

[753.4]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN



COMMAND HISTORY 1977

THIS DOCUMENT IS CLASSIFIED
BY HQ. USFJ AND IS EXEMPT
FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICA-
TION SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE
ORDER 11652. EXEMPTION
CATEGORIES TWO AND THREE
DECLASSIFY ON: 31 DEC 2008

Copyright Act
Herbert Goldhamer Institute
Warrior Policy Project

President of the National
Association of Manufacturers

UNCLASSIFIED



UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN

COMMAND HISTORY

1977

Prepared by the Office of the
Secretary Joint Staff

Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Japan

APO San Francisco 96328

Yokota Air Base

RCS: CINCPAC 5000-4

CINCPAC INST. 5000.5D



iii

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PREFACE

(U) CINCPACINST 5000.5D (0425), 13 Nov 74, requires the Commander, US 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 US Forces Japan during calendar year 1977. 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.

(U) This history was written by staff officers of the cognizant divisions under the general supervision of the Assistant Secretary of the Joint Staff (Maj J. A. Savittiere, USA) who maintained overall responsibility for its preparation and publication. Appendices I, II, III and IV were written in their entirety by Dr. William R. Vizzard, DNC, Defense Coordination Branch, J3 Division.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Letter of Promulgation	i
Title Page	iii
Preface	iv
Table of Contents	v
 CHAPTER 1 -- STATUS OF THE COMMAND	
SECTION I -- US FORCES JAPAN	1
Commander, US Forces Japan	1
Service Commanders	1
Command Relationships	1
Personnel Strength	3
SECTION II -- HEADQUARTERS US FORCES, JAPAN	4
HQ USFJ Organization and Functions	4
HQ USFJ Joint Manpower Program	4
HQ USFJ Financial Management	5
Headquarters Strength as of 31 December 1977	6
Key Personnel Changes (HQ USFJ)	6
SECTION III -- PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION	8
Cost of Living and Housing Allowances	8
Finance Subcommittee	8
Military Banking Facilities	9
Yen Appreciation	9
Overseas Combined Federal Campaign	10
Off-Base Offenses on Okinawa	10
Girl Scouts	11
Boy Scouts	12
FOOTNOTES	14
 CHAPTER 2 -- INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	
SECTION I -- UNILATERAL TOPICS	16

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Human Resources Intelligence Board Meetings	16
Tri-Service Counterintelligence Committee Meetings	16
Coordinating Disclosure of Classified Military Information	17
Intelligence Data Handling System	17
Material Exploitation Plan	18
Annex B, COMUSJAPAN 5001	18
Requirement for Maps and Charts	19
 SECTION II -- COMBINED US/GOJ AFFAIRS	 20
SDC Intelligence Panel	20
Combined Intelligence Staff Conferences	22
Combined Order-of-Battle Northeast Asia (COBNEA)	23
Soviet Airfield Study	23
Visit by Director, Defense Intelligence Agency	23
JSO/J2 Visit to PACOM	23
JSO-PACOM Staff Exchange Program	24
J2 PACOM Visit to Japan	24
Joint Trip to JSDF Installations	24
 FOOTNOTES	 25
 CHAPTER 3 -- PLANS AND OPERATIONS	 27
SECTION I -- PLANS, PROCEDURES AND STUDIES	27
Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation	27
SDC Operations Panel	28
KEEN WAVE	30
KEEN WIND	31
JSOP FY 80-87 Update	34
OSD Query on Japan Self Defense Capabilities	35
OSD Query on Close Interface with the Japan Defense Agency	36
Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Defense Reference Material	38
Japan Command and Control System	39
Japan Defense Agency White Paper	40
SECTION II -- OPERATIONS AND TRAINING	42
Exercises	42
Artillery Firing over Highway 104, Okinawa	42
B-52 SAFE HAVEN Operations	43
Misawa Air-to-Ground Range	44
Hyakuri AB	45
Yokota Approach Control Airspace Reduction	46
Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee	46

Training Area R-116	47
Training Review Group	48
JGSDF/USMC Junior Officer Exchange Program	48
JSO Staff Visit to CINCPAC and JCS	49
Command-Sponsored Liaison-Evaluation Visits	50
Visits to US Facilities	51
FOOTNOTES	53
CHAPTER 4 -- LOGISTICS	62
SECTION 1 -- PETROLEUM, OIL AND LUBRICANTS	62
POL Support - Japan	62
Service Responsibility for OPDS	63
Naha POL Terminal Actions	63
Jet Thermally Stable Fuel Shipment to Korea	64
Return to Service of Iorizaki Tankage	64
Quality Assurance Representative's Office	64
Low Sulphur Burner Fuels	65
Availability of Unleaded Fuel	65
Price Increase for Petroleum Products	65
SECTION II -- FACILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS	67
General	67
Facility Location and Adjustments	67
Real Property Management Policy	71
Japan Facilities Information System	71
Okinawa Land Lease Renewals	72
Misawa Operational Requirements Assessment Panel	73
Narita International Airport	75
Sanno Hotel Replacement	76
Hydrographic Survey off the Coast of Japan	76
Hyakuri Air Base	77
Encroachments	78
Family Housing	79
Environmental Issues	80
Tsurumi POL Depot	81
SECTION III -- INTERSERVICE SUPPORT, PLANS AND PROGRAMS	84
Defense Retail Interservice Support Program	84
Logistic Panel - Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation	85
Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement	86

Vehicle Traffic Pattern Changes - Okinawa	87
Contract Conciliation Panel	88
SECTION IV -- RELOCATION CONSTRUCTION	89
General	89
Kanto Plain Consolidation Plan	90
Yokohama Housing Relocation Program	91
Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program	91
Defense Communication System Relocation	92
Japan Facilities Adjustment Program	93
Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan	93
Consolidation and Reduction of Okinawa Facilities	94
FOOTNOTES	95
CHAPTER 5 -- CIVIL AFFAIRS	103
SECTION I -- GOVERNMENT RELATIONS	103
US/Japan Security Relations, the SOFA and Japanese Politics	103
US/Japan Bilateral Relations	104
The Nuclear Issue in Japan	106
Prior Consultations	106
Subcommittee to the Security Consultative Committee	106
Security Consultative Group	107
GOJ Vehicle Emission Standards	107
SECTION II -- THE JOINT COMMITTEE	109
General	109
Topics	110
Environmental Problems	110
Labor Problems	110
Use of Misawa Air-to-Ground Range	111
Aircraft Accident	111
Acquisition of Yen	112
POV Imports and Inspection	112
Emperor's Use of Misawa Air Base	112
National Science Foundation Summer Institute	113
US Official Contractors (Article XIV)	113
SECTION III -- LABOR AFFAIRS	114
General	114
USFJ-DFAA Joint Study of Labor Issues	114

