Okinawa, but will have no effect on the broadcast services provided US Forces personnel. ³

440L System Termination and Relocation of HF Transmitters (U)

(U) On 17 Mar 75, Aerospace Defense Command directed the cessation of over-the-horizon (OTH) operations at Tokorozawa, Awase, and Chitose. This action removed a source of persistent complaint from neighboring communities because of interference with television reception. ⁴

(U) Concurrently with the closeout of the 440L system, the Air Force decided to relocate its high frequency (HF) transmitters from Kashiwa to the newly available area at Tokorozawa. COMUSJ concurred in this plan and determined GOJ permission was not required for the move; appropriate coordination with concerned GOJ agencies was accomplished by J6. The action was cost-effective for the Air Force, enabling them to discontinue the operation of a facility on a "remote tour base." All HF service was successfully cut over to Tokorozawa by 29 Dec 75. ⁵

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Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement (TEA) Annexes (U)

(U) Annually the J6 updates Annexes A through D, Chapter 2, TEA, which lists the frequencies the GOJ has authorize US Forces to use in Japan. In the past, the records were maintained on a locally-produced IBM typewriter magnetic tape. During 1975, COMUSJ/J6 changed to punch cards for use with the Base Data Processing computer system. With the programming and reproduction functions approved by PACAF, this new system affords COMUSJ/J6 greater efficiency in the management of assignment and utilization of over 5,000 frequencies in Japan.

TV Frequency at Sasebo (U)

(U) Although the GOJ had denied a broadcast television frequency for US Forces at Sasebo in 1974, the question was again addressed at the request of Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan (CNFJ).

(U) A Frequency Subcommittee document of January reported to the Joint Committee an impasse concerning agreement over the use of any VHF/UHF frequency for a US Forces TV station in Sasebo. The matter was referred to the Joint Committee for resolution.

(U) In response to the USG request, the GOJ formally denied the allocation of frequencies for USF TV at the Joint Committee Meeting of 13 Mar 75. This final decision was relayed to CNFJ.

Zukeran Base Telephone System (U)

(U) When the Zukeran facility was transferred to the USMC on 1 Jul 75, the Army Communications Command Japan took the position that the operation and maintenance of the base telephone system should also go to the Marine Corps. The latter disagreed because it was beyond their local capability and mission. Having no precedent to the contrary and other

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considerations notwithstanding, it was also COMUSJAPAN's position that O&M of a base telephone system is the responsibility of the service which owns the base. 9

(U) With Army and Marine Corps positions irreconcilable at the local level, the issue was forwarded to CINCPAC. On 17 Oct 75, CINCPAC concurred and forwarded the matter to JCS with a recommendation to transfer responsibility from DA to CMC. At the close of 1975 action had been referred to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (I&L) for decision.

GAPFILLER (U)

(U) As a temporary measure prior to the activation of the FLTSATCOM the US Navy arranged to lease satellite service from COMSAT General Corporation's Maritime Satellite (MARISAT). The system, named "GAPFILLER," will provide the Navy satellite communication service when the current Lincoln Experimental Satellite-6 is deactivated.

(U) To meet the radio frequency protection criteria established for the GAPFILLER satellite system, COMUSJ/J6 was requested to obtain frequency clearances from the GOJ for six ultra-high frequency (UHF) channels for Pacific fleet ships to use as receive frequencies (downlinks) while in Japan waters and ports. GOJ consented to their exclusive use by US Forces.

(U) The GAPFILLER program criteria also required PACOM-wide protection for three transmit frequencies (uplinks). Although these channels would not be used by fleet ships in ports and contiguous waters for transmitting purposes, their clearance in each host country was requested to insure harmful-interference-free operation of the satellite. For Japan, this meant requesting country-wide exclusive US Forces use for these frequencies even though they would not be used to transmit from Japan. The Japanese Defense Agency currently uses these or adjacent channels which may cause interference to the satellite.

(U) Negotiations to obtain GOJ clearances for the uplinks were not successful and in December this information was passed to the Joint Frequency Panel, US Military Communications Electronics Board for evaluation and planning purposes. 10

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Autovon Network Outdialing (U)

(U) As a result of a coordinated effort by COMUSJ/J6, 1956th Communications Group and the Defense Communications Agency-Japan, a test of AUTOVON network outdialing service commenced on 15 Sep 75. This special service permits direct dialing at ROUTINE precedence to PACOM area AUTOVON numbers for designated Class "A" telephone subscribers at major Kanto Plain bases. A 90-day test period is necessary to determine if sufficient ROUTINE access lines are available to effectively support user requirements based on actual demand experience.

(U) At the end of December, test data were being compiled and analyzed and initial results appear favorable. Barring unforeseen negative factors, this service, which will afford ROUTINE precedence users faster direct dialing capability while reducing operator workloads, will be instituted on a permanent basis in early 1976. 12

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FOOTNOTES

1. CINCPAC/J624 Memo of 23 Mar 75, Subj: Five Year Update/ Review Project; CINCPAC 210217Z May 75.
2. COMUSJ 170511Z Jul 75.
3. COMUSJ/J62 ltr of 22 Dec 75, Subj: MF Realignment of FEN Broadcast Frequencies.
4. ADC 141745Z Mar 75; NORAD 141630Z Mar 75; COMUSJ 170522Z Mar 75.
5. COMUSJ 150440Z Apr 75.
6. COMUSJ 250611Z Nov 74; CSAF 091731Z Apr 75; CINCPAC Command History 1974, Vol I, pp. 364-365.
7. COMUSJ 140700Z Jan 75.
8. 5AF/DCOSF ltr of 13 Sep 74, Subj: Frequency Proposal - USAF (Sasebo Television); CNFJ 101311Z Dec 74; Minutes, 311th Joint Committee Meeting, 13 Mar 75; COMUSJ 170619Z Mar 75.
9. J6 Point Paper, 18 Nov 75, Subj: Base Telephone System on Zukeran; Attachment 6, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.
10. J/FP 181430Z May 74; J/FP 291610Z Jul 75; COMUSJ 200745Z Aug 75; J6 Point Paper, 12 Nov 75, Subj: Frequency Protection for GAPFILLER Satellite System; COMUSJ 030105Z Dec 75.
11. MCEB-M ltr of 25 May 73, Subj: Coordination of Fleet Satellite Communications (FLTSATCOM) System; J/FP 072233Z Jan 75; COMUSJ 180452Z Apr 75; COMUSJ 290300Z Jul 75; CINCPAC Command History 1974, Vol I, p. 364.
12. Hq USFJ History 1974, p. 30; Attachment 6, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.

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Chapter 7

SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

SECTION I -- LEGAL AFFAIRS

Inter-Service Judge Advocate General (JAG) Conferences (U)

(U) In response to a proposal¹ by Col V. A. Jordan, USFJ Legal Advisor (J73), the service Judge Advocates decided to meet periodically at the call of COMUSJ/J73 to enhance their overall effectiveness. The need to establish a more uniform procedure among the service legal offices, particularly in their dealings with host country officials, was specifically recognized. As a result, the Inter-Service JAG Conference was instituted to provide the necessary forum for an exchange of ideas and information in general, and for discussion and resolution of differences in practices among the services in those legal matters affecting SOFA or US-GOJ relations to insure a unified US Forces position.²

(U) Meeting five times during 1975, a variety of topics and issues were discussed, solutions explored and appropriate recommendations forwarded.³ Achieving the objectives stated, the Inter-Service JAG Conference has proven itself beneficial to USFJ. It is anticipated there will be a continuing need for this program.⁴

Ie Jima Incident Jurisdictional Issue (U)

(U) Resolution of the Ie Jima jurisdictional issue had been declared a major objective to be achieved in CY 75.⁵ By late 1974 the Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee was unable to reach a solution and the matter was referred back to the Joint Committee for further consideration. In May 1975 the issue was satisfactorily resolved under the terms of a memorandum made a part of the Joint Committee record.⁶ (See Chapter 5, Section II for details).

Pre-Indictment Custody Issue (U)

(U) On 19 Apr 75, two teenage Okinawan girls were allegedly knocked unconscious and raped by a 22-year old Marine,

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PFC Flores. The incident received considerable adverse publicity and was used by extremist elements as an excuse for anti-US base demonstrations and protests. Particular thrust of the protestors was the demand for immediate US surrender of custody of Flores to the Japanese prior to indictment. US authorities fully cooperated with Japanese investigative agencies and Flores, while in US custody, was interrogated by Japanese police concerning the incident. The US, however, insisted on retention of custody in accordance with the terms of the SOFA until Flores was charged by the Japanese. ⁷

(U) Public reaction to the Flores case was similar to the reaction in three 1972 murder/rape offenses on Okinawa. In each situation, the salient points were identical:

a. The accused was in US custody and demands were made for immediate transfer of such custody to the Japanese;

b. The accused was made available to GOJ authorities for investigative purposes;

c. The US insisted on strict observance of treaty provisions and maintained custody of the accused until each was indicted by GOJ;

d. Public furor and adverse publicity subsided after the individuals were turned over to Japanese authorities.

In the case of Flores, however, the serviceman was later indicted and custody transferred but the issue remained very much alive. Ministry of Justice officials advised that requests for custody prior to indictment would be made in future cases as well. A desire was expressed to work out arrangements in advance to assure a speedy turnover without attendant publicity as had been experienced in the Flores case. ⁸

(U) The US position in the Flores case was that under the terms of the SOFA it was clear in such cases that an accused was to remain in custody until indicted by the GOJ. To deviate from this position at the request of the Japanese authorities could, in fact, be characterized as violating the terms of the SOFA. (It is pertinent to note Flores had not been in Japanese custody prior to indictment nor were Japanese authorities present at the time of his apprehension by US Military Police.) ⁹

(U) COMUSJ/J73 undertook a review of the custody provisions in a number of other US-host country Status of Forces Agreements; extracts were compiled and submitted to the American

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Embassy. 10 On 23 Jul 75, US Ambassador James D. Hodgson informed the GOJ a review by his staff and that of COMUSJAPAN reveals the US-Japan SOFA is one of the most favorable to the host country. It was noted that unlike most of the SOFA's in force between the US and third countries, the US-GOJ SOFA grants custody of the accused to Japanese authorities upon demand as soon as an indictment has been filed by the local prosecutor. The Ambassador stated that as a result of the review of this problem he had come to the conclusion that it would not be in the interest of either the US or Japanese Governments to consider changes in the agreement further liberalizing custody provisions. The Ambassador further pointed out the potential for unsettling longstanding arrangements with other governments and he was convinced that further relinquishment of the minimal due process protection now provided would be politically unacceptable to the US Government in light of the well-known and quite natural interest of the Congress in these matters. It was pointed out that there were possibly other ways which could be found to minimize the time during which US military authorities retained custody pending return of a formal indictment by Japanese authorities. 11

(U) While the pre-indictment custody question in this particular case was successfully settled, COMUSJAPAN recognizes the potential of its being raised again in future cases.

Apprehension of Non-SOFA Personnel (U)

(U) On 24 May 75, a Marine MP patrol, while attempting to apprehend two SOFA personnel after having chased them in their automobile off-base at Camp Foster, Okinawa, apprehended two non-SOFA persons who approached them and allegedly tried to interfere with the lawful arrest of the SOFA personnel. The non-SOFA personnel, one American and one Japanese journalist, were taken by the Marine MPs to MP headquarters on base and subsequently delivered to the Japanese police. US officials prepared to issue an official duty certificate because of the outcry by the Japanese news media.

(U) On 1 July, in an effort to avoid dialogue similar to that caused by the Ie Jima incident, officials from the Ministry of Justice advised COMUSJ/J73 they intended to take the position the indictment was an off-duty offense but would not institute prosecution action against them. Ministry of Justice officials also requested the US not issue an official duty certificate because notice had been given by Japanese

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authorities that an indictment would not be brought. A letter was sent to the Naha District Public Prosecutor's Office stating that in view of the Agreed View 40 notification that indictment would not be brought in the case it would not be necessary to deliver an official duty certificate, and an official duty certificate would have been delivered except for the notification not to indict received on 1 Jul 75 thereby making moot the question of who had jurisdiction. The case was concluded in this manner, avoiding the political furor caused by the Ie Jima incident. ¹²

(U) Subsequent to this MP incident, the Governments of the US and Japan agreed to refer to the Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee of the Joint Committee for investigation, study and recommendation to the Joint Committee a complete review of police liaison procedures between the US military and Japanese authorities concerning US military authority over non-SOFA offenders and suspects outside of US facilities and areas and any related issues it might deem pertinent. ¹³

(U) At the first meeting of the Subcommittee on 6 Aug, it was agreed to exchange position papers on three pertinent legal issues:

a. Off-base police authority of military police;

b. The adequacy of instructions provided military police regarding the apprehension and delivery to the Japanese Police of persons not included within Article I of the SOFA;

c. Procedures for necessary liaison between the Japanese and military police. ¹⁴

(U) By the close of 1975 several informal meetings had been held by the Chairmen of the Subcommittee to discuss the positions of each side. At the request of the Japanese Chairman, US position papers will not be delivered formally until the Japanese side finalized its position papers. An informal reply by the Japanese was delivered on 29 Dec and at the year's end was being staffed by the US participants. A Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee report to the Joint Committee is anticipated for early 1976. ¹⁵ Final resolution of this matter is a key issue for CY 1976.

Change to USEJPL 110-1, Criminal and Disciplinary Jurisdiction under the SOFA with Japan (U)

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(U) In comparing statistics from Okinawa on the services, COMUSJ/J73 noticed the Army's proportion of traffic offenses were in excess of the combined total of the Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, yet Army personnel on Okinawa constituted less than one-fourth of the total US military population stationed there. The validity of such statistics was questioned and the issue was surfaced at the Inter-Service JAG Conferences. It was discovered the services other than Army were not reporting minor off-base traffic infractions such as parking offenses.