UNCLASSIFIED

1977 General Wage Increase	115
Transfer of MLC Employees	115
Strikes by Local National Employees	116
FOOTNOTES	117
CHAPTER 6 -- COMMUNICATIONS	122
COMMANDO LION	122
DCS Reconfiguration in the Kanto Plain	123
DCS Reconfiguration in Okinawa	124
SAC GIANT TALK	124
AUTOSEVOCOM for the American Embassy, Tokyo	125
US-JAPAN Communications-Electronics Study Group	126
Secure Teletype Circuit	126
Japan-Korea Microwave Radio System	127
Project APACHE	128
Worldwide Military Command and Control System	128
Kanto Plains TV Microwave System	129
Japan Area Naval/Marine Corps Radio Frequency Pool	130
AN/MSC-46 Earth Terminal - Camp Zama	130
Frequency Subcommittee	130
Zukeran Base Telephone System	131
AUTOVON Call Ticketing	131
AUTOVON Network Outward Dialing	131
FOOTNOTES	132
CHAPTER 7 -- SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES	135
SECTION I -- PUBLIC AFFAIRS	135
Major News Stories	135
Media Coverage of Defense Issues	136
US Forces in Japan and the News Media	137
HQ USFJ Public Affairs	137
Public Affairs Advisory Council	138
American Forces Radio and Television Service	139
SECTION II -- LEGAL AFFAIRS	140
US Forces Personnel in Japanese Prisons - Current Trends	140
Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction Statistics	140
Noise Pollution Lawsuits Involving US Facilities	141

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Foreign Claims	142
Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee	144
Interservice Legal Conferences	144
SECTION III -- PROVOST MARSHAL ADVISOR ACTIVITIES	145
USFJ Meetings with GOJ National Police Agency	145
USFJ Provost Marshals' Workshops	148
Seminar on Terrorism and Hostage Situations	149
SECTION IV -- SAFETY ADVISOR AFFAIRS	150
Hazardous Air Traffic Reports	150
Tri-Service Safety Committee	150
SECTION V -- SURGEON ADVISOR ACTIVITY	152
Transfer Action	152
SECTION VI -- OKINAWA AREA FIELD OFFICE	153
Okinawa Area Field Office	153
1977 COLA/HA	153
Family Housing Data	153
Traffic Change	153
Eradication of the Oriental Fruit Fly on Okinawa	153
Coordination of Visitors to Okinawa	154
BGEN Robinson as OAC	154
FOOTNOTES	155
APPENDIX I -- RF4B CRASH IN YOKOHAMA	158
The Crash and Immediate Aftermath	158
Four Inflated Issues	159
The Aircrew	164
Criminal Jurisdiction Aspects	165
Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee Transactions	166
Footnotes	170
APPENDIX II -- GOJ SELECTION OF A FIGHTER AIRCRAFT	175
FX Selection	175
Steps in the FX Decision	179
Footnotes	181

UNCLASSIFIED

APPENDIX III - GOJ SELECTION OF AN ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE AIRCRAFT 183

PXL Selection	183
Steps in the P3C Decision	189
Footnotes	191

APPENDIX IV - A PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON JAPANESE DEFENSE ISSUES 193

The Survey	193
HQ USFJ/J3 Analysis/Opinion	196
Footnotes	197

APPENDIX V -- CHRONOLOGY 198

APPENDIX VI -- DISTINGUISHED VISITORS 265

GLOSSARY 272

INDEX 286

UNCLASSIFIED

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 George G. Loving, Jr., USAF was formally designated Commander, US Forces, Japan effective 1 July 1977, replacing Lieutenant General Walter T. Galligan, USAF who was placed on the retired list as of that date.¹

Service Commanders (U)

5AF: COMUSJAPAN, Lieutenant General George G. Loving, Jr., USAF, replaced Lieutenant General Walter T. Galligan, USAF, as Commander, 5AF, on 1 July 1977.

USARJ: Lieutenant General John Q. Henion, USA, replaced General John R. Guthrie, USA, as Commander, US Army, Japan, on 14 May 1977.

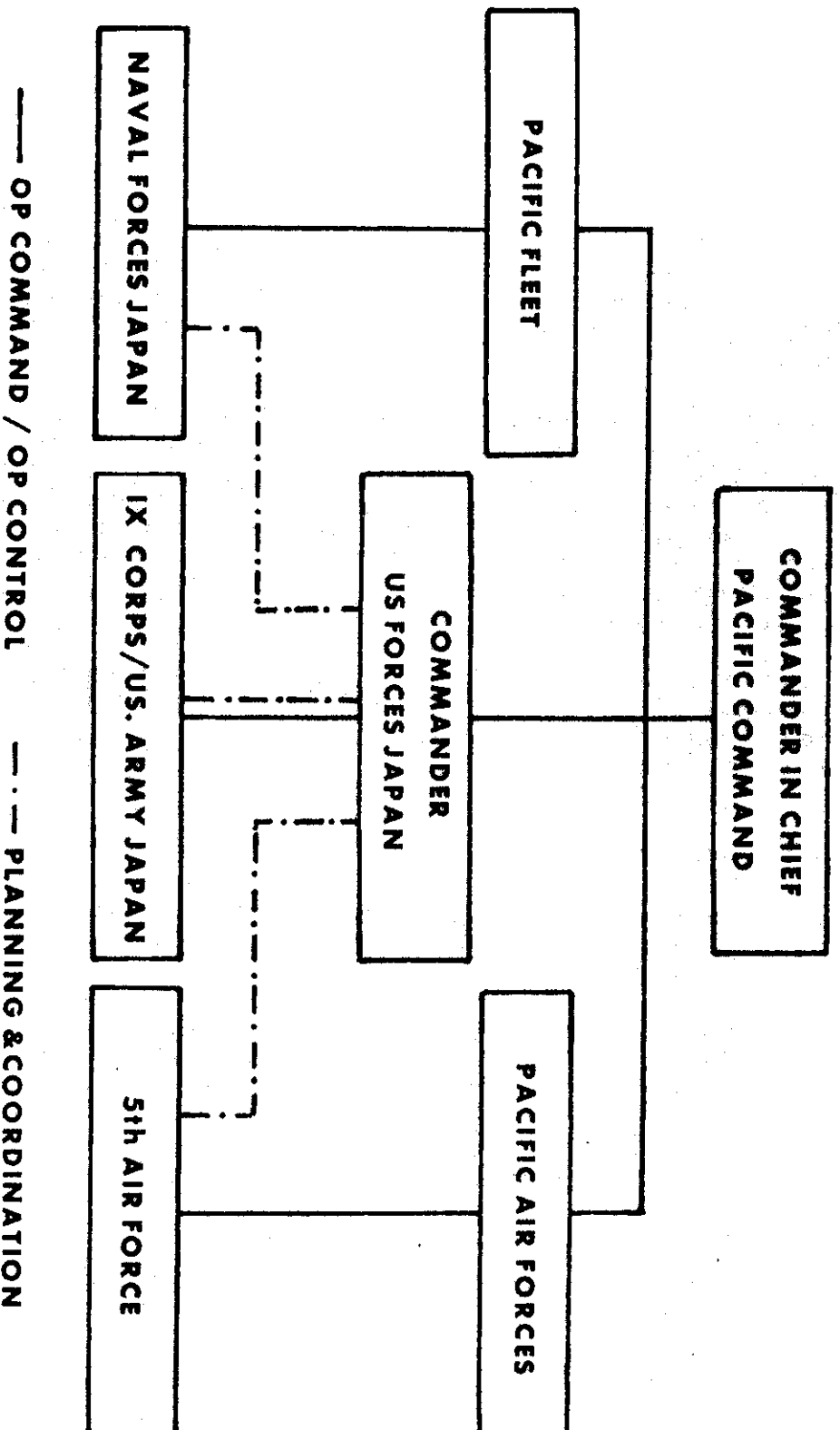
NAVFORJ: Rear Admiral Thomas B. Russell, Jr., USN, continued to serve as Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan, throughout 1977.

Command Relationships (U)

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

UNCLASSIFIED

ORGANIZATION OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND



UNCLASSIFIED

Personnel Strength (U)

(U) Calendar year 1977 witnessed a military personnel strength increase of approximately five percent for USFJ. A comparison by service is as follows:

	<u>31 Dec 76</u>	<u>31 Dec 77</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
Army	2544	1770	-744
Navy	2357	2380	+23
USMC	17277	20559	+3282
Air Force	8571	8948	+377
Sub Total	<u>30749</u>	<u>33657</u>	<u>+2908</u>
<u>Mainland</u>			
Army	1292	1128	-164
Navy	4018	3846	-172
USMC	4347	4316	-31
Air Force	5724	5706	-18
Sub Total	<u>15381</u>	<u>14996</u>	<u>-385</u>
TOTAL	46130	48653	+2523

(U) DOD civilian personnel, dependents and local national employee strength figures for 31 Dec 77 are depicted below. Within the listed categories these figures reflect personnel decreases of approximately six percent, four percent and four percent, respectively, from the 31 Dec 76 strength levels.

	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Dependents</u>	<u>LN</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
Army	383	2791	2528
Navy	241	1241	2309
USMC	---	2407	----
Air Force	834	9908	3440
Sub Total	<u>1458</u>	<u>16347</u>	<u>8277</u>
<u>Mainland</u>			
Army	578	2627	3166
Navy	315	8663	7643
USMC	---	1196	----
Air Force	802	7450	3488
Sub Total	<u>1695</u>	<u>19936</u>	<u>14297</u>
TOTAL	3153	36283	22574

()

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) During calendar year 1977, six out-of-cycle changes to the JMP were submitted. Highlights were as follows: A major revision of Part III, Joint Manpower Augmentation of the Joint Manpower Program resulting in 100 additional authorizations for M-Day plus 1 month; change of title and code of paragraph 2, line 2 of Joint Table of Distribution (JTD) to increase effectiveness of the position and to add the duty of command historian; added a computer systems staff officer, a civilian computer programmer analyst, a computer systems operator supervisor and four enlisted computer operators to the JTD to support the Japan element of the PACOM Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS). In total for FY 78, seven active and 100 reserve authorizations were added to the HQ USFJ JMP.

(U) By year end the JMP for FY 79 was prepared and ready for submission to CINCPAC and JCS for review and approval, respectively. Primary changes requested were in the JTD section of the JMP and included: addition of a secretary steno in J6; addition of a Plans Operations Officer in J3 (provided for internally by a deletion of the Deputy Public Affairs Officer authorization in J71); and a change in Service (from Air Force to Army) for the Logistics Officer in J4.

HQ USFJ Financial Management (U)

(U) In May, a FY 78 Operations and Maintenance, Navy (O&M,N) budget in the amount of \$1,120,000 for HQ USFJ was forwarded to CINCPAC for review.² At the same time, the Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) budget in the amount of \$143,000 was also submitted for the new WWMCCS site to be established at the headquarters.³ Earlier in the year, the Other Procurement, Navy (OPN) budget update for FY 78 (total requirement - \$1,700) together with the FY 79 OPN budget (negative requirement) were submitted to CINCPAC for review.⁴

(U) On 6 August, a FY 77/78 budget and funds management review was conducted at HQ, USFJ by Mr. William H. Haggerty, Director, US Navy Field Support Activity. Mr. Haggerty was accompanied by Captain Glenn Gaddis, USN, CINCPAC Comptroller.