(U) Close examination and study of the legal aspects of minor traffic offenses, Agreed View 40 notification procedures, and Japanese imposed administrative fines were undertaken. Guidance for the reporting of minor traffic infraction cases on DD Form 838 was coordinated through CINCPAC/SJA and the DOD General Counsel's Office. COMUSJAPAN subsequently issued clarifying instructions (revised PL 110-1) with the objective of achieving reporting uniformity among the services in Japan. 16

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SECTION II -- PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND PROTOCOL ACTIVITIES

US Presence in Japan and The News Media - CY 1975 (U)

(U) Media interest concerning US presence in Japan increased during 1975. Following the US withdrawal from Southeast Asia there was an understandable concern about the future of US involvement in the Far East. Initially, interest over US evacuation of Viet Nam refugees, particularly the celebrated "baby-lift" operation, generated a large number of requests from both locally-stationed US media and the Japanese media for US base visits throughout the Far East.

(U) As the situation in the Western Pacific began to stabilize in late spring and early summer there was an increase in "in depth" articles on the contemporary scene. Besides the US-based media (Newsweek, ABC, NBC, Wall Street Journal, Christian Science Monitor, and UPI, among others) over 50 separate individuals and organizations of the Japanese news media requested assistance in covering the US military presence in the Far East. Notable among those represented were the Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) (which dispatched five separate television reporting teams), and the Yomiuri Newspaper which sent their reporter, Mr. Saito, to US military bases throughout the area.

(U) 1975 witnessed the 30th anniversary of the end of World War II and the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the opening of the Okinawa Ocean Expo, the visit by Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger to Japan, and the Imperial visit by the Emperor and Empress to the US. These events all tended to focus attention of the media on the US presence in Japan and there were numerous requests to visit and interview senior US military officials. COMUSJ/J71 also fielded many requests for assistance in visiting the US and gathering information for media coverage of various events.

U) In general, the major Japanese media treated US presence in Japan properly and reported accurately on the issues. Very helpful in this respect was the new openness of GOJ in discussing or talking about security matters in the Diet and to the Japanese Press. Some local issues received heavy coverage in the local reformist/left wing press but most such stories never received the nationwide coverage which the dissident groups desired.

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(U) There was a particular display of interest in United States presence in the Western Pacific as a follow-on to the Secretary of Defense visit in late August. Bob Crabbe, Tokyo Bureau, UPI, interviewed Colonel J. W. Abraham, USMC, USFJ/J4 on cost, location and type of construction at US facilities being accomplished by the Government of Japan. Crabbe was furnished an overview brief of the Kanto Plain Consolidation Plan (KPCP), Japan Facility Adjustment Program (JFAP) and the Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan (OBCP).

(U) Third-country interest was typified by Olaf Karlsson, Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, who interviewed Lt Gen Galligan (COMUSJAPAN) on 14 October. Karlsson's interests focused on the current military situation in Asia with questions revolving around last spring's events in South-east Asia and their affects on the US military situation in Japan.

(U) Japanese interest in the US Pacific posture was exemplified by a visit of 25 members of the Nippon Kisha Club (Japan National Press Club) to US bases in Okinawa on 2-3 December. Most major media from mainland Japan and Okinawa were represented. With an itinerary including the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing at Kadena Air Base, Marine Corps Base, Marine Corps Air Station Futenma, Camp Hansen and the Northern Training Area, results were favorable. In separate visits, individual media representatives of Sankei Newspaper and Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK) were furnished HQ USFJ unclassified briefings. On 23 December, 45 members of the local national media were hosted on a press visit to the USS Midway at Yokohama. J71 coordinated with Commander, US Naval Forces Japan and US Seventh Fleet in this initiative. An interview with CINCPAC and visits to selected US Pacific bases were being coordinated for NHK representatives as the year ended. 17

Security Themes and the Japanese News Media (U)

(U) While no single news story on security issues was considered of sufficient magnitude to warrant inclusion in the Japanese-press compiled list of leading stories for CY 1975, press coverage of security and defense issues far surpassed that of previous years. One example would be the extensive coverage given the Sakata-Schlesinger talks and a multitude of articles following their meeting on defense cooperation. The wide coverage and open discussions on security, a topic previously considered virtually taboo, was reflected in

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foreign policy and security policy shifts within opposition parties towards positions more favorable to the US than in the past (refer to Chapter 5, Section I for greater detail). These changes in policy also indicated a desire by the opposition parties to have their opinions heard and considered in future security discussions.

(U) Although it may take several years to reach a national consensus on the subject, the role of Japan in maintenance of security in the Far East appears to have at last become a topic acceptable for open discussion in Japan. Evidence of public acceptance of security discussions is the large volume of news articles with security themes which surrounded 1975's leading stories and the related changes in opposition parties' policies. 18

Secretary of Defense Visit (U) 19

(U) During the period 23-30 Aug 75, HQ USFJ was the responsible coordinating agency for the historic visit to Japan of Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, Jr. Primarily through the Protocol Office (J72), USFJ coordinated the scheduling and movement of the Secretary, members of his immediate family and accompanying staff. In constructing the complex itinerary required to properly support the distinguished visitors (DV), continuous liaison and coordination was effected with the American Embassy and various GOJ officials. Security arrangements for the visit were exceptionally stringent with up to 4,000 Japanese police used to control traffic and accomplish DV protection. The combined resources of local OSI and CID units were also employed to augment the US Security details traveling with the Secretary and his party. Cooperation of Japanese officials at every level was outstanding.

(U) The major operational problem encountered was providing sufficient lead time on itinerary changes to enable re-positioning of police security and traffic control forces. The concept of having a GOJ liaison officer accompany the primary protocol escort officer (J72) proved extremely valuable in this regard because he was able to quickly contact and notify the appropriate GOJ officials as sudden changes occurred in the itinerary. Such changes were many on this visit, highlighting the necessity for flexibility, good communications, and a coordination and control procedure which permits rapid readjustment to newly unfolding requirements.

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(U) Secretary Schlesinger's visit was highly successful from a Public Affairs aspect. In coordination with the American Embassy, HQ USFJ (J71) encouraged a media event hosted by the Nippon Kisha Club which permitted an on-the-record press conference open to both Japanese and foreign media representatives. Additionally, a separate on-the-record press conference was held for the US press at Ambassador Hodgson's residence following the Secretary's appearance at the Nippon Kisha Club. Sample questions and answers as well as background information supplied to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs by COMUSJ/J71 anticipated the questions asked; as a result, there were no surprises at either press conference.

(U) Public Affairs staff and media accompanying the Secretary were given personal attention and assistance by the HQ USFJ Public Affairs Office. Alan Horton, Scripps-Howard News Service, and Joseph Kane, Time, Inc., received extensive background briefings at USFJ and the Service headquarters; interviews with commanders and key staff were also conducted. Negatives and prints of the Dr. Schlesinger's visit taken by Pacific Stars and Stripes photographers and news clips of before, during and post visit coverage from the local English language Japanese press were forwarded to the Office of the Secretary of Defense for public affairs use. 20

Japan Defense Society US Visit (U)

(U) The Japan Defense Society (JDS) is a Japan Self Defense Forces support organization established in 1965 by the six most influential economic organizations in Japan. Its purpose is to create an awareness of the defense organization among the Japanese people, to develop mutual understanding between the people and JSDF and to contribute to the sound development of the JSDF. Today JDS has 700 corporate and 300 individual members.

(U) It has become a custom for the JDS to request and to be invited by SECDEF to tour selected CONUS installations. Previous visits were conducted in November 1969, March 1971 and June 1973. The JDS members pay their own travel, billets and meals; DOD provides escorts, interpreters and a number of official luncheons and receptions.

(U) During 1975, planning for 19 members of JDS to receive briefings and visit various DOD installations in the United States was initiated in June through COMUSJ/J71. The tour,

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rated highly successful, took place from 19 Oct to 1 Nov 75. Tour members professed increased appreciation for the cost of maintaining the US defense establishment and indicated improved confidence in the US military and US intentions of honoring its security obligations around the world. COMUS-JAPAN considers these tours of significant value in maintaining and enhancing US relations with influential members of our host nation. 21

Japan International Aerospace Show (U)

(U) On 18 December, the Director and Deputy Director of the 1976 Japan International Aerospace Show (JIAS) visited HQ USFJ to inquire about the feasibility of USFJ support. The Show, scheduled for 16-24 Oct 76, is expected to seek a shared use of airstrip and taxiway facilities at Yokota for oversized non-SOFA aircraft. In addition, certain US military aircraft will be sought for static display. JIAS authorities were furnished appropriate DOD forms for requesting USG support and assistance. COMUSJ/J71 has been given staff responsibility to coordinate USFJ assistance. 22

Distinguished Visitors (U)

(U) Distinguished visitors during 1975 included:

4-11 Jan:	Senator Sam Nunn (D-Ga) Member, Senate Armed Services Committee
5- 7 Jan:	Gen David C. Jones Chief of Staff, USAF
6-11 Jan:	Rev Clarence E. Hobgood Episcopal Bishop of the Armed Services
12-15 Jan:	Brig Gen William W. Gilbert Commander, Air Force Communications Service
14-20 Jan:	Richard G. Bruner, GS-17 Executive Director, Technical and Logistics Services, DSA
16-19 Jan:	Lt Gen Lee M. Paschall, USAF Director, DCA

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16-19 Jan: Maj Gen Freddie L. Poston, USAF
DCS, Operations and Intelligence, PACAF

26-28 Jan: Mr. Leonard Walters, GS-17
Staff Member - House Appropriations Committee

31 Jan- 4 Feb: Mr. Amos A. Jordon
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of
Defense (International Security Affairs)

4- 6 Feb: Gen Louis L. Wilson, Jr., USAF
CINCPACAF

12-13 Feb: Mr. Franklin P. Shaw, GS-18
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Regional Programs)

3 Mar: Representative John J. Flynt (D-Ga)

4-5 Mar: Mr. Robert C. Lewis, GS-17
Vice President, American National Red Cross
(Service to the Armed Forces, Armed Forces
Liaison)

7- 9 Mar: MG Gerhardt W. Hyatt, USA
Chief of Chaplains, DA

14-15 Mar: Brig Gen John W. Collens, III
Commander, Air Weather Service (MAC)

26-28 Mar: Hon David P. Taylor
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

1- 3 Apr: MG C. W. Hospelhorn, USA
Commander, Army and Air Force Exchange Service

1- 4 Apr: Maj Gen H. P. Smith, USAF
Commander, USAF Security Services

3- 8 Apr: Dr. Wilson H. Elkins
President, University of Maryland

9-11 Apr: Dr. Phil E. Depoy, GS-17E
Director, Operations Evaluation Group,
Center for Naval Analysis

13-16 Apr: MG Harold R. Aaron, USA
ACSI, DA

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15-19 Apr: RADM George P. March, USN
Commander, Naval Security Group

8- 9 May: Gen Jacob E. Smart (Ret) USAF
Special Representative of the National
War College

15-17 May: Hon James W. Plummer
Under Secretary of the Air Force

15-21 May: RADM William R. McClendon, USN
AC of S, J5, PACOM

17-25 May: MG Donnelly P. Bolton, USA
Commander, US Army Support Command, Hawaii

18-20 May: RADM James W. Moreau, USCG
Commander, US Coast Guard, WESTPAC

18-23 May: MG Paul T. Smith, USA
Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for
Intelligence, DA

23-26 May: Mr. Frank A. Fishburne, GS-18
Deputy Comptroller of the Air Force

30 May- 3 Jun: Admiral Noel L. Gayler, USN
CINCPAC

5- 6 Jun: Gen Louis L. Wilson, Jr., USAF
CINCPACAF

1- 2 Jun, Brig Gen William R. Yost, USAF
6- 7 Jun: DCS, Communications-Electronics, PACAF

4- 6 Jun: Maj Gen Harold R. Vague, USAF
The Judge Advocate General

5-10 Jun: Mr. Morton I. Abramowitz
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(East Asia and Pacific Affairs)

11-14 Jun: VADM Edwin K. Snyder, USN
Commander, US Taiwan Defense Command

16-17 Jun: Gen Frederick C. Weyand, USA
Chief of Staff, USA

22-24 Jun: Brig Gen Thomas M. Sadler, USAF
Chief of Security Police, USAF

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22-23 Jun: Maj Gen John F. Gonge, USAF
Commander, 22AF

22-24 Jun: Dr. Jack Vorona, GS-18E
Deputy Director for Scientific and
Technical Intelligence, DIA

1- 2 Jul: Mr. Lloyd P. Grable, GS-17
Director of Civilian Manpower,
Department of the Navy

8- 9 Jul: Gen William V. McBride, USAF
Commander, Air Force Logistics Command

11-12 Jul: Mr. Owin Griner, GS-18
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of
the Army (Installations and Logistics)

9-12 Jul: Maj Gen Charles F. Minter, Sr., USAF
Commander, 3rd Air Division (SAC)

10-13 Jul: LTG John A. Kjellstrom, USA
Comptroller of the Army,
HQ DA

15-20 Jul: RADM William O. Miller, USN
Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Navy

17-23 Jul: Mr. Jack R. Borsting, GS-17E
Provost, Naval Postgraduate School

27-30 Jul: Maj Gen George J. Keegan, Jr., USAF
Assistant C/S, Intelligence,
HQ USAF

29-30 Jul: Gen Paul K. Carlton, USAF
Commander, MAC

30 Jul- 4 Aug: RADM John R. Fisher, USN
Commander, Pacific Naval Facilities Com-
mand/Commander, Construction Battalion,
Pacific

1- 3 Aug: Hon Terence E. McClary
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)

2- 3 Aug: Senator Charles H. Percy (R-IL)

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12-13 Sep: Maj Gen Charles C. Patillo
Vice CINCPACAF

12-14 Sep: VADM E. H. Tidd, USN
Commander, Naval Surface Force, Pacific

15-18 Sep: Brig Gen William G. MacLaren, Jr., USAF
DCS, Communications-Electronics, PACAF

19-23 Sep: Mr. Harry G. Wiles
Commander of the American Legion

19-24 Sep: Mr. Benson K. Buffman
Deputy Director, National Security Agency

25-27 Sep: MG Joseph E. Fix, III, USA
Director, International Logistics,
HQ DA

26-30 Sep: BG Maurice D. Roush, USA
Division Engineer,
US Army Engineer Division, Pacific Ocean