(U) During the year, the funds administrator billet at HQ USFJ changed hands twice. At year's end, the current funds administrator was engaged in an extensive review of FY 78 budget versus expenditures. Approval for both the FY 78 O&M,N and WWMCCS budgets was received from CINCPAC on 7 December. However, the total O&M,N funds authorized was only \$1,096,000 vice the \$1,120,000 requested. The full amount requested for the WWMCCS program was authorized.⁵

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Headquarters Strength as of 31 December 1977 (U)

		<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
ARMY	Officer	13	13
	Enlisted	05	04
Sub Total		<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>
NAVY	Officer	08	08
	Enlisted	05	03
Sub Total		<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>
AIR FORCE	Officer	14	12
	Enlisted	10	09
Sub Total		<u>24</u>	<u>21</u>
USMC	Officer	06	06
	Enlisted	01	01
Sub Total		<u>07</u>	<u>07</u>
CIVILIANS	(US)	29	28
	(MLC)	08	08
Sub Total		<u>37</u>	<u>36</u>
TOTAL		99	92

Key Personnel Changes (HQ USFJ) (U)

Commander, JOO

Lieutenant General George G. Loving, Jr., USAF replaced Lieutenant General Walter T. Galligan, USAF, on 1 Jul 77. (See footnote 1, p. 14.)

Assistant Chief of Staff, J2

Colonel Richard A. Hatch, USA, replaced Colonel Regionald W. Hall, USA, on 16 Mar 77.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J4

Colonel Bruce A. Truesdale, USMC, replaced Colonel James W. Abraham, USMC, on 16 Jul 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Chief of Protocol, J72

Major David N. Thompson, USAF, replaced Major William J. Prout, USAF, on 3 Jul 77.

Legal Advisor, J73

Colonel Karl W. Stephens, USAF, replaced Colonel Vincent A. Jordan, USAF, on 11 Aug 77.

Surgeon (CNFJ), J74

Captain Bennett L. Johnson, Jr., USN, replaced Captain George E. Gorsuch, USN, on 9 Aug 77.

Chaplain (5AF), J75

Colonel John T. Naughton, USAF, replaced Captain Milton U. Ray, USN, on 1 Oct 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION III -- PERSONNEL ACTIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Cost of Living and Housing Allowances (U)

(U) A Japan-wide Cost-of-Living Allowance (COLA) Survey and a Housing Allowance (HA) Survey was conducted during February 1977. Based on data collected, increases in allowances were authorized by the Per Diem Committee.⁶ The rapid yen appreciation experienced in 1977 also affected allowances. Increases in allowances due to yen appreciation were received in July,⁷ October,⁸ and November 1977.⁹ In July the Per Diem Committee authorized a unique three-tier housing allowance at Yokota Air Base¹⁰ designed to assist service members living off-base to move into more suitable rental units without incurring additional financial hardships.

(U) In preparation for the February 1978 COLA and HA surveys, a planning conference was held at this headquarters on 20 October 1977. In addition to USFJ and Service representatives, members of the Per Diem Committee were available to provide guidance. Keynote speaker was Mr. James P. Goode, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Personnel Policy). Topics discussed included a review of the Per Diem Committee's function and procedures, including methods of determining changes in allowances, the need for a living pattern survey at least every three years, and determining rental quarters initial occupancy expenses.¹¹

UNCLASSIFIED

Military Banking Facilities (U)

(U) On 4 February 1977, the Secretary of Defense announced the assumption of the worldwide military banking program.¹⁶ Effective 1 October 1977, management and funding responsibilities were transferred from the Treasury Department to the Defense Department.¹⁷ New contracts were negotiated with US banks to provide banking services for US Forces personnel. Both American Express and Chase Manhattan Bank continue to provide service in Japan.

(U) USFJ/J1 hosted the visit of Mr. Hubert H. Kraft, Jr., Director, Banking, International Finance, and Professional Development, OASD (Comptroller) and sponsored a mainland Japan military banking conference on 8 November 1977. Comptroller representatives from the Service components, installation commanders, military banking liaison officers and Military Banking Facility (MBF) and Credit Union managers were invited to attend. The primary agenda concerned the local commander's responsibilities to oversee MBF's on their installations, to assist in solving problems at the local level, and to report such problems to the appropriate higher level if they cannot be solved locally. Open discussions concerned questions arising out of the new contract and the trial program of acquiring and disbursing yen. The important thrust of Mr. Kraft's presentation was command responsibility in monitoring the management of the MBF to ensure cost effective service.¹⁸

Yen Appreciation (U)

(U) The value of Japanese currency (yen) gained dramatically against the dollar throughout calendar year 1977. For USFJ the acquisition rate (the rate at which the MBF receives yen on any given day) on 1 January was 292.0 yen per one US dollar compared to the 31 December rate of 240.02 yen per US dollar. Official US Forces expenditures for yen in 1976 totaled \$482,822,931; in 1977 the total was \$502,618,421.¹⁹ In

UNCLASSIFIED

spite of base consolidations and a reduced number of local national employees, these figures reflect a \$20 million increase in yen expenditures during the calendar year. This is attributed primarily to the significant appreciation in the value of the yen.

Overseas Combined Federal Campaign (OCFC) (U)

(U) The FY 78 campaign was conducted during the period 7 September - 18 October 1977. A meeting of Service command and USFJ project officers had been held on 1 August, with Red Cross and International Service Agencies representatives in attendance. Emphasis of the campaign was on achieving a 100% contact rate--to afford each member of USFJ an opportunity to donate if desired. A 97.4 percent contact rate was achieved, which was reflected in the total amount contributed--\$823,571--a nineteen percent increase over the previous year.

Off-Base Offenses on Okinawa (U)

(U) The commission of off-base offenses by US personnel on Okinawa is subject to greater exploitation in the press and by the local government than in Mainland Japan. To prevent the obvious detrimental effect on our relations with the GOJ, the Country Team and all Services in Japan have focused a great deal of attention on the problem, its causes and solutions.²⁰

(U) Of note is the fact the Services are prevented from conducting their own security police/provost marshal patrols on Okinawa, unlike Mainland Japan. One of our main thrusts has therefore been to improve coordination and cooperation with the local police who by their own choice handle the off-base offenses. Our efforts at on-scene deterrence are, perforce, limited to "courtesy patrols" in the areas most frequented by off-duty personnel.

(U) During the first two quarters of calendar year 1977 there was a slight increase in both the total number of incidents and the incident rate per thousand personnel. During the last quarter of the calendar year however, the total number of offenses decreased slightly. The rate per thousand continued a gradual increase for the same period. As in the past the number of incidents increased during the summer months.

(U) All Services continue to reemphasize the problem of off-base offenses on Okinawa. HQ USFJ provides statistical analyses and has made the subject a recurring item for Commanders' Conference discussion.²¹ Off-base offenses will remain a topic of concern and attention throughout the coming year.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Girl Scouts (U)

(U) The organization of the USA-Girl Scouts in Japan remained unchanged during 1977. There are two districts - Mainland Japan and Okinawa - staffed by unpaid volunteers for a one-year term.

(U) In February, Ms. Eleanor Moninger, Director, Services to Troops on Foreign Soil, Girl Scouts-USA, made a liaison tour through the Far East. Itinerary and travel arrangements were coordinated by HQ USFJ/J1. While in Tokyo, Ms. Moninger attended a District Chairman's Conference, with attendees from Taiwan, Okinawa, Mainland Japan, and Korea. Nonappropriated fund support, funding alternatives, and ways and means of maintaining a viable Girl Scout program for dependent youth were all topics of discussion.

(U) In the Mainland Japan District, a Board of Directors meeting was held at the Sanno Hotel in February. Financial matters were the main topic of discussion--the 1977 budget was reviewed and planning for the 1978 budget was initiated. On 1 May 1977, coincident to the installation of a new District Chairman, the District office was relocated from Misawa AB to Yokota AB. A summer camp was conducted at Camp Tama with approximately 160 US Girl Scouts and 40 host country Girl Scouts attending. Camp staff consisted of 40 adult volunteers from the military community. The Board of Directors met again at the Sanno Hotel in November. Neighborhood spring training was discussed and advance planning for the 1978 summer camp initiated.

(U) In the Okinawa District the Joint Agreement recognizing the conditions of operations and support of USA-Girl Scouts (USAGS), Okinawa District was signed by Okinawa service commanders on 11 February. The Memorandum of Understanding between the Girl Scouts of the USA and the USAGS Advisory Committee-Okinawa was signed into effect on 18 March 1977. These documents, together with the Okinawa District Constitution, provide the framework for the Girl Scout program on Okinawa. In April, seven Scouts and one adult leader attended the 5th National Girl Gathering sponsored by the Girl Scouts of the Philippines at Manila. Also during April, USAGS-Okinawa hosted its first Wider Opportunity,²² with 21 US Girl Scouts from Korea, Mainland Japan, and Taiwan joining 40 girls from Okinawa to explore the history and culture of Okinawa.

(U) Training was provided at intervals throughout the year by Mrs. Ann Chaplin, a professional Girl Scout presently residing in Korea. In February, training in summer camp administration was presented; leadership, troop administration, and outdoor skills were areas covered in training sessions conducted in April and September.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) At year's end, the Mainland Japan District had an enrollment of 760 Scouts in eight neighborhoods, the Okinawa District had 824 Scouts in four neighborhoods. In addition to Scouts, both districts have an adult enrollment of 418.

Boy Scouts (U)

(U) The Far East Council, Boy Scouts of America, remains active in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines. Mr. Richard Weidman replaced Mr. Loree Parker as the Council Executive in July. Other changes in the management of the Council include: LTG George G. Loving, Jr., USAF, as Council President; Rear Admiral James B. Linder, USN, as Area Vice President, Taiwan;²³ and Brigadier General Francis J. Toner, USA, as Korea District Chairman.²⁴ Major General Otis C. Lynn, USA, continued to serve as the Executive Vice President.

(U) Funding support for Scouting programs continues to be an area of concern. The Council has successfully reduced the operating budget by more than \$20,000 during the past four years. The FY77 budget was for \$142,000; the Council income was \$109,820 - a shortfall of over \$30,000. Income was derived from the following sources:

Non-appropriated Fund Support (NAF)	\$51,520
Sustaining Membership Enrollment (SME)	35,000
Overseas Combined Federal Campaign (OCFC)	23,300

FY 78 budget calls for \$135,000 from sources as follows: NAF - \$45,000; SME - \$60,000; OCFC - \$30,000. After careful preparation, a vigorous SME campaign was launched in November with a projected final date of May 1978.

(U) In September, CINCPAC requested a plan be formulated to phase out NAF support for Scouting programs.²⁵ At year's end, a response was being prepared recommending continuation of the Council's present mode of operation.

(U) 1977 achievements of the Council include:

- 3770 Cub Scout and Scout individual progress awards achieved plus 3460 merit badges earned.
- 687 Cub Scouts and 498 members of troops comprising 69 tours visited businesses, participated in camp and field trips during the 1977 program year.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- Camping programs were staged in all districts with 1100 Scouts participating.
- 800 Scouts and leaders took part in International Jamborees, Camporees, and other international events.

(U) During 1977, the FEC had an enrollment of more than 4000 Scouts and 2000 adult volunteers within the 150 scouting units in the Council. The above figures compare favorably with last year - indicating an active and challenging youth program is being carried forward despite an austere funding situation.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES

1. LTG Henion, USA, CDR, USARJ served as ACTING COMUSJAPAN from 31 May 1977, the date on which LTG Galligan departed Japan on Emergency Leave until 22 June 1977 when LTG Loving arrived in Japan and assumed those interim duties until LTG Galligan's retirement on 1 July 1977; COMUSJ 170157Z Jun 77; 220742Z Jun 77; PACAF 132130Z May 77 (BOM).
2. HQ USFJ Ltr, 2 May 77.
3. The WMMCCS in Japan is funded by a Navy Department allocation through the CNO.
4. HQ USFJ Ltr, 1 Feb 77.
5. CINCPAC 070254Z Dec 77.
6. PDT&TA Comte 151930Z Apr 77.
7. PDT&TA Comte 221935Z Jul 77.
8. PDT&TA Comte 171841Z Oct 77.
9. PTD&TA Comte 151645Z Nov 77.
10. PDT&TA Comte 291547Z Jul 77; The three-tier housing allowance provides three different housing allowance levels based on the monthly rent and officer or enlisted status of the Service member.
11. J1 HistSum CY 77.
13. SECSTATE 201950Z Apr 77.
14. J1 HistSum CY 77.
16. SECDEF 042121Z Feb 77.
17. HQ USAF/ACFA Ltr, 19 Jan 77.
18. USFJ/J1 Fact Paper, 14 Nov 77, Subj: Visit of Herbert H. Kraft, Jr., Director, Banking, International Finance and Professional Development, OASD (Comptroller).