28-30 Sep, Lt Gen Samuel Jaskilka, USMC
2- 3 Oct: Assistant Commandant, USMC

30 Sep- 7 Oct: Brig Gen George L. Schulstad, USAF
Commander, AAFES Pacific

30 Sep- 3 Oct: RADM Robert G. Williams, USN
CINCPAC Surgeon

1- 2 Oct: Maj Gen Thomas A. Aldrich
Commander, 22AF

2 Oct: Gen Louis L. Wilson, Jr., USAF
CINCPACAF

2- 4 Oct: Hon Norman Augustine
Under Secretary of the Army

8-10 Oct: Lt Gen Donald G. Nunn, USAF
The Inspector General, USAF

15-17 Oct: VADM R. C. Gooding, USN
Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command

15-19 Oct: Brig Gen Kenneth O. Burns, USAF
Commander, USAF Security Service

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18-23 Oct: RADM Paul J. Early, USN
Director, Ocean Surveillance Division, OPNAV

18-23 Oct: Gen Jacques Alfred Dextrase
Chief of Canadian Defense Staff

21-25 Oct: RADM Withers M. Moore, USN
Fleet Chaplain, COMNAVLOGPAC

21-31 Oct: Dr. Edward C. Killin, GS-16
Director, DOD Dependent Schools, Pacific Area

22 Oct: BG James J. Johnson, USA
Director of Personnel, J1, PACOM

22-26 Oct: Maj Gen Slade Nash, USAF
Chief, Military Assistance Advisory Group,
Taiwan

30 Oct- 1 Nov, Mr. Morton I. Abramowitz
12-13 Nov: Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(East Asia and Pacific Affairs)

5 Nov, Maj Gen Lucius Theus, USAF
13-15 Nov: Director of Accounting and Finance,
HQ USAF

5-11 Nov: Mr. David B. Kassing, GS-18E
President, Center for Naval Analysis

6-10 Nov: Mrs. Glenn Grossman
National President,
Ladies Auxiliary to the VFW

8-13 Nov: Marshal Kamol
The Junya Commander in Chief,
Royal Thai Air Force

10-11 Nov: Maj Gen Freddie L. Poston, USAF
DCS, Operations and Intelligence, PACAF

12-14 Nov: BG H. K. Tompkins, USA
Director, Directorate for Logistics,
Plans, Operations and Systems,
HQ DA

12-15 Nov: Hon David S. Potter
Under Secretary of the Navy

13-18 Nov: BG Edmund R. Thompson, USA
Commander, United States Army Intelligence
Agency

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14-16 Nov: MG John W. Morris, USA
Deputy Chief of Engineers, HQ DA

17-20 Nov: Maj Gen J. Koler, USMC
Deputy Commander, Fleet Marine Forces, Pacific

22-23 Nov: Lt Gen John W. Pauly, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations,
HQ USAF

27-30 Nov: Lt Gen William G. Moore, Jr., USAF
Chief of Staff, PACOM

29 Nov- 2 Dec: Mr. R. D. Smith
Senior Vice Commander-In-Chief, VFW

3- 5 Dec: MG Bates C. Burnell, USA
Director of Military Construction,
Office of Civil Engineers

5- 8 Dec: BG James E. Freeze, USA
Deputy Commander, United States Army
Security Agency

7- 9 Dec: Hon J. William Middendorf
Secretary of the Navy

11-22 Dec: BG Orvil C. Methany, USA
Commander, Military Traffic Movement Com-
mand, Western Area

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SECTION III -- MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

Medical Activities (U)

(U) J74, as principal staff Medical Advisor to COMUSJAPAN, chaired tri-service coordination efforts to ensure no loss of essential medical services to USFJ personnel during the 1976 and beyond phase-down of US Army medical facilities in Japan. Major implementation of the phase-down planning is expected to begin in CY 1976.

(U) Effective 31 Dec 75, US Army Medical Material Activity Pacific, located on Okinawa, closed its optical fabrication section which had provided single lens spectacles to all Services on Okinawa. The US Naval Regional Medical Center, Japan assumes this responsibility on 1 Jan 76 for all Navy and Marine organizations Japan-wide. US Air Force and US Army have made provisions to be supported by their respective CONUS medical activities.

(U) With the full impact of the Army's phase down yet unknown, realignment of responsibilities and services is identified as a key issue for 1976. COMUSJ/J74 will continue to monitor and coordinate these changes to insure, to the extent possible, minimum disruption of medical services offered SOFA personnel. 23

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SECTION IV -- PROVOST MARSHAL ACTIVITIES

Okinawa Forum (U)

(U) At the Security and Law Enforcement Meeting of 19 Nov 75 between MG Lynn, Chief of Staff, USFJ, and Mr. Shizuhiko Yamamoto, Deputy Director General, National Police Agency, GOJ, the Chief of Staff proposed the creation of a top-level forum on Okinawa for discussion and resolution of regional police/disciplinary problems. US Forces Okinawa Area Coordinator, BG Hatch, and the Director of the Okinawa Prefectural Police Headquarters, Mr. Kato, would constitute the US/GOJ principals. The forum is intended for direct communications between the senior officials on Okinawa; it does not preclude continued day-to-day police liaison at the working level. Mr. Yamamoto received the proposal favorably and agreed to coordinate the matter with Director Kato. ²⁴

(U) Preoccupation with preparations for guarding the Japanese Crown Prince and Princes during a planned visit in January 1976 precluded an initial December meeting; and early 1976 time frame appears most favorable to initiate this forum.

Off-Base Offenses, Okinawa (U)

(U) Although the total number of off-base offenses committed by US Forces on Okinawa declined during 1975, the rate per thousand showed an increase due to fewer military personnel assigned. A heavy concentration of offenses in one specific area - Okinawa City - was particularly noted; consequently, off-base offenses remained an area of intense concern, publicity and command attention. The "Clean Cities" campaign initiated by the Japanese police appeared to hold great potential for reducing the offenses rate, particularly in high-crime areas such as Okinawa City. The campaign, however, was never fully implemented due to diversion of a large number of Japanese police to the Expo '75 site.

(U) The realignment of criminal jurisdiction areas and the concern and interest by commanders at all levels rejuvenated service actions to reduce off-base offenses. Increased coordination/liaison between USFJ and GOJ was planned in conjunction with a joint concentrated approach by the local service commanders. These programmed actions combined with

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the scheduled return of the Japanese police diverted to Expo '75, should result in a continued reduction of offenses during 1976. Additionally, the identification of specific reasons for crime trends on Okinawa and, from this, the development of appropriate courses of action have been singled out as key issues for 1976. ²⁵

Incarcerated SOFA Personnel (U)

(U) At the beginning of 1975, there were 159 SOFA personnel incarcerated in five Japanese Penal Institutions. During the year, 122 inmates were paroled and an additional 101 personnel imprisoned. Included in these figures are two women, an Air Force member and a dependent wife, who served sentences at Tochigi Women's Prison. Both were paroled by the end of the year. ²⁶

Services to Prison Inmates (U)

(U) Considerable improvements were made during 1975 in the services provided imprisoned US Forces personnel. Through the efforts of the Joint Services Prison Liaison Team, Japan, these actions greatly enhanced the inmates' welfare and well-being.

a. Predischarge Education Program (PREP) courses were established at Otsu and Haiki Prisons where over 95 percent of SOFA prisoners are housed. Providing the inmates an opportunity to increase their educational level is considered to be an integral, important part of the overall rehabilitation program.

b. An agreement was reached with Haiki Prison officials permitting Navy dentists to establish an inmate dental care program which includes busing to Fleet Activities Sasebo Dental Clinic for treatment.

c. With the cooperation and coordination of the Yokota Air Base Library, the US updated the Otsu Prison Foreign Library donating 3,000 English volumes and created a Foreign Section at the Haiki Prison Library by providing 2,500 books. At Fuchu and Tochigi Prisons, where SOFA inmate population seldom exceeds two people, an inter-library loan system was established.

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d. Inter-service support agreements were completed for all prisons on mainland Japan and will be developed for Naha Prison as a result of the Army phase down on Okinawa. 27

Jurisdiction Realignment - Okinawa (U)

(U) Off-base US Forces police jurisdiction areas on Okinawa were divided between the Marine Corps and the Army. In late February 1975, USARJ requested the areas of responsibility be redefined due to Army plans to reduce strength on Okinawa by the end of FY 1975. The relatively low Army personnel offense rate was also a consideration prompting this request.

(U) After considerable tri-service discussion and study, Army and Marine Corps concurred effective 1 Oct 75 to a provision of reduced Army support to the Marines and a reduction in the size of the Army's area of jurisdiction. A formal change to the governing tri-service regulation was subsequently published in November reflecting that agreement. 28

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SECTION V -- SAFETY ACTIVITIES

Safety Activities (U) 29

(U) Of particular concern to COMUSJ/J78 during CY 1975 were the increasing frequency of near mid-air collision reports, the untimely response of U.S. Forces to requests for near mid-air collision investigations, and safety control for USFJ employees assigned jobs involving harmful substances.

(U) In 1975 there were twelve reports of near mid-air collisions processed by J78. The near mid-air collision hazard was climaxed by a near miss which resulted from an unscheduled fly off from the carrier Midway on 15 August 1975. The Midway incident highlighted the need to improve air traffic control coordination procedures, U.S. Forces operations in GOJ airspace, and a more expedient method of investigating and reporting alleged incidents. To reduce the hazard potential in at least one area, USFJ/GOJ conferences were conducted on 25 August and 5 September resulting in the establishment of clearly defined predetermined routes and altitudes for U.S. Forces aircraft traversing on a scheduled or emergency basis between Atsugi NAS and R116. (See Chapter 3, Section II for additional information). The conference also established the need for improved communications between U.S. Forces operations and Japanese air route traffic controllers. By the end of 1975, although some traffic conflicts had been eliminated, others were not resolved and require further action in 1976.

(U) Particular command emphasis through COMUSJ/J78 was placed on obtaining timely responses to requests for investigation of near mid-air collision incidents in order to maximize potential benefits from analysis of the investigation reports. The use of message traffic versus letters for notification and response was suggested at a conference held on 17 October 1975. The results were positive and substantially reduced the time required for processing an inquiry.

(U) Another major involvement in 1975 concerned the subject of safety controls for USFJ employees assigned jobs involving proximity to or handling of harmful substances. USFJ received several letters from the Defense Facilities Administration Agency as a result of an accidental spill of a cleaning solution containing hexavalent chromium in August 1975. (See Chapter 5, Section II for additional information). A special meeting of the Tri-Service Safety Committee was conducted on

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(28 November 1975 to assist the Joint Labor Affairs Committee in preparing a response to the DFAA. A Fifth Air Force/SE conference was held on 11 December 1975 to discuss the specifics of "Air Force" Safety Controls for USFJ employees. The plans which were formulated at this conference to ensure compliance with safety requirements included a review of current Environmental Health Service inspection reports, a review and bilingual translation of operating instructions pertaining to operations involving harmful substances, and an increase in the number of spot inspections conducted by local national safety personnel of work areas identified by the Environmental Health Service as maintaining harmful substances.

(U) Ongoing actions in these areas were carried forward into 1976.

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FOOTNOTES

1. USFJ/J73 ltr, 21 Jan 75, Subj: All Service JAG Conference.
2. COMUSJ 010910Z Mar 75; J73 HistSum, 1st Qtr, CY 1975.
3. Minutes of Tri-Service JAG Conferences, 7 Feb 75, 7 Apr 75, and 11 Jul 75; Minutes of Inter-Service JAG Conferences, 31 Jul 75 and 8 Oct 75.
4. J73 HistSum CY 1975; J73 Point Paper, 20 Nov 75, Subj: Inter-Service JAG Conferences in Japan.
5. Hq USFJ History 1974, p. 33.
7. J73 HistSum, 2d Qtr 1975; Attachment 9, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.; Para 5, Article XVII, US-Japan Status of Forces Agreement.
10. USFJ/J73 ltr of 24 Jan 75 to Mr. McElroy, Political Section, American Embassy.
11. American Embassy ltr of 23 Jul 75 to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
12. J73 HistSum, 2nd Qtr, 3rd Qtr, CY 1975; J73 Report, 17 Dec 75, Subj: Taking Stock; USFJ/J73 ltr to USFJ/J5, 23 Jun 75, Subj: Marine MP Incident; USFJ/J5 Memo for Record, 1 Jul 75, Subj: 24 May 75 Incident - Marine MPs Apprehending Non-SOFA Personnel.
14. Ibid.; Minutes, Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee Meeting, 6 Aug 75.
15. Ibid.; J73 HistSum, 4th Qtr, CY 1975; Ministry of Justice (Japan) ltr to Col Jordan, USFJ/J73, 26 Dec 75; USFJ/J73 ltr to NLSO Yokosuka and USARJ/JA, 31 Dec 75, Subj: Japanese Representative to Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee Informal Opinion on US Position Paper.

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16. J73 Report, 17 Dec 75, Subj: Taking Stock; USFJPL 110-1 of 10 Jan 72, Subj: Criminal and Disciplinary Jurisdiction Under the Status of Forces Agreement with Japan.
17. J71 HistSum CY 75.
18. COMUSJ 122251Z Jan 76; J71 HistSum CY 75.
19. COMUSJ 120055Z Aug 75; COMUSJ 221032Z Aug 75; COMUSJ 020129Z Sep 75; USIS Tokyo 291020Z Aug 75; USIS Tokyo 291245Z Aug 75; AmEmb Tokyo 080455Z Sep 75.
20. J71 HistSum CY 75; J72 HistSum 1975; COMUSJ 080400Z Sep 75.
21. J71 Point Paper, 15 Oct 75, Subj: Japan Defense Society Trip to CONUS; J71 HistSum CY 75.
22. J71 HistSum CY 75.
23. J74 HistSum CY 75.
24. C/S USFJ ltr to OAC, 17 Nov 75; Minutes of USFJ/NPA Meeting, 19 Nov 75; Para 5, COMUSJ 250830Z Nov 75.
25. Attachment 11, C/S ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76; J77 HistSum Apr 76; J1 Point Paper, 5 Feb 76, Subj: Crime on Okinawa.
26. J77 HistSum CY 75.
27. Attachment 11, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76; J77 HistSum Apr 76.
28. USARJ/AJPM ltr, 25 Feb 75, Subj: Law Enforcement Area of Responsibility, Okinawa; USFJ/OAFO ltr, 1 May 75, Subj: Law Enforcement Area of Responsibility, Okinawa; USARJ 050709Z Sep 75; CGMCB 100130Z Sep 75.
29. Attachment 12, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 17 Feb 76; J78 HistSum CY 75.