19. Figures compiled from monthly financial reports, RCS 177-2, submitted to HQ USFJ.
20. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 10.
21. J1 Background Paper, 6 Feb 78, Subj: Off-Base Offenses on Okinawa; See Chapter 7, Section III for additional information.
22. HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 12-13.
23. FEC Ltr, 2 Sep 77.
24. FEC Ltr, 20 Jul 77.
25. CINCPAC Ltr Ser 1869, 7 Sep 77.

(

(

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

Requirement for Maps and Charts (U)

(U) During 1977 little progress was made to stock maps and charts at HQ USFJ due to the lack of a suitable storage area. The Headquarters Space Allocation Committee has been assigned the task of securing space for this purpose. A storage area is expected in March 1978.

(U) The Defense Mapping Agency Hawaii has offered to assist this headquarters in establishing a supply of maps and charts when space becomes available. In the meantime, a limited supply is on hand at the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center, Atsugi for USFJ use.¹⁵

UNCLASSIFIED

(

(

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

Combined Intelligence Staff Conferences (U)

(U) Three Combined Intelligence Staff Conferences were held during 1977. The Chief of Staff, US Forces Japan, the Director of the Joint Staff, Japan Defense Agency (JDA), and key intelligence staff officers from US and JSDF Service headquarters attended.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Visit by Director, Defense Intelligence Agency (U)

(U) LTG Eugene F. Tighe, Jr, USA, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) visited Japan during the period 6-12 November 1977. He was invited by the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JDA, to attend an intelligence conference in Tokyo to discuss Japanese considerations of the establishment of an intelligence organization similar to the DIA. The conference was also attended by the Director of the Joint Staff, JDA, the Chief of Staff, USFJ, the J2, PACOM, and intelligence personnel from the J2 sections. The meetings covered the functions and operations of intelligence organizations in both countries and discussions were held on the advantages and disadvantages of establishing a DIA type organization in Japan. The conference was highly productive and set the foundation for improvement in the Japanese military intelligence organization.²⁹

JSO/J2 Visit to PACOM (U)

(U) During the period 6-13 February 1977, MG Fuminori Umeno, J2, Joint

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Staff Office and COL 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; and DCSI, PACAF. The briefings were pertinent, timely, and provoked much discussion and interest which carried over after General Umeno's return to Japan. The confidence generated in analysis and production of intelligence at the PACOM level should further the exchange of intelligence at the USFJ-JSO level.³⁰

JSO-PACOM Staff Exchange Program (U)

(U) As part of the Staff Exchange Program between the Joint Staff Office, JDA and PACOM, Colonel Richard A. Hatch, Assistant Chief of Staff, J2, USFJ, and Captain Takatoshi Kiryu, MSDF, staff member of the JSO/J2, visited PACOM from 23-30 November 1977. Visits between the staff take place on an annual basis.

J2 PACOM Visit to Japan (U)

(U) During the period 21-24 March 1977, BG John B. Marks, Jr., J2, PACOM visited HQ USFJ for orientation and staff familiarization with organizations and functions of the US intelligence community in Japan. He also visited the Service headquarters, US Embassy, Joint Staff Office, Japan Defense Agency, and US military units in Japan.

Joint Trip to JSDF Installations (U)

(U) The J2, Joint Staff Office, Japanese Defense Agency, and the J2, US Forces, Japan made a staff visit to JSDF elements in Northern Japan from 10 to 13 May 1977. Units visited were the Headquarters, Northeastern Army, at Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture; Headquarters, Northern Air Defense Force at Misawa Air Base; Headquarters, 9th Division, at Aomori, Aomori Prefecture; and the Headquarters, Ominato Naval District, at Ominato, Aomori Prefecture. Briefings received at each of the units visited covered JSDF's defensive posture and capability in Northern Japan.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES

1. HQ USFJ Ltr, 15 Feb 77, Subj: Combined USFJ HUMINT Board and JACCAC Meeting; HQ USFJ Ltr, 25 Apr 77, Subj: USFJ HUMINT Board Meeting; HQ USFJ Ltr, 12 Jul 77, Subj: USFJ HUMINT Board Meeting; HQ USFJ Ltr, 25 Oct 77, Subj: USFJ HUMINT Board Meeting. NOTE: See the Chronology section for a listing of the subjects discussed at each meeting.
2. See the Chronology section for dates and subjects discussed.
3. USFJ/J2 Ltr, 15 Mar 77, Subj: JACCAC.
4. HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 41 and 133.
5. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 17; USFJ/J2 Ltr, 1 Jun 77, Subj: JACCAC.
6. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 16.
7. USFJ Policy Letter 205-7, 4 Feb 77, Subj: Disclosure of US Classified Information to Foreign Governments in Japan.
8. CINCPAC 050430Z Oct 77.
9. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 17.
10. SECDEF 162313Z Nov 76.
11. CINCPAC 110341Z Sep 76.
12. J2 Point Paper, 15 Sep 77, Subj: Material Exploitation Plan (U).
13. J2 HistSum CY 77.
14. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 18.
15. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 17.
16. USFJ/J3 MFR, 22 Apr 77, Subj: Fourth Meeting of the SDC.
17. USFJ Ltr, 1 Jun 77, Subj: 1st SDC Intelligence Panel.
18. USFJ Ltr, 16 Jun 77, Subj: 2nd SDC Intelligence Panel.
19. USFJ/J3 MFR, 9 Sep 77, Subj: Fifth Meeting of the SDC.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

20. USFJ Ltr, 29 Sep 77, Subj: 3rd SDC Intelligence Panel.
21. USFJ/J3 MFR, 3 Oct 77, Subj: Sixth Meeting of the SDC.
22. USFJ Ltr, 7 Mar 77, Subj: Eighth Combined Intelligence Staff Conference.
23. USFJ Ltr, 10 Jun 77, Subj: Ninth Combined Intelligence Staff Conference.
24. USFJ Ltr, 7 Oct 77, Subj: Tenth Combined Intelligence Staff Conference.
25. IPAC Ltr, Ser S573, 8 Nov 77, Subj: COBNEA.
26. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 24.
27. CINCPAC Ltr, Ser 635, 20 Dec 77, Subj: USSR Airfield Study (U).
28. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 24.
29. USFJ/J2 MFR, 14 Nov 77, Subj: Director, DIA Visit to Japan.
30. COMUSJAPAN 070645Z Jan 77; 170646Z Jan 77; 020645Z Feb 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Japan Command and Control System (U)

(U) This headquarters expects to be operating terminals within the CINCPAC WWMCCS network during 1978. Although our initial effort will be concentrated with HQ USFJ/SAF at Yokota, the possibility exists of expanding the system to support contingency operations with JSDF. The most fertile ground to develop mutual Joint/Combined cooperation with the JSDF appears to lie in the area of integrated command and control.

(U) It has been the intent of HQ USFJ to pursue the matter to facilitate command and control integration with the JSDF and explore the possibility of interface of our automated systems. In conjunction with this, during July 1977 the Joint Staff Office requested assistance from US Forces Japan in a study to be conducted for the establishment of a JDA National Command Center.⁹¹ A committee was created by the Japanese Government to study and discuss the fundamental requirements of a National Command Center to include command coordination with US Forces, Japan. A JDA Command Center Establishment Committee has been formed with the Administrative Vice Minister of State for Defense as the chairman and with a requirement to report results of the study to the Director General by the first half of FY 1978. The committee will initially survey and discuss the fundamentals of command center operations by October 1978. This will be followed by formulation of the plan and construction to allow operations to commence from FY 1982.

(U) On 25 August 1977 a conference was held at the Joint Staff Office, hosted by LT GEN Koiwai, J3/JSO during which the Command Center Establishment Schedule and the Fundamental Study Schedule were discussed. Col K. R. Young, USAF, CINCPAC/J33, Chief, Command and Control Division presented briefings on CINCPAC Command Relationships, CINCPAC Operations Directorate, and the Command and Control Division of CINCPAC. He indicated CINCPAC would assist COMUSJAPAN and JSO as much as possible in this study and invited the Study Group to CINCPAC to visit the various command centers located there.⁹² Consequently VADM Tsunehiro, Director, the Joint Staff, and party toured the following command center facilities during the JSO staff exchange visit to PACOM/JCS, 23 November to 3 December 1977: HQ PACOM; JCS, Washington, DC; HQ AFRED, Langley, VA; HQ REDCOM, McDill FL.⁹³

UNCLASSIFIED

Japan Defense Agency White Paper (U)

(U) On 29 July 1977, the Japanese Cabinet set final approval on the Japan Defense Agency's Nippon no Boei⁹⁴ (the English-language version was titled Defense of Japan), commonly referred to as the "Defense White Paper". This was the third such publication, the first being issued in October 1970 over the signature of then JDA Director General Yasuhiro Nakasone, the second in 1976 during Michita Sakata's tour as JDA Director General. The 1970 edition was avowedly "introductory", offering a brief resume of the "Meaning of Defense in Present-day Society", a mildly exhortative statement on "Japan's Defense as it is and should be", and a factual review of the status and problems of the Self Defense Forces. The 1976 Defense White Paper was essentially a public relations effort to gain public understanding and support for the Self Defense Forces, to educate the Japanese public on defense issues, and to generate public discussion and interest in the nation's defense problems.⁹⁵ It presented nothing new in a military sense, and intentionally avoided controversial issues, leaving many questions unanswered.

UNCLASSIFIED

(

(

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION II -- OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Artillery Firing over Highway 104, Okinawa (U)

(U) Highway 104 was built and used by the US for military purposes and live firing exercises were carried out over Highway 104 on many occasions prior to and immediately after reversion of Okinawa to Japan. Upon reversion Highway 104 was redesignated as a prefectural highway.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Firing over Highway 104 came to the fore as a major political issue after an exercise in 1973 when US authorities decided to close the road for the exercise. This triggered Okinawan organizations opposed to US military presence to the cause of the inconvenienced local inhabitants. Consequently, the Japanese Government built a bypass road in late 1976 after many firing attempts by the US Marines were unsuccessful due to protests and demonstrations.¹⁰⁶

(U) As the Marines were able on each successive occasion in 1977 to carry out their planned firing exercises, there has been a gradual diminution in the massive unfavorable publicity and the numbers of demonstrators appearing at the exercise site. While Japanese police do not yet feel that US Forces can count on carrying out all future exercises without interference, early indications are that the opposition faces a formidable task in stopping future exercises.¹⁰⁸

UNCLASSIFIED

(

(

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

Training Review Group (U)

(U) The Training Review Group (TRG), consisting of the principal staff officers of the JSO/USFJ-J3; JGSDF/USARJ-G3; JMSDF/CNFJ-N3; and JASDF/SAF-DO was developed in 1976 as a supplemental vehicle to foster informal cooperation in the area of operations and training. The group was implemented at the suggestion of the Japanese. A preliminary sub-committee of action officers met twice in 1976 in preparation for the initial meeting of the TRG, held in December 1977.¹³⁶ The necessity for further meetings of the TRG will be determined by the JSO/USFJ-J3's in early 1978.