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Appendix 1

CHRONOLOGY

6 Jan 75 (U)	Yokota	COMUSJAPAN overview presented to Gen D. C. Jones, Chief of Staff, USAF.
6 Jan 75 (U)	Singapore	The Showa Maru, a Japanese flag supertanker en route to Japan runs aground in the Singapore Straits causing a major pollution problem from the resultant oil spill. The incident increases the apprehension of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore over the heavy volume of supertanker traffic transitting the Malacca Straits, most of which involves oil for Japan.
7 Jan 75 (U)	Tokyo	347th meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) was held at DFAA.
8 Jan 75 (U)	Yokota	Informal briefing presented to Maj Gen Matsuo, JSO/J3 on radar navigation scoring. Embassy also briefed this date.
10 Jan 75 (U)	Yokota	USFJ Command Briefing presented to Senator Nunn.
13 Jan 75 (U)	Yokosuka	The USS Midway departs Yokosuka after spending the holiday season in port. There were no significant demonstrations during this period.
14 Jan 75 (U)	Tokyo	Retired Vice Admiral I Yong Un, Chief of Staff of the ROK Navy in 1959 and 1960, alleges in a press interview nuclear weapons were carried aboard US aircraft carriers visiting Korea and presumably were still aboard if the carriers visited Japanese ports.
15 Jan 75 (U)	Singapore	The Showa Maru is refloated after successful salvage operations.

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15 Jan 75 (U) Moscow The USSR renounces its 1972 trade pact with the US as a result of US Congressional attempts to influence the Soviets into less restrictive emigration practices.

16 Jan 75 (U) Tokyo Japanese participation in the Yakutsk natural gas project is scrapped as a result of the cancellation of the US-Soviet trade agreement since Japanese involvement was contingent on US participation.

(U) Tokyo 307th Joint Committee Meeting

17 Jan 75 (U) Moscow It is announced Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko will visit Japan in 1975.

(U) Yokota J3 Division presented USFJ Command Briefing to all newly assigned personnel.

19 Jan 75 (U) Washington DC Retired RADM LaRocque calls for candor on the part of the USG and GOJ over the nuclear issue.

(U) London Reports circulate OPEC is considering a secret plan to tie oil prices directly to sliding inflation rates.

20 Jan 75 (U) Peking Premier Chou En-Lai informs Japanese envoy Hori the PRC considers strong US-Japan ties vital to regional security.

(U) Tokyo USFJ Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) held a meeting at the Sanno Hotel to discuss the 1974 Wage Increase Package.

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21 Jan 75 (U) Tokyo 348th FSC meeting held at the Sanno Hotel.

(U) Yokota USFJ Command Briefing presented to Japan Joint Services Staff College.

(U) Peking Japanese envoy Hori predicts a Japan-China peace treaty will be forthcoming in the near future.

23 Jan 75 (U) Tokyo USFJ/JSO Monthly Seminar held at JSO.

24 Jan 75 (U) Yokota Modification No. 132 was signed between Hq USFJ and the DFAA for Indirect Hire Agreement employees. This modification changed the Standard Remuneration Table of Health Insurance premiums for the employee's and employer's share on Okinawa.

(U) Tokyo Sixteenth meeting of the Security Consultative Group convenes. Items discussed include coordination on the implementation of the Mutual Security Treaty and its arrangements covering matters relating to the security of Japan and the use of facilities and areas by US Forces.

27 Jan 75 (U) Yokota USFJ Command Briefing presented to Anderson/Walters/Baird, House Appropriations Committee S&I.

(U) Japan A 24-hour strike was conducted USFJ-wide by the local national employees. Purpose: to pressure DFAA-USFJ to conclude negotiations on the 1974 pay increase for local national employees.

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29 Jan 75 (U) Yokota Modification No. 133 was signed between Hq USFJ and the DFAA for Indirect Hire Agreement employees. This modification changed the Standard Remuneration Table for Social Insurance and Children's Allowance premiums for the employee's share on mainland Japan.

(U) Tokyo Prime Minister Miki declares Japan will not recognize North Korea "yet."

(U) Washington DC The US relaxes controls over wheat and soybean exports.

(U) Tokyo Second meeting of RNS Working Group held at JSO with ASO representatives participating.

(U) Camp Zama Japan Subzone Group (JSZG) meeting held at Camp Zama. Feasibility studies on Consolidation of Joint Personal Property Shipping Office, Procurement Offices (Japan), and administrative aircraft support were reviewed. JSZG recommended Joint Personal Property Shipping Office and Procurement Offices (Japan) Consolidation Studies be forwarded to CINCPAC and the Admin Aircraft Support Study be returned to the Study Group as being incomplete.

30 Jan 75 (U) Tokyo 308th Joint Committee Meeting.

31 Jan 75 (U) Yokota USFJ Command Briefing presented to Mr. Jordan, Principal Deputy ASD/ISA.

(U) Tokyo In Diet interpellations a Komeito party spokesman alleges a US Navy transport introduced MK 101 nuclear depth bombs into Japan in 1965 and submits what he claims is a load plan of the ship in support of his charge.

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2 Feb 75 (U) Tokyo The LDP wins in gubernatorial elections sweeping the six contests which have been held since the beginning of the year.

(U) Washington DC A special report by the Secretary of the Senate termed the "Valeo Report" is released. Among its conclusions is one which states US-Japan relations might be harmed by the nuclear issue.

3 Feb 75 (U) Tokyo In talks with LDP Vice-President Shiina the Soviet Ambassador to Japan urges Japanese rejection of the proposed peace treaty with the PRC.

4 Feb 75 (U) Tokyo In Diet interpellations a JSP spokesman alleges "nuclear documents" utilized at Ship Repair Facility, Yokosuka "prove" there are nuclear weapons there. Another Opposition Dietman charges the JSDF have been studying a coup based on some theoretical writings by JSDF cadets.

(U) Tokyo 349th FSC meeting held at DFAA.

5 Feb 75 (U) Tokyo Prime Minister Miki declares the Japan-PRC peace treaty will not be affected by Soviet moves against it.

6 Feb 75 (U) Tokyo Foreign Minister Miyazawa declares US reconnaissance of the Indian Ocean is legitimate and can be considered to come under the "Far East" clause of the Security Treaty.

(U) Tokyo The USG responds to the GOJ concerning the MK 101 warheads allegedly brought into Japan 10 years ago by declaring they were conventional warheads for MK 44 torpedoes and not MK 101 nuclear depth bombs.

7 Feb 75 (U) Tokyo An Interservice JAG Conference was hosted by the USFJ Legal Advisor

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(J73) at the Sanno Hotel. Among the topics discussed were: possible approaches to maximize US jurisdiction and conversely minimize Japanese jurisdiction; policies concerning notification of offenses to the Japanese; criminal jurisdiction aboard US ships in Japanese territorial waters; and the new concept and role of the Military Legal Advisor.

7 Feb 75 (U) Tokyo	The USFJ Legal Advisor, together with the Judge Advocates from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines, hosted a luncheon at the Sanno Hotel for high level GOJ Ministry of Justice and Prosecutor General officials.
7-8 Feb 75 (U) Tokyo	USFJ JLAC held meetings at the Sanno Hotel to discuss the 1974 wage increase for local national employees.
9 Feb 75 (U) Nagoya	The LDP wins another prefectural governorship in Aichi Prefecture.
10 Feb 75 (U) Tokyo	Responding to earlier Diet interpellations, MOFA spokesman Yamazaki acknowledged two F-4 units on Okinawa are involved in the air defense of Taiwan.
11 Feb 75 (U) Yokota	In-house procedures for Exercise PRIME RATE 75 prepared and distributed to staff.
12 Feb 75 (U) Yokota	USFJ Command Briefing presented to Tokyo Chamber of Commerce representatives.
13 Feb 75 (U) Tokyo	309th Joint Committee Meeting.
(U) Tokyo	JDA Director Sakata declares there is no growth in size or scope programmed for the JSDF after 1976.
14 Feb 75 (U) Seoul	The ROK releases 203 prisoners including two Japanese nationals

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who had been arrested for dissident activity in 1974 for violation of presidential emergency measures then in effect.

15 Feb 75 (U) Tokyo

The Komeito rejects the USG and GOJ explanation of the MK 101 warheads and further claims nuclear mines were introduced into Japan in 1964.

18 Feb 75 (U) Yokosuka

The USS Midway's return to Yokosuka is uneventful.

(U) Tokyo

The GOJ announces it is prepared to recognize a 200-mile economic zone should such a zone be approved at the next Law of the Sea Conference.

(U) Tokyo

350th FSC meeting held at the Sanno Hotel.

(U) Okinawa

Demonstrators in the impact area of Camp Hansen prevent the scheduled firing exercise by Marine Corps artillery. The exercise is re-scheduled for 11 March.

20 Feb 75 (U) Tokyo

USFJ JLAC held a meeting at the Sanno Hotel to discuss the 1974 Wage Increase for local national employees.

22 Feb 75 (U) Niigata

An ex ASDF sergeant is acquitted by a court ruling which overturned his previous conviction for conducting political activity at his ASDF installation.

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24 Feb 75 (U) Nagoshima Japan successfully places its third satellite in earth orbit.

25 Feb 75 (U) Yokota Modification No. 283 was signed between the PACAF Procurement Center, Japan (Contracting Officer) and the DFPA for Master Labor Contract (MLC) employees. This modification amended the MLC provisions on Health Insurance premium rates on mainland Japan.

27 Feb 75 (U) Japan A 24-hour strike was conducted Okinawa-wide by the Zengunro union. The purpose of the strike: (1) Demand cancellation of RIFs by the Army, Air Force and Navy of more than 500 MLC/IHA employees in Feb, Mar and Apr 75; (2) Demand the payment of the retroactive 1974 pay increase by the end of Feb 75; (3) Demand extension/improvement of unemployment programs by the Government of Japan.

(U) Yokota Modification No. 281 was signed between the PACAF Procurement Center, Japan (Contracting Officer) and the DFPA for the MLC employees. This modification amended the MLC provisions on Health Insurance premium rates on Okinawa.

Modifications Nos. 284 and 148 were signed between the PACAF Procurement Center, Japan (Contracting Officer) and the DFPA for MLC and Mariners Contract (MC) employees. Also, Modification No. 134 was signed between Hq USFJ and the DFPA for the Indirect Hire Agreement employees. These modifications amended the MLC/MC/IHA provisions on allowances, pay, administration, personnel actions, reduction in force, and separation based upon the 1974 wage adjustments.

(U) Tokyo 310th Joint Committee Meeting.

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27 Feb 75 (U) Yokota

PRIME RATE 75 supplementary instructions published by J3 and distributed to Services/Japan and CINCPAC. Pre exercise briefing presented to C/S and J-Divisions.

(U) Yokota

Japan Subzone Group (JSZG) meeting held at Hq 5AF. Feasibility studies on consolidation of Civilian Personnel Offices (Okinawa) and Administrative Motor Pools and Vehicle Maintenance (Okinawa) were reviewed. JSZG recommended studies be forwarded to CINCPAC.

(U) Vienna

OPEC announces it will not raise its oil prices for the time being in spite of the declining strength of the US dollar. However OPEC reiterates its right to raise prices and declares it is giving the US three months to halt the dollar decline.

28 Feb 75 (U) Tokyo

It is announced the Emperor and Empress will visit the US in Oct, departing from Tokyo on the 10th.

(U) Tokyo

A terrorist bomb blast is touched off in the Aoyama district of Tokyo at 2000 hours. There are no deaths and injuries are limited.

(U) Yokota

COMUSJAPAN LOI for Exercise PRIME RATE published by J3 and issued to all participants.

Feb 75 (U) Yokota

In response to GOJ request, USFJ provided DFAA a complete listing of all US military POL facilities by location, size and type of construction. Also provided were extracts of pertinent military publications outlining procedures for operating and maintaining military petroleum facilities.

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1 Mar 75 (U)	Tokyo	In Diet interpellations Prime Minister Miki declares Japan will not acquire nuclear weapons.
2 Mar 75 (U)	Tokyo	JDA Director Sakata announces his intention to establish an advisory council on national defense.
3 Mar 75 (U)	Tokyo	USFJ Joint Labor Affairs Committee held a meeting at the Sanno Hotel to discuss the pay increase and DFAA proposals for Master Labor Contract employees and Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) employees.
3-14 Mar 75 (U)	Yokota	Members of Hq USFJ participated in JCS CPX PRIME RATE 75 as Control Group and Player Group personnel.
4 Mar 75 (U)	Tokyo	351st FSC meeting held at the Sanno Hotel.
5 Mar 75 (U)	Tokyo	Prime Minister Miki declares during Diet interpellations caution necessary in approaching any new Defense Buildup Plan after the current fourth plan ends in JFY 76.
6 Mar 75 (U)	Yokota	USFJ Command Briefing presented to new JSO/J3, Maj Gen Nakajima.
7 Mar 75 (U)	Yokota	Modification No. 134 was signed between Hq USFJ and DFAA for IHA employees. This modification provided clarification for the provisional payment of 10% of base pay (only) in the areas of premiums for Health Insurance, Welfare Annuity, and the employer's share of Children's Allowance contribution.
10 Mar 75 (U)	Tokyo	After previously asserting his unwillingness to run for reelection, reformist Tokyo Governor Minobe announces he has reconsidered and will run for reelection.
(U)	Yokosuka	The USS Midway departs Yokosuka after an uneventful in port period.

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11 Mar 75 (U) Japan Two ASDF personnel are found guilty of professional negligence in a 1971 mid-air collision between their jet trainer and a domestic airliner which resulted in the death of everyone aboard the airliner. They each receive prison terms.

(U) Tokyo The JCP declares during Diet interpellations there are "nuclear teams" stationed at Kadena AB.

(U) Okinawa Demonstrators once again halt a scheduled firing exercise by Marine artillery by occupying the impact area. The firing is rescheduled for 19 Mar but is subsequently cancelled.

13 Mar 75 (U) Yokota USFJ Command Briefing presented to USARJ/GSO counterpart program personnel.

(U) Tokyo 311th Joint Committee Meeting.

14 Mar 75 (U) Yokota Defense Retail Interservice Support Program Review Board (DPRB) meeting. Summary of draft GAO Report and Japan Subzone Group Study Actions on GAO Recommendations and CINCPAC IG Audit Report were discussed. DPRB provided guidance to JSZG on studies where study groups were experiencing difficulty in determining terms of references.

15 Mar 75 (U) Yokohama Partial release of Yokohama Beach Dependent Housing, FAC 3063.

17 Mar 75 (U) Yokota Col Tsukinogi, Director, Operations Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Ground Staff Office, JDA, visited the Frequency Allocations Branch, J6 Division, to coordinate the joint use of VHF frequencies on Okinawa.

18 Mar 75 (U) Tokyo 352d FSC meeting held at the Sanno Hotel.

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18 Mar 75 (U)	Tokyo	The Ad Hoc Panel (IHA) met at the Sanno Hotel to plan the actions required to conduct a joint USFJ-DFAA IHA Job Survey. This joint study is to be effected as specified in a memorandum, 8 Feb 75, Subj: Pay Adjustments for USFJ Employees, signed by Hq USFJ and DFAA.
19 Mar 75 (U)	Tokyo	Political campaigns officially get underway for the unified elections to be held on 13 and 27 Apr.
20 Mar 75 (U)	Yokosuka	The USS Midway returns to port.
23 Mar 75 (U)	Fukuoka	Prime Minister Miki denies reports that a new homeport has been selected for Japan's nuclear powered ship Mutsu somewhere on Kyushu.
24 Mar 75 (U)	Chitose	Partial release of Camp Chitose, FAC 1054.
(24-28 Mar 75 (U)	Yokota	Representatives of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency and 1956th Communications Group, met with Plans and Policy Branch, J6 Division, to coordinate the relocation of the Kashiwa Communications Facility to Tokorozawa and Itazuke Communications Facility to Seburiyama.
26 Mar 75 (U)	Yokota	USFJ Command Briefing presented to Honorable D. P. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of Air Force (M&RA).
27 Mar 75 (U)	Yokota	Misawa Runway Conference sponsored by J3 Division to determine solution to problems associated with USN plans for repair of Misawa Runway.
(U)	Tokyo	312th Joint Committee Meeting.
(U)	Okinawa	A 24-hour strike was conducted Okinawa-wide by Japanese workers. The purpose of the strike was to demand the withdrawal of RIF actions

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for approximately 1,000 Japanese workers to be effective 30 Jun 75; demand a 40% increase in pay and benefits for 1975; demand an across-the-board minimum wage system and improvement of working conditions; and other issues that will be specified as a part of the 1975 Spring Labor Offensive.

31 Mar 75 (U)	Yokosuka	The USS Midway departs Yokosuka for sea.
(U)	Okinawa	Partial release of Camp Zukeran, FAC 6044.
(U)	Okinawa	Total release of Camp Hardy, FAC 6014, was announced; 66 acres of land and 43 buildings.
(U)	Okinawa	Final Report on POL Piepline Lin-a-Log Survey in Okinawa conducted by AFM Tuboscope under Contract DACA 07-75-C-0013 was published.
1 Apr 75 (U)	Tokyo	The 353d meeting of the FSC was held at DFAA.
(U)	Tokyo	In a statement delivered before the Upper House Budget Committee, JDA Director General Sakata linked his invitation to SECDEF Schlesinger with a need for joint planning between Japan and the US to implement the Mutual Security Treaty under contingency situations. This is the first of a series of major pronouncements by Sakata, Prime Minister Miki, Foreign Minister Miyazawa and Defense Bureau Director Maruyama on security related issues.
3 Apr 75 (U)	Yokosuka	Japan Subzone Group (JSZG) meeting held at HQ NAVFORJAPAN. USARJ briefed on WESTPAC II Concept Plan.
4 Apr 75 (U)	Tokyo	Briefing on Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense presented by HQ USFJ to selected members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA).

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7 Apr 75 (U) Tokyo

An Interservice JAG Conference was hosted by the USFJ Legal Advisor (J73) at the Sanno. Among the topics discussed were off-duty and private employment of SOFA personnel; applicability of US-Japan SOFA Article XI to importation of goods by Okinawa Regional Exchange concessionaires; Expo 75 in Okinawa -- a consideration of SOFA implications and service roles; and access by US military attorneys to private conferences with USFJ personnel confined in Japanese penal facilities, whether before or after trial.

(U) Tokyo

The USFJ Legal Advisor (J73) together with Judge Advocates from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines hosted a luncheon at the Sanno for high level Japanese Ministry of Justice officials from the Bureau of Corrections. The primary purpose of the gathering was to discuss matters of mutual concern with regard to status of USFJ personnel confined in Japanese penal institutions and to establish effective liaison as a basis for amicable and cooperative relations.

8 Apr 75 (U) Yokota

Tri-Service personnel from the Japan Self Defense Force were given the USFJ Command Briefing with a simulcast in Japanese.

9 Apr 75 (U) Tokyo

Foreign Minister Miyazawa departs on a visit to the US.

(U) Tokyo

A Joint Working Breakfast was held with the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF; Director, JSO, JSDF; COMUSJAPAN; and C/S USFJ participating. Among the subjects discussed were: Procurement of major end items for JSDF; development of a follow-on Five-Year Defense Plan (JFY 78+); current Southeast Asia situation; and organizational changes for US Forces in Japan.

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10 Apr 75 (U) Tokyo 313th Joint Committee Meeting.
(U) Atsugi Partial release of NAF Atsugi, FAC 3083, was announced; 15,186 sq ft of land was involved.

11 Apr 75 (U) Washington DC In a joint statement by Miyazawa and Secretary of State Kissinger, Japan reaffirms the "Korea clause" of the Sato-Nixon summit while the US reconfirms its obligations to Japan under the Mutual Security Treaty.

12 Apr 75 (U) Phnom Penh The US evacuates its Embassy in the Cambodian capital in a swiftly executed operation which signals the end for the Khmer government.

13 Apr 75 (U) Tokyo Foreign Minister Miyazawa returns from his trip to the US.
(U) Tokyo The first phase of the Japanese local unified elections are held. (
(U) Tokyo Governor Minobe (backed by a progressive coalition) was re-elected Governor of Tokyo, defeating his LDP-backed independent opponent by a small margin. This will be Governor Minobe's fourth term in office.

15 Apr 75 (U) Tokyo Japanese newspapers carry reports which hint Prime Minister Miki may visit the US in August. The reports are based on statements by Foreign Minister Miyazawa.
(U) Tokyo The 354th meeting of the FSC was held at the Sanno Hotel.

16 Apr 75 (U) Tokyo & Washington DC An official GOJ-US announcement is made which sets 4 August as the date for a Miki-Ford meeting in Washington DC.

17 Apr 75 (U) Phnom Penh The Khmer Republic falls to communist forces of the Khmer Rouge.

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17 Apr 75 (U) Singapore The Japanese tanker Towa Maru sinks in the Malacca Straits after colliding with another ship. It is the second major maritime mishap this year involving a Japanese tanker plying the strategic narrows.

(U) Tokyo 314th Joint Committee Meeting.

(U) Phnom Penh The GOJ officially recognizes the new communist regime in Cambodia.

(U) Okinawa A US Marine is accused of attacking two high school girls (age 15) by knocking them unconscious and raping them. The alleged rapist is apprehended by fellow Marines who turn the accused over to military authorities. There is considerable adverse public reaction and demands are generated for the immediate transfer of the accused to Japanese authorities. The issue subsides somewhat several days later when authorities formally indict the Marine and he is turned over to them for judicial disposition in accordance with the provisions of the SOFA.

18 Apr 75 (U) Tokyo USFJ Joint Labor Affairs Committee held a meeting at the Sanno to review developments of the USFJ-DFAA Panels and Working Joint Studies Group (re: revising the Indirect Hire Agreement by placing certain jobs under a separate pay schedule; lowering old age termination; and DFAA proposal to increase housing allowance).

24 Apr 75 (U) Tokyo Briefing on proposed Ie Jima (Air-ground Range) replacement facility presented to Mr. Toba, Chief of Okinawa Facility Group, DFAA, and selected members of MOFA.

(U) Tokyo 315th Joint Committee Meeting.

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26 Apr 75 (U) Yokosuka The nuclear powered cruiser USS Long Beach enters Yokosuka for a port visit. There is no public reaction to the visit.

26 Apr 75 (U) Seoul The Korean Central Intelligence Agency claims it has smashed a North Korean spy ring which was based in Japan.

(U) Tokyo The last of the local unified elections are held. Final results show losses and gains on both sides. The general consensus seems to be the elections were a "draw" between the Opposition parties and the ruling LDP.

29 Apr 75 (U) Saigon The US executes a massive helicopter evacuation of remaining Americans and certain Vietnamese in Saigon to a fleet of ships waiting off the Vietnamese coast.

30 Apr 75 (U) Saigon The South Vietnamese government capitulates to the communist forces surrounding the city.

2 May 75 (U) Tokyo JDA Director General Sakata announces the Defense Agency has given up on realizing the goals of the 4th Defense Buildup Plan under its currently existing program. A series of public statements by high-ranking GOJ officials on defense and security related issues receive widespread news media coverage.

6 May 75 (U) Tokyo The GOJ agrees not to object to US exercise of jurisdiction over the two sergeants involved in the 10 Jul 74 flare gun shooting incident at Ie Shima range thus ending a long controversy concerning the issue.

7 May 75 (U) Tokyo The GOJ extends diplomatic recognition to the new Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Viet Nam.

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7 May 75 (U)	Yokota	Japan Subzone Group meeting held at HQ 5AF. Sub-study Groups of the JSZG were assigned tasks to determine impact of WESTPAC II and develop recommendations on a COMUSJAPAN position.
8 May 75 (U)	Tokyo	316th Joint Committee Meeting.
9 May 75 (U)	Japan	A 24-hour strike was conducted Okinawa-wide by USFJ's Japanese workers. The purpose of the strike was to protest the reduction-in-force (RIF) to be effective by 30 Sep 75 and to support the nation-wide 1975 Spring Labor Offensive. A 2-hour strike was also conducted on mainland Japan in support of the same objectives.
10 May 76 (U)	Gulf of Thailand	The US merchant ship SS Mayaquez, captured a few days earlier by Cambodian naval forces, is recovered along with its crew during a joint military operation undertaken to free it.
12-16 May 75 (U)	Yokota	COMUSJAPAN hosted RADM McClendon, J5, PACOM and his party during their visit to USFJ and the Joint Staff Office, JDA.
12 May 75 (U)	Camp Zama	A Commanders' Working Luncheon (COMUSJAPAN/5AF, CDR USARJ, COMNAVFORJ, C/S USFJ) was held. Among the subjects discussed were: CINCPAC visit to Japan; Air Combat Maneuvering Range presentation; US Command Arrangements - Japan/Okinawa; actions on USARJ/IX Corps WESTPAC II proposal; GOJ JFAP proposals; status of Yamanaka Memo; Naha to Kadena move; and status of USFJ-DFAA Joint Labor Studies.
13 May 75 (U)	Tokyo	KEEN STANDARDS briefing (summary, conclusions, recommendations) presented to RADM McClendon, and selected CINCPAC, JSO and USFJ staff.

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13 May 75 (U)	Tokyo	The 355th meeting of the FSC was held at DFAA.
19 May 75 (U)	Tokyo	Seven persons are arrested and charged with the recent series of bombings in Japan, most notably the Mitsui bombing in Tokyo 30 Aug 74 in which eight persons died and another 380 were injured.
22 May 75 (U)	Tokyo	Foreign Minister Miyazawa responds to a report filed in the US Senate which recommends removing US Marines from Okinawa. Miyazawa explains he does not share this view.
22 May 75 (U)	Tokyo	317th Joint Committee Meeting.
	(U) Tokyo	The GOJ announces it has been unable to conclude any agreement for homeporting the nuclear powered ship Mutsu as had been indicated in a previous announcement in April. (
	(U) Yokosuka	The nuclear powered cruiser USS Long Beach enters port and departs two days later after an uneventful in-port visit.
24 May 75 (U)	Okinawa	A Marine MP patrol apprehended two non-SOFA personnel (one Japanese national) off-base who were allegedly interfering with their lawful arrest of SOFA personnel. Considerable outcry by Japanese news media. Controversy arises over the authority of US Military Police in off-base areas.
27 May 75 (U)	Tokyo	The 356th meeting of the FSC was held at DFAA.
29 May 75 (U)	Yokota	COMUSJ/J3 together with representatives from the Services presented a PACOM Military Exercise briefing for American Embassy personnel.
	(U) Yokosuka	The aircraft carrier MIDWAY enters port.

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30 May 75 (U) Washington DC As part of the ongoing public discussion of security related matters by high-ranking GOJ officials, Japanese Ambassador to the US Yasukawa comments on recent discussions over "sea defense sharing," stating such sharing would depend upon a treaty "arrangement" or similar agreement between the US and Japan.

30 May- (U) Tokyo
3 Jun 75 CINCPAC and principal PACOM staff members visit Japan.

30 May 75 (U) Tokyo Brig Gen Doyle E. Larson, J2, PACOM, visited the J2, Joint Staff Office, Japan Self Defense Force, and discussed intelligence activities in Japan.

3 Jun 75 (U) Tokyo Former Prime Minister Sato succumbs after having been in a coma for several days following a sudden stroke. Sato had the longest tenure of any post-war Prime Minister, serving from 1964 through 1972.

4 Jun 75 (U) Tokyo Japanese newspapers carry report of statements allegedly made on 2 June by CINCPAC which denied the presence of US nuclear weapons in Japan.

5 Jun 75 (U) Tokyo 318th Joint Committee Meeting.

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7 Jun 75 (U) Okinawa Partial release of Naha AF/Navy Annex, FAC 6066; 1.3 acres of land and one building. Partial release of NAF Naha, FAC 6089; 205 acres of land and 47 buildings are involved.

(U) Yokosuka The MIDWAY departs after an uneventful in-port period.

9 Jun 75 (U) Manila/Peking The Philippines and the PRC establish formal diplomatic relations with each other. Meanwhile, in Taipei, the ROC denounces The Philippine move and severs relations with that country.

10 Jun 75 (U) Tokyo The 357th meeting of the FSC was held at the Sanno Hotel.

11 Jun 75 (U) Tokyo A Country Team meeting chaired by Ambassador Hodgson was held at the American Embassy. Among the topics discussed were: Status of US-Japan Security Consultative Arrangements; Japan-Korea Relations; Status of Base Consolidation Plans; and impact of rising local labor costs.

16 Jun 75 (U) Yokosuka The aircraft carrier MIDWAY enters port for a visit.

17 Jun 75 (U) Moscow The Soviets give a blunt warning to the GOJ over the disadvantages of endorsing a treaty of peace and friendship with the PRC which contains an anti-hegemony clause the Kremlin regards as anti-Soviet in tone and purpose.

(U) Okinawa A 48-hour strike was conducted Okinawa-wide by Japanese workers. The purpose of the strike is to demand the cancellation of the RIF for approximately 1500 local national employees to be effective by 30 Sep 75 and to demand the implementation of an improved and effective unemployment counter-measure program by the Government of Japan.

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17-18 Jun 75 (U) Iruma Radar Navigation Scoring Test successfully conducted by USN/USMC aircraft over Iruma, JASDF NIKE Battery.

18 Jun 75 (U) New York US Secretary of State Kissinger gives a major policy speech before the Japan American Society which focusses on the situation in Northeast Asia and the pivotal role Japan plays there as well as the high priority the USG attaches to the total US-Japan relationship.

19 Jun 75 (U) Tokyo 319th Joint Committee Meeting.

23 Jun 75 (U) Tokyo Joint USFJ/JSO Seminar held.

24 Jun 75 (U) Yokota Modification No. 136 was signed between Hq USFJ and DFAA for Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) employees. This modification provided information concerning computing the employer's share of the Health Insurance Society's premium rate for daily employees.

(U) Tokyo The 358th meeting of the FSC was held at DFAA.

25 Jun 75 (U) Camp Zama Japan Subzone Group (JSZG) meeting held at Camp Zama. Discussion on USFJ response to CINCPAC on WESTPAC II. Briefing by USARJ/G3 on highlights/rationale of CINCPAC recommendation to JCS on WESTPAC II.

(U) Yokota Modification No. 139 was signed between Hq USFJ and DFAA for IHA employees. This modification provided information concerning creditable employment for reduction-in-force purposes and maintenance of the Retention Register for permanent employees and special permanent employees.

(U) Washington DC Following up on previous remarks by Secretary of Defense Schlesinger, President Ford asserts the US will

not rule out the possible first use of nuclear weapons in any potential conflict with an adversary. While this focusses on the broad strategic inter-relationships between the US and Soviets, subsequent discussions along these lines further refines the issue to specifically address contingencies on the Korean peninsula when Secretary Schlesinger indicates the US would seriously consider the early use of tactical nuclear weapons in the event of a major outbreak of hostilities in Korea precipitated by the North.

25 Jun 75 (U) Tokyo

Third meeting of Range Study Group held with MOFA/DFAA representatives. Findings of site survey were presented. Initiative now in GOJ hands.

27 Jun 75 (U) Okinawa

Total release of remainder of NAF, (Naha, FAC 6089 (two buildings and underlying land)).

30 Jun 75 (U) Fuchu

Partial release of Fuchu Air Station, FAC 3016 (139 acres of land and 187 buildings).

(U) Okinawa

Total release of Onaa Site, FAC 6215 (0.22 acres of land and two buildings).

2-4 Jul 75 (U) Misawa

Trip to Misawa by a COMUSJ/J3 officer riding in the cockpit of a Japanese Commercial (TDA) DC9 airplane to observe civil air operation into Misawa Air Base.

3 Jul 75 (U) Tokyo

320th Joint Committee Meeting.

4 Jul 75 (U) Tokyo

The Diet adjourned following a turbulent four days marked by unusual alliances between opposing political parties and physical blockading of Diet sessions. The final sessions' failure to pass

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price hike measures will accelerate an already serious budget deficit. Election reform measures increased the number of seats in the House of Representatives from 491 to 511.

7 Jul 75 (U)	Yokosuka	MIDWAY departs after an uneventful in-port period.
8 Jul 75 (U)	Tokyo	The 359th meeting of the FSC was held at the Sanno Hotel.
9 Jul 75 (U)	Tokyo	Agreement signed to resume Tokyo-Taipei air service following 15 month lapse of service caused by Tokyo-Peking civil aviation accord.
	(U) Yokota	MG Otis C. Lynn, USA, assumes duties as Chief of Staff, HQ USFJ.
11 Jul 75 (U)	Tokyo	An Interservice JAG Conference was chaired by the USFJ Legal Advisor (J73) at the Sanno Hotel. Among the topics discussed were: request for custody of SOFA military personnel in the hands of the US prior to Japanese indictment in concurrent cases; communication facilities, procedures and methods of maintaining liaison between US and Japanese authorities; APO privileges in Japan -- entitlement thereto; benefits allowable to reservists in Japan; and the problem of making more uniform the criteria and practices used in Agreed View 40 notifications in minor traffic cases and the corresponding uniformity of reporting traffic offenses on DD Form 838.
	(U) Tokyo	The USFJ Legal Advisor (J73), together with Judge Advocates from the Army, Navy and Air Force hosted a luncheon at the Sanno for high level Japanese Ministry of Justice officials. The primary purpose of the gathering was to discuss matters of mutual concern with regard to foreign criminal jurisdiction cases involving USFJ personnel in Japan.

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15 Jul 75 (U) Pyongyang, North Korea Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Diet member Utsunomiya met with President Kim Il Sung for five hours. The role of Japan in the development of North Korea-US relations was among the topics discussed.

17 Jul 75 (U) Tokyo 321st Joint Committee Meeting. MG Lynn participates as the new US Representative.

20 Jul 75 (U) Okinawa Expo 75 opening ceremonies were attended by Crown Prince and Princess Michiko, Prime Minister Miki and 11 Cabinet members. Demonstrations held by radical left elements were aimed at the Crown Prince.

21 Jul 75 (U) Yokosuka Aircraft carrier MIDWAY entered port receiving only routine news coverage.

22 Jul 75 (U) Tokyo The 360th meeting of the FSC was held at DFPA.

23 Jul 75 (U) Tokyo US Ambassador James D. Hodgson informed the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs by letter that it would not be in the interest of either the US or Japanese Government to consider changes in the SOFA with Japan which would further liberalize custody provisions over SOFA personnel.

(U) Tokyo Joint JSO/USFJ Seminar held at Joint Staff Office, Japan Defense Agency, Tokyo.

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23 Jul 75 (U) Tokyo

Foreign Minister Miyazawa flies to Seoul to meet with Republic of Korea (ROK) Foreign Minister Kim Dong Jo. Topics of discussion were the post-Indochina Asia situation. Mizawa conveyed to Kim, Japan's readiness to accept a ROK request for resuming the Japan-ROK ministerial conferences suspended since the Kim Dac Jung incident.

24 Jul 75 (U) Tokyo

Eighteenth Security Consultative Group (SCG) meeting was held. The Japanese side formally presented their view to establish a "consultative machinery for operational cooperation" as a subordinate organization of the Japan-US Security Consultative Committee.

25 Jul 75 (U) Tokyo

The annual meeting of the US-Japan Frequency Subcommittee was held at the Sanno Hotel, to sign the annual update of the Frequency List, Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement (TEA) and discuss other pertinent frequency matters.

(U) Bangkok

Prime Minister Kukrit declared the Thai military agreement with the US was null and void. 20 Mar 76 was set as the deadline for withdrawal of US Forces.

30 Jul 75 (U) Camp Zama

A Commanders' Conference (COMUSJ/5AF, CDR USARJ, COMNAVFORJ, C/S USFJ) was held. Among the subjects discussed were: Misawa AB-Joint Use; Okinawa Incidents; Developments in the US-Japan Security Dialogue; GOJ Vehicle Anti-Pollution Measures Affecting US Forces; Changes in Japanese Postal Rates Affecting US Forces; and Coordination of the release of Classified Military Information to JSDF.

31 Jul 75 (U) Tokyo

322d Joint Committee Meeting.

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31 Jul 75 (U) Camp Zama An Interservice JAG Conference, held at Camp Zama, was chaired by COMUSJ/J73. Among the topics discussed were: the criteria and practices for making Agreed View 40 notification in minor traffic cases and the corresponding uniformity of reporting traffic offenses on DD Form 838; US primary jurisdiction over members of the civilian component who commit offenses against the security or property of the US or of another USFJ person; driving JN owned vehicles by possessors of USFJ driver's licenses and US insurance; drinking age in Japan on USFJ installations; and carrying weapons off post by USFJ law enforcement personnel.

Jul 75 (U) Washington DC DFSC announced a 13% stock fund standard price increase for all bulk petroleum products except Avgas 115/145 which increased 11%. These increases extended the pricing escalation trend emanating from the 1973 oil embargo.

2 Aug 75 (U) Tokyo Prime Minister Miki departs Tokyo to hold talks with President Ford.

3 Aug 75 (U) Tokyo RADM LaRocque (Ret) told newsmen his testimony to Congress on USN ships armed with nuclear weapons was correct.

4 Aug 75 (U) Yokosuka MIDWAY departed port following uneventful period at home.

(U) Kuala Lumpur Japan Red Army members broke into US Embassy and took hostages. Prime Minister Miki directed Japan cooperation in dealing with Red Army to free hostages.

5 Aug 75 (U) Tokyo The 361st meeting of the FSC was held at the Sanno Hotel.

6 Aug 75 (U) Tokyo The first meeting of the Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee was held

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The following areas were delineated for study: Off-base authority of US Military Police; Instructions provided US Military Police regarding the apprehension and delivery to the Japanese police of persons not included in Article 1 of SOFA; Procedures for necessary liaison between GOJ and US Military Police.

8 Aug 75 (U) Washington DC President Ford and Prime Minister Miki conclude talks with joint statement reaffirming the Mutual Security Treaty and the "desirability of still closer consultations for its smooth and effective implementation."

11 Aug 75 (U) Misawa Relocation of the P3 Squadron from Iwakuni to Misawa agreed to in the Security Consultative Committee (SCC) of January 1973 was completed.

(13 Aug 75 (U) Yokota HQ USFJ participated in CINCPAC Exercise PORT ARMS.

15 Aug 75 (U) Yokota CODEL Addabbo and party visited USFJ and received Command Briefing.

(U) Tokyo Japan-China signed three year fishing agreement governing fishing operations in the western area of the East China Sea.

(U) Yokosuka MIDWAY returned to port with no public reaction.

18 Aug 75 (U) Yokosuka MIDWAY and 12 other ships departed Yokosuka.

(U) Yokosuka Members of the Military Base Problems Countermeasures Subcommittee of the Reformist City Mayors Council observed Yokosuka Naval Station from a chartered boat during the afternoon. Mayors of Naha, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Kamakura, and Fujisawa Cities were present. The Mayor of Yokohama stated "There is a need for drawing up a long-range (anti-base) struggle program."

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19 Aug 75 (U) Tokyo The 362d meeting of the FSC was held at DFAA.

(U) Yokota Director, Joint Staff Office and party toured 5AF/USFJ Operations Center and received a briefing.

(U) Yokota Joint JSO/USFJ Seminar held at Yokota. USFJ Command Briefing presented.

20 Aug 75 (U) Tokyo Nineteenth SCG meeting was held. Subject items for the forthcoming Sakata-Schlesinger meeting were discussed.

21 Aug 75 (U) Yokosuka MIDWAY returned to homeport without reaction.

(U) Yokota Modification No. 137 was signed between Hq USFJ and DFAA for Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) employees. This modification provided information concerning computing the cold area allowance for full-time and part-time employees.

26-29 Aug 75 (U) Tokyo Secretary of Defense Schlesinger visits Japan.

27 Aug 75 (U) Tokyo Japanese Defense Agency (JDA) completed drafting Self Defense Force (SDF) working program for FY 76, the last fiscal year of the fourth 5 year defense buildup program. Complete attainment of 4th defense program was officially declared as not possible for GSDF and MSDF.

28 Aug 75 (U) Tokyo 323d Joint Committee Meeting.

29 Aug 75 (U) Yokota COMUSJ/J3 hosted a visit of senior students from the Japan Joint Services Staff College and presented the USFJ Command Briefing.

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29 Aug 75 (U) Tokyo Secretary of Defense Schlesinger met separately with Prime Minister Miki, Foreign Minister Miyazawa, and JDA Director General Sakata. During the visit with Sakata, it was agreed to establish a consultative body as a subordinate organ to the existing Japan-US Security Consultative Committee to study details on defense cooperation.

2 Sep 75 (U) North Korea A North Korean gunboat fired upon the Shosei Maru killing two crewmembers, and capturing the rest, two of whom were wounded.

(U) Tokyo The 363d meeting of the FSC was held at the Sanno Hotel.

3 Sep 75 (U) Tokyo The Prefecture Governors' Liaison Council, made up of governors of 14 prefectures containing US bases, filed a six point request with the Government of Japan including speedy return of vacated base areas, safety insurance for those living near bases, and reduction of base pollution, including aircraft noise.

5 Sep 75 (U) Yokosuka USS WHITE PLAINS entered Yokosuka Naval Station. This was the first ship arriving under a relocation program consolidating Sasebo and Yokosuka naval functions.

(U) Washington DC A Democratic Socialist Party delegation received briefings on Congressional attitudes towards the defense of ROK and Japan from Senators Mansfield and Scott.

(U) Ichigaya USFJ Command Briefing presented JSDF Joint Staff College. Tour of facilities and lunch followed briefing.

8 Sep 75 (U) Yokohama LTC Huerlimann, J61, was presented a certificate of appreciation from

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the Yokohama Defense Facilities Administration Bureau (YDFAB) for his extraordinary assistance in resolving the Kamiseya Electro-Magnetic Interference (EMI) problem.

9 Sep 75 (U)	Okinawa	A 24-hour strike was conducted Okinawa-wide by Japanese workers. The purpose of the strike: (a) Demand the withdrawal of announced RIFs; (b) protest management's plans for the IHA Job Study and lowering advanced age termination from 62 to 60 years and; (c) demand early agreement on the 1975 general wage increase.
10 Sep 75 (U)	Yokosuka	USS GUITARRO arrived for port call. This was the 98th visit by a nuclear powered US warship.
	(U) Yokota	Movement of 345th TAW from Kadena to Yokota was completed. Local communities are protesting the increased flight activity.
11 Sep 75 (U)	Tokyo	Extraordinary Diet Session convened to deliberate on a supplementary budget and related financial measures.
	(U) Tokyo	324th Joint Committee Meeting.
12 Sep 75 (U)	Yokosuka	MIDWAY departed following an uneventful 21 day in-port period.
13 Sep 75 (U)	Tokyo	COMUSJ/J6 Division members chaired a meeting with US Army and Marine Corps communications representatives at the Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, to discuss the change of on-base communications responsibility coincident with the transfer of Zukeran, Okinawa, from the Army to the Marines.
14 Sep 75 (U)	Yokosuka	USS GUITARRO departed port following a quiet visit.

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15 Sep 75 (U) Seoul Deputy Prime Minister Fukuda and three other Cabinet members attend the 8th Japan/ROK ministerial conference. The two countries agreed on the desirability of continued economic cooperation including GOJ assistance to the ROK economic development program.

(U) Saga Prefecture SHOSEI MARU returned to her home-port after release. The wounded crewmen remain in North Korea. All negotiations have been conducted through the Red Cross.

16 Sep 75 (U) Tokyo The Twentieth SCG meeting was held. US Congressional views on Asia in the post-Viet Nam era were discussed.

(U) Yokota DRIS Program Review Board (DPRB) meeting. DPRB briefed on JSZG actions pertaining to GAO audit recommendations and status of WESTPAC II actions.

17 Sep 75 (U) Washington DC Japan Socialist Party delegation led by party Deputy Chairman Saburo Eda arrived for a week visit. The delegation's success should strengthen the party's moderate factions.

(U) Tokyo A Country Team meeting chaired by Ambassador Hodgson was held at the American Embassy. Among the topics addressed were: SECDEF visit and Defense Cooperation; JFAP Status Report including impact of USMC changes; Generational Changes in JDA and JSDF; and USFJ/DFAA Labor Negotiations.

(U) Yokota Fifty students from JSDF Maritime Staff College presented USFJ Command Briefing.

19 Sep 75 (U) Tokyo The 364th meeting of the FSC was held at DFAA.

(U) Yokosuka MIDWAY returns to port.

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23 Sep 75 (U)	Yokosuka	Family Day was held on board the MIDWAY. A reporter from the ASAHI Newspaper attended the day's events and gave favorable press coverage. Some dissension from the Press Club was voiced as it has been denied access to the MIDWAY.
24 Sep 75 (U)	New York	Ministerial Council of SEATO formally decided to disband SEATO by steps over the next two years.
(U)	Japan	Two Soviet TU95 long range bombers violated Japanese territorial rights.
25 Sep 75 (U)	Tokyo	325th Joint Committee Meeting.
26 Sep 75 (U)	Okinawa	A 9-hour strike was conducted by the Okinawa Regional Exchange/Pacific Exchange local national employees. The purpose of the strike was to oppose the RIF of 19 Indirect Hire Employees that was to be effective 30 Sep 75.
(U)	Tokyo	Joint JSO/USFJ Seminar held at JSO, JDA.
(U)	Kanagawa Prefecture	Initial delivery of Type 74 tanks was made to the GSDF. The JDA will procure 33 of these tanks this fiscal year and 48 next year.
30 Sep 75 (U)	Tokyo	Emperor Hirohito and the Empress departed for their tour of the US.
(U)	Tokyo	All Diet action has been stalled by opposition to price hike measures.
(U)	Camp Zama	RADM Robert C. Williams, CINCPAC Surgeon visits to assess US Army Hospital (Honshu) phase-down effect on other services as a result of WESTPAC II proposal.

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30 Sep 75 (U) Japan

Network Outward Dial (NOD) test began in Japan. Capability allows AUTOVON users to place routine precedence AUTOVON calls using their respective class "A" lines.

(U) Tokyo

The Japan Defense Society held a meeting celebrating its tenth anniversary at which C/S USFJ delivered brief congratulatory remarks. The principal speaker, Minister Sakata, Director General, JDA spoke of the importance of Japan-US cooperation to Japanese security and of his admiration for the US principle of civilian control over the military. In his speech he also highlighted USFJ/JSDF base compensation costs.

1 Oct 75 (U) Tokyo

Palestine Liberation Organization office in Tokyo approved by Foreign Ministry as a private establishment.

2 Oct 75 (U) Washington DC

Emperor Hirohito is received at White House. His use of "deeply deplore" to describe feelings for WWII causes controversy in Japan.

3 Oct 75 (U) Washington DC

House of Representatives approves 200 mile economic zone. The Japanese fishing industry is watching this bill's progress closely.

(U) United Nations,
New York

Pakistan and Bangladesh opened diplomatic relations.

4 Oct 75 (U) Komatsu, Japan

Japan Defense Agency signed a noise abatement agreement opening Komatsu Air Base for use by JASDF F4 aircraft.

5 Oct 75 (U) Yokosuka

Two rallies and demonstrations were held protesting homeporting of US ships and the Mutual Security Treaty. The first in

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Yokosuka City was attended by 2370, the second at Seaside Park was attended by only 33. This was the 2d Anniversary of the MIDWAY's homeporting in Yokosuka.

5 Oct 75 (U) Moscow

Foreign Minister Gromyko rejected Japanese demand for return of Northern Islands as a precondition to conclusion of peace treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union.

7 Oct 75 (U) Yokota

SECDEF 072221Z Oct 75 provided amended policy setting forth responsibilities/functions/authorities of the newly created Relocation Branch.

(U) Yokota

COMUSJ/J43 chaired the first Joint (US) Admin Aircraft Study Group. The meeting was held to develop parameters for study and tasking assignments.

8 Oct 75 (U) Tokyo

Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Vice Chairman Eda returns from tour of US, England and Middle East. These were the first official approaches by the JSP to non-socialist countries.

(U) United States

RADM LaRocque's (Ret) National Defense Information Center issued a report stating present Japanese defense strength was sufficient.

(U) Yokosuka

An Interservice JAG Conference was chaired by COMUSJ/J73. Among the topics discussed were: exercise of jurisdiction over civilians and dependents by GOJ; issuance of official duty certificates to members of the civilian component; review of Agreed View 40 notifications procedures; the effect of recent US COMA decision in US versus Jordan; changes to USFJPL 110-1; affixing GOJ gasoline stickers on

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USFJ POVs; proposed position papers to be submitted to the Japanese members of the Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee; and dependent status under SOFA.

(U)	Tokyo	326th Joint Committee Meeting.
10 Oct 75	(U) Yokosuka	Mrs. Keigetsu Yoshizawa presented the US Navy hospital an Ikebana (flower) arrangement. This gift was an expression of thanks to the American people for the warm welcome that Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako received during their visit to the United States.
14 Oct 75	(U) Tokyo	Japan Aviation Bureau and Defense Facilities Administration Agency requested Hq USFJ to suspend use of Matsuyama Airport for training flights.
(U)	Tokyo	Emperor Hirohito returns to Japan from his visit to the US. The trip was generally regarded as improving US-Japan relations.
(U)	Tokyo	The 366th FSC meeting was held at DFAA

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16 Oct 75 (U) Yokota The CINCPAC directed feasibility study of Government Owned Contractor Operation of the OPDS was released to CINCPAC following coordination with the local Service components.

17 Oct 75 (U) Yokosuka A Commanders' Conference (COMUSJ/ 5AF, CDR USARJ, COMNAVFORJ, C/S USFJ) was held. Among the subjects discussed were: USG-GOJ Environmental Group; Unnecessary Noise Pollution; POLE VAULT '76; WESTPAC II Studies-DRIS Actions; Relocation Panel; Reporting of Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction Data on US Forces' Personnel in Japan; Development on Hexavalent Chromium Situation on Okinawa; Joint Exercising with JASDF; Off-Base Crimes on Okinawa and Worldwide Integrated Management System.

(U) Tachikawa Noise by SDF aircraft was protested by local citizens and a change in flight path was requested.

20 Oct 75 (U) Tachikawa 1500 unionists and JSP members held a rally calling for removal of all military bases from Tokyo.

(U) Kobe, Japan First large submarine constructed in 4th defense buildup program held formal tests.

21 Oct 75 (U) Moscow Japan/Soviet Union sign Sakhalin Pact covering Japanese financing and participation in offshore exploration and development of oil, gas and other mineral resources in Sakhalin's continental shelf.

(U) London London Daily Mirror revealed agreements between UK and West Germany, Sweden, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, and Japan whereby the UK will store nuclear wastes.

22 Oct 75 (U) Tokyo Japan-Soviet fishing pact to prevent disputes involving fishing operations and to make provisions for payment of damages ratified by Diet.

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22 Oct 75 (U)	Tokyo	JSP Diet member alleged secret agreements between Japanese and US. Allegations were supported by "Flying Dragon" documents dated 6 Apr 64, which referenced 31 Mar 63 agreements.
23 Oct 75 (U)	Tokyo	327th Joint Committee Meeting.
26 Oct 75 (U)	Tokyo	Prime Minister Miki during interpellations denied any direct connection between Article 76 of SDF mobilization and the prior consultation provided in Article 6 of the Japan-US Security Treaty; however, he explained that Japan will say "yes" in a prior consultation only when there is a threat of enemy invasion into Japan and SDF troop mobilization is needed.
28 Oct 75 (U)	Naha, Okinawa	Reformist Mayor's Association met to study base related problems. The proposed program calls for minutely checking functions of US and SDF military bases by exercising the cities vested administrative rights for pollution control, public welfare, and taxation.
(U)	China	China conducted 20KT nuclear test blast "with ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons."
(U)	Tokyo	367th FSC meeting held at DFAA.
29 Oct 75 (U)	Yokota	Joint JSO/USFJ Seminar conducted.
(U)	Tokyo	Foreign Minister Miyazawa in Diet interpellations stated North Korea lies outside the Far East as stipulated in the US-Japan Security Treaty, but that did not mean US Forces in Japan could not fight in North Korea on the basis of collective security as endorsed in the UN Charter.

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29 Oct 75 (U) Tokyo

JDA Director General Sakata formally announced his post-4th Defense Plan. The plan assumes the international situation will remain inclined towards detente and the Japan-US Security Treaty is an essential factor for the political structure in Asia. The plan expects the SDF to singlehandedly cope with a small scale direct invasion or surprise attack but to depend on the Japan-US Security Treaty to defend against large scale direct invasion or nuclear attacks.

30 Oct 75 (U) Tokyo

A Country Team meeting chaired by Ambassador Hodgson was held at the American Embassy. Among the topics addressed were: Aftermath of the Emperor's US visit; Security Assistance Objectives; Okinawa after Expo 75; and USMC Base Realignment.

31 Oct 75 (U) Tokyo

Emperor Hirohito gave his first Japanese press interview.

1 Nov 75 (U) Chitose

ASDF F4J Phantoms assumed the alert at Chitose AB, Hokkaido. This is the first time ASDF Phantoms have been assigned to a duty status.

2 Nov 75 (U) Tokyo

Japan Self-Defense Forces celebrated their 21st anniversary. Prime Minister Miki reviewed 5000 troops on parade, planes, tanks and anti-air missiles. 27,000 persons attended the ceremonies.

5 Nov 75 (U) Washington

President Ford announces cabinet shakeup replacing Secretary of Defense Schlesinger, CIA Director Colby and Dr. Kissinger as Chairman of the National Security Council with respectively, Mr. Rumsfeld, Mr. Bush, and Lt Gen Snowcroft.

(U) Tokyo

First meeting of the Relocation Panel was held at the Sanno Hotel.

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6 Nov 75 (U)	Tokyo	First meeting of the Okinawa Real Property Maintenance Consolidation Study by Engineer Services Board held at the Sanno Hotel.
(U)	Tokyo	328th Joint Committee Meeting.
7 Nov 75 (U)	North Korea	Australian Embassy closed in North Korea for alleged acts and propaganda hostile to the social system and order in North Korea.
(U)	Tokyo	Soviet Union inquiries about purchase of 10 nuclear reactors from Japan.
(U)	Saigon	Agreement on reunification of North and South Viet Nam announced.
8 Nov 75 (U)	Kadena AB	Fifteen B52s typhoon evacuated from Guam to Kadena; first B52 landings at Kadena since Oct 72.
10 Nov 75 (U)	Okinawa	Scheduled demonstrations by anti-war groups protesting use of Kadena by B52s were cancelled when aircraft returned to Guam.
(U)	Tokyo	Democratic Socialist Party alters defense policy to favor Mutual Security Treaty and maintenance of US Forces in Japan.
(U)	Hokkaido	First F4J scramble, in response to Soviet IL 14 transport approaching Japanese airspace; no airspace violation reported.
11 Nov 75 (U)	Tokyo	368th FSC meeting held at DFAA.

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12 Nov 75 (U)	Yokosuka	Maritime Self Defense Forces training squadron returned to Yokosuka following a five month cruise to Canada, the United States, and six Latin American countries.
13 Nov 75 (U)	Tokyo	Fumihiko Togo's appointment as Japan's Ambassador to US was announced.
14 Nov 75 (U)	Japan	The remaining crew members held by North Korea following the capture of the SHOSEI MARU were returned by a North Korean cargo boat, the Suganhaw. Following their return, the SHOSEI MARU captain stated the ship was outside North Korean waters. The Suganhaw's captain declared the North Korean territorial waters extended 12 miles from the coast. This was the first confirmation of North Korea's adoption of the 12 mile formula.
(U)	Yokota	Japan Subzone Group (JSZG) meeting hosted by COMUSJ/J4. Discussion held on studies relating to GAO report and effect of USARJ WESTPAC II plan actions.
(U)	Yokota	DFAA requested COMUSJAPAN coordinate requirements for National Research Center for Disaster Prevention Artificial Earthquake Experiment on 30 Nov 75. COMUSJ/J3 acted as USFJ point of contact and provided necessary coordination of efforts.
16 Nov 75 (U)	Rambouillet, France	Six nation economic summit conference convened. This is the first Japanese summit participation since the London Naval Conference in 1929.
17 Nov 75 (U)	Tokyo	Twenty-first SCG meeting was held and the post-4th defense plan was presented.
18 Nov 75 (U)	Okinawa	B52s return to Kadena AB on second typhoon evacuation in two weeks.

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19 Nov 75 (U)	Tokyo	Japan Communist Party presented written protest of repeated B52 flights into Kadena to American Embassy.
20 Nov 75 (U)	Tokyo	329th Joint Committee Meeting.
21 Nov 75 (U)	Yokota	Japan Air Staff College staff and students visit; USFJ Command Briefing, 5AF Command Briefing, and 610th MASS Briefing presented.
	(U) Yokosuka	A 24-hour strike was conducted by Japanese employees of Fleet Activities Yokosuka. Purpose of the strike was to oppose the RIF of 23 Master Labor Contract (MLC) employees in the General Mess who were to be replaced by private contract.
23 Nov 75 (U)	Okinawa	B52's return to Guam. Protests of their presence by Okinawans was not supported by the central Government of Japan.
24 Nov 75 (U)	Yokota	DRIS Program Review Board (DPRB) met. Chairman reiterated the need for DPRB members to keep respective Service Commanders abreast of status and progress of ongoing Japan DRIS Programs.
25 Nov 75 (U)	Tokyo	369th FSC meeting held at the Sanno Hotel.
26 Nov 75 (U)	Yokota	USFJ LOGPLAN 5027 published.
	(U) Japan	Japan National Railway workers commence the longest strike in Japan's history.
1 Dec 75 (U)	China	President Ford arrives in Peking for state visit.
1-6 Dec 75 (U)	Hawaii	RADM Fumiro Shimizu, J2, Joint Staff Office, Japan Self Defense Force, visited Hq Pacific Command at the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief Pacific.

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2-3 Dec 75 (U) Okinawa

COMUSJ/J71 sponsored a press trip to Okinawa for members of the Nippon Kisha Club (Japan National Press Club). Twenty-five members of the club representing most of the major newspapers and other Japanese media were given briefs and tours of the major US bases on Okinawa.

3 Dec 75 (U) Japan

A 24-hour strike was conducted USFJ-wide by Japanese workers. Purpose: to demand early resolution of the 1975 general pay increase and opposition to the lowering of advanced age termination.

(U) Washington

Senate Armed Services Committee approved 200-mile US fishery zone off US coasts. State and Defense Departments are opposed to the bill. The measure has been approved by the Commerce Committee and disapproved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

4 Dec 75 (U) Japan

Japan National Railway called off their strike for the right to strike after eight days. This was the longest major strike in Japan's history. The economic impact on the country was less than anticipated due to the slow rate economic activity.

(U) Tokyo

Tokyo Metropolitan Government filed request with JDA and DFAA for noise countermeasures control at Yokota AB including restriction of flights after 2100 hours.

(U) Tokyo

330th Joint Committee Meeting.

7 Dec 75 (U) Honolulu

President Ford announced Pacific Doctrine after visiting China and other Pacific countries.

9 Dec 75 (U) Tokyo

370th FSC meeting was held at DFAA.

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11 Dec 75 (U) Tokyo JDA Defense Bureau Director Maruyama told a Lower House Cabinet Affairs Committee that there will be cases in which American relief forces can use JSDF bases in an emergency.

13 Dec 75 (U) Sydney, Australia Australian conservative coalition won landslide election victory with Prime Minister-elect Malcom Fraser. Under the new government Japan is expected to be able to develop resources but prospects for industrial sales are poor.

14 Dec 75 (U) China China acquires license to manufacture Rolls Spey turbofan jet engines.

16 Dec 75 (U) China Chinese Communist Party Vice Chairman Kang Shong passed away. This was the second high ranking leader's death this year underscoring the problem of China's aging leadership.

17 Dec 75 (U) New York US General Assembly adjourned following the most acrimonious session since the cold war period.

(U) Havana, Cuba First Cuban Communist Party Convention in 17 years was held. Four delegates from Japan attended. The Cuban Ambassador has requested Japan provide the latest technology to aid in Cuba's industrial growth.

19 Dec 75 (U) Sasebo Plans for sharp curtailment of Navy operations at Sasebo and the MARS change of homeport are announced.

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20 Dec 75	(U)	Tokyo	331st Joint Committee Meeting.
23 Dec 75	(U)	Yokosuka	MIDWAY was opened to Japanese newsmen for the first time. No adverse publicity resulted.
	(U)	Tokyo	371st meeting of FSC held at DFAA.
24 Dec 75	(U)	Yokota	DFSC announced stock fund petroleum price changes effective 1 Jan 76. Prices for all products were reduced by approximately 13% or nearly 5.5 cents per gallon. This represents the first downward trend in fuel prices since the late 1973 oil embargo. The significance of these decreases can be seen in the estimated \$15,500 daily savings in JP-4 costs at Kadena AB.
25 Dec 75	(U)	Tokyo	Results of pollution survey of US bases published. Of the 10 bases named, nine were not within pollution standards. The Environmental Agency collected data for three bases and used US supplied data for the other seven.
	(U)	Tokyo	Longest extraordinary Diet session in Japan's history adjourned.
26 Dec 75	(U)	Washington DC	Announcement made of reduction from three to two carriers deployed to WESTPAC effective earlier this month.
27 Dec 75	(U)	Tokyo	77th regular session of the Japanese Diet convened and recessed for New Year. Diet will reopen 23 Jan 76.
31 Dec 75	(U)	Okinawa	US Army Medical Material Activity Pacific, located on Okinawa, closed its optical fabrication section which had provided single lens spectacles to all Service components on Okinawa.

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CONUS	Continental US
CPX	Command Post Exercise
C/S	Chief of Staff
CY	Calendar Year
DA	Department of The Army
DAO	Defense Attache Office
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
DCS	Deputy Chief of Staff; Defense Communications System
DCSI	Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence
DFAA	Defense Facilities Administration Agency
DFSC	Defense Fuel Supply Center
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DRIS	Defense Retail Interservice Support
DSA	Defense Supply Agency; Defense Security Agency
DSP	Democratic Socialist Party
DV	Distinguished visitor(s)
EW	Electronic Warfare
EXPO 75	International Oceanic Exposition, Okinawa, 1975
FAC	Facility
FEN	Far East Network
FLTSATCOM	Fleet Satellite Communications System
FORDAD	Foreign Disclosure Automated Data System
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FRRS	Frequency Resource Record System

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FSC	Facilities Subcommittee
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	General Accounting Office
GOCO	Government Owned Contractor Operation
GOJ	Government of Japan
GSDF	Ground Self Defense Force (Japan)
GSO	Ground Staff Office (Japan)
HF	High Frequency
HistSum	Historical Submission
HUMINT	Human Resources Intelligence
IAC	Information Advisory Council
IBM	International Business Machine
IEO	International Exchange Office
IFF	Identification, Friend or Foe
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules
IHA	Indirect Hire Agreement
I&L	Installations and Logistics
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IMP	Inventory Management Plan
IPAC	Intelligence Center Pacific
ISA	International Security Affairs
ISSA	Interservice Support Agreement
JAAD	Justification, Approval and Acquisition Document
JADEx	Japan Air Defense Exercise
JAG	Judge Advocate General

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JASDF	Japan Air Self Defense Force
JCAB	Japan Civil Aviation Bureau
JCP	Japan Communist Party
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JDA	Japan Defense Agency
JDS	Japan Defense Society
JFAP	Japan Facilities Adjustment Program
JIAS	Japan International Air Show
JLAC	Joint Labor Affairs Committee
JMP	Joint Manpower Program
JOPS	Joint Operational Planning System
JSDF	Japan Self Defense Force
JSO	Joint Staff Office (Japan)
JSOP	Joint Strategic Objectives Plans
JSP	Japan Socialist Party
JSZG	Japan Sub-Zone Group
KPCP	Kanto Plain Consolidation Plan
LAC	Labor Arbitration Commission
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (Japan)
LF	Low Frequency
LN	Local National
LORAN	Long Range Navigation
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MARISAT	Maritime Satellite

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M/BBLs	Thousand Barrels
MC	Mariners' Contract; Marine Corps
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCEB	Military Communication-Electronics Board
MDAO	Mutual Defense Assistance Office
MF	Medium Frequency
MI	Military Intelligence
MIJI	Meaconing, Intrusion, Jamming and Interference
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
MLA	Master Labor Agreement
MLC	Master Labor Contract
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOP	Memorandum of Policy
MPO	Military Post Office
M&RA	Manpower and Reserve Affairs
MSDF	Maritime Self Defense Force (Japan)
MSO	Maritime Staff Office (Japan)
MST	Mutual Security Treaty
NAF	Nonappropriated Funds; Naval Air Facility
NAVFORJ	Naval Forces Japan
NBC	National Broadcasting Company;
	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
NBCD	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense
NCUA	National Credit Union Association

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NEACC	Northeast Asian Coordinating Committee
NEACOM	Northeast Asian Command
NEMVAC	Non-Combatant Emergency and Evacuation
NFD	No Foreign Dissemination
NHK	Nippon Hoso Kyokai
NPA	National Police Agency
NPS	National Public Service
OAC	Okinawa Area Coordinator
OAFO	Okinawa Area Field Office
OASD	Office of The Assistant Secretary of Defense
OBCP	Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan
OCFC	Overseas Combined Federal Campaign
OPCO	Offensive Counterintelligence Operations
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
O&M, N	Operations and Maintenance, Navy
OPCON	Operational Control
OPDS	Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPLAN	Operation Plan
ORE	Okinawa Regional Exchange
OSD	Office of The Secretary of Defense
OSI	Office of Special Investigations
OTH	Over-The-Horizon
PACAF	Pacific Air Force
PACOM	Pacific Command

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PARA	Policy Analysis and Resources Allocation
PBD	Program Budget Decision
POL	Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants
POV	Privately-Owned Vehicle
PRC	Peoples Republic of China
PWRMRP	Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirement Protectable
PWRS	Prepositioned War Reserve Stock
RAPCON	Radar Approach Control
RET	Retired
RIF	Reduction in Force
ROC/CAF	Reconnaissance Operations Center/Command Advisory Function
RNS	Radar Navigation Scoring
ROK	Republic of Korea
RRB	Radio Regulatory Bureau
RSB	Range Study Group
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SCC	Security Consultative Committee
SCG	Security Consultative Group
SDC	Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation
SDF	Self Defense Force
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SIF	Selective Identification Feature

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SJA	Staff Judge Advocate(s)
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SRF	Ship Repair Facility
SWG	Special Working Group
TBS	Tokyo Broadcasting System
TDA	Toa Domestic Airline
TDY	Temporary Duty
TEA	Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement
TFW	Tactical Fighter Wing
TIA	Tokyo International Airport
U	Unclassified
UCU	United Credit Union
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UPI	United Press International
USAMMAPAC	United States Army Medical Material Activity Pacific
USARJ	United States Army Japan
USDAO	United States Defense Attache Office
USF	United States Forces
USFJ	United States Forces Japan
USFJPL	United States Forces Japan Policy Letter
USG	United States Government
USIB	United States Intelligence Board
USFK	United States Forces Korea
VFW	Veterans of Foreign War
VHF	Very High Frequency

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WESTPAC	Western Pacific
WIMS	Worldwide Integrated Management Subsistence
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System
5AF	Fifth Air Force

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GLOSSARY

AB	Air Base
ABC	American Broadcasting Corporation
ACC	Area Control Center
AC&W	Aircraft Control and Warning
AD	Air Defense
ADE	Aerial Delivery Equipment
AFC	Area Frequency Coordinator
ALCON	All Concerned
ALG	Advisory Labor Group
ALTRV	Altitude Reservation
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AMEMB	American Embassy
AMRS	Auxiliary Military Radio Stations
AMT	Aerial Mail Terminal
ANA	All Nippon Airways
ANAS	Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee
APO	Army Post Office
ASD	Assistant Secretary of Defense
ASDF	Air Self Defense Force (Japan)
ASO	Air Staff Office (Japan)
ASW	Anti-submarine Warfare
ATC	Air Traffic Control
AUTODIN	Automatic Digital Network

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AUTOSEVOCOM	Automatic Secure Voice Communications
AUTOVON	Automatic Voice Network
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
BALFRAM	Balanced Force Requirements Analysis Methodology
BOD	Beneficial Occupancy Date
BSA	Boy Scouts of America
C	Confidential
CAS	Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee
CI	Counterintelligence
CID	Criminal Investigation Division
CINCPAC	Commander in Chief Pacific
CINCPACAF	Commander in Chief Pacific Air Forces
CINCPACFLT	Commander in Chief US Pacific Fleet
CINCPACINST	Commander in Chief Pacific Instruction
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
CNFJ	Commander, US Naval Forces Japan
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COBSNEA	Combined Order of Battle Studies, Northeast Asia
COLA	Cost of Living Allowance
COMFAIRWESTPAC	Commander Fleet Air Western Pacific
COMNAVFORJ	Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan
COMUSJAPAN	Commander, US Forces Japan
COMUSKOREA	Commander, US Forces Korea
COM7TH FLT	Commander US 7th Fleet
CONPLAN	Contingency Plan

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