JGSDF/USMC Junior Officer Exchange Program (U)

(U) As senior Japanese Self Defense Force Officers retire in the next five to ten years, the percentage of Japanese officers who have been schooled/trained in the US will be drastically reduced -- a direct result of the greatly increased costs of travel and training in the United States. This situation emphasizes a growing concern among the commanders in Japan and US Embassy personnel over the minimal exchange US Forces is experiencing with junior officers of the Self Defense Forces.¹³⁷ The problem has also been of concern to the Japanese military. Consequently, in an effort to expand ground oriented training with US Forces, yet keep costs down, the Ground Staff Office (GSO) of the JGSDF asked that a Junior Officer Field Observer Program be instituted with USMC units stationed in Japan. As reported in last year's history, this proposal was coordinated with USARJ, CNFJ and the USMC Commands located in Japan. The initial exchange of officers took place in November 1976. CNFJ was designated as the point of coordination with the GSO for this training.¹³⁸

(U) In August 1977 five Marine officers from Okinawa participated in field training with the Ground Self Defense Force's 7th Division in Hokkaido; at the same time, GSDF junior officers participated in 3rd Marine Division field training on Okinawa. This exchange, deemed to be very successful by the participants, was closely coordinated with USARJ, CNFJ and GSO; it was similar to the USARJ observer program which has existed since 1974. As a joint/combined exchange program, however, it has complemented the ongoing Service programs. Funding for US personnel was provided through HQ USFJ using joint dollars.¹³⁹

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) The obvious benefit of a joint/combined exchange program is a greater mutual understanding between US and GJ junior officers. The much needed cultural exchange which takes place facilitates future combined training and operations. The current JGSDF/USMC program appears to have begun well and could provide the basis for exchanges between the other Japanese Self Defense Forces and US Forces. Pending the availability of funds, a minimum program envisions approximately 45 officer exchanges a year (by FY 79) at a cost approaching \$10,000. Such a program would significantly complement and materially increase the current level of exchanges between US Forces in Japan and the JSDF.¹⁴⁰

JSO Staff visit to CINCPAC and JCS (U)

(U) The Joint Staff Office (JSO) of the Japan Defense Agency and Headquarters, Pacific Command (PACOM) again participated in the annual staff exchange visit program during 1977. In the past, PACOM personnel have visited Japan in late Spring or Summer and the JSO personnel have visited Hawaii in late Autumn or Winter. In 1976, the innovation of including personnel from the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) in the program was introduced, a representative from JCS joining the PACOM personnel visiting Japan in 1976 and 1977.¹⁴¹ During 1977 the visit to Japan took place in May.

(U) On 10 August 1977, J5 of JCS requested the PACOM staff to determine whether the late November-early December 1977 time frame would be suitable for JSO to visit the Joint Staff in Washington, and proposed an itinerary including visits to Readiness Command in addition to the Joint Staff.¹⁴² This proposal was acceptable to the JSO, and CINCPAC, noting JSO funds strictures, suggested JCS make available a special airlift mission (dedicated aircraft) and on-post billeting for the Japanese while in the continental United States.¹⁴³

(U) By letter of 26 September from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Chairman of the Joint Staff Council, the formal invitation was extended inviting JSO representatives to visit the United States. The Chairman of the Joint Staff Council, by letter of 8 October 1977, acknowledged and accepted with thanks.

(U) The HQ USFJ J2 (Col R. A. Hatch) and J32 (LTC A. A. Miyamoto) departed

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Haneda on 23 November for Hawaii; VADM Eiichi Tsunehiro (Director, the Joint Staff), accompanied by Captain Takatoshi Kiryu, JMSDF (Plans Officer in J2 Division, JSO) and Lt Col Sadamasa Ishizu, JASDF (Command/Coordination Office, J3 Division, JSO) departed for Hawaii separately later that day.¹⁴⁶

(U) The visit was considered an excellent exposure for the Japanese officers, providing the basis for long-lasting beneficial effects in mutual relations. For the US side, the visit served to focus attention at the Washington level to Japan and Japanese defense matters. The particular significance of the Director of the Joint Staff being a member of the party assured top-level attention, and the quality of this attention was not lost on the Japanese visitors.¹⁴⁹

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Visits to US Facilities (U)

(U) Following the pattern of earlier years,¹⁵⁴ various groups of Japanese Self Defense Force school faculty and students visited US Forces bases and facilities in Honshu and Okinawa. Visits in Okinawa were coordinated among the respective services by the USFJ Okinawa Area Field Office, while the J3 Division, HQ USFJ coordinated visits at Yokota and arranged for visits to other bases. Visitors ranged in grade from enlisted personnel through flag/general officers and civilian equivalents. Visits between counterpart US and Japanese Services, however, were normally arranged directly without HQ USFJ involvement.

(U) School groups visiting US facilities in Okinawa included personnel of the Japan Air and Maritime Staff Colleges, JASDF Air War College, Joint Staff College and National Defense College. The JASDF Officer Candidate School despatched five groups, including one of WAF officer candidates, and the JASDF OCS project officer informally commented on the very favorable impression left with the OCS cadets by the US Marines in

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

their presentations and demonstrations. Two unusual visiting groups were those from the Joint Staff College War History Office and the JASDF Gifu Hospital. The historians, two staff specialists, visited the III Marine Amphibious Force on 28 June for purposes of historical research. The JASDF Gifu Hospital sent a group of 42 persons on 17 November to observe procedures at the Navy Regional Medical Center, Kuwae, and the USAF Clinic, Kadena.

(U) Visits to the Joint Headquarters and Yokota Air Base included:

16 February	Joint Staff College
21 July	JASDF Air Staff College (Instructors Group)
25 August	Joint Staff College (Senior Officers Orientation Course)
10 November	JMSDF Staff College
1 December	JMSDF Staff College (Senior Course)
6 December	JGSDF Kodaira Intelligence School

A notable innovation during 1977 was the presentation of the USFJ Command Briefing in Japanese by Dr Vizzard, Defense Liaison Officer, J3, initiated at the 21 July visit and repeated on the 25 August visit. In other instances, the briefing was presented in simulcast.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES

1. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 19-20; HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 28-30.
2. USFJ/J3 Issue Paper, 30 Dec 77, Subj: Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation; USFJ/J3 Memorandum for Record, Subj: Fourth Meeting of the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC), 18 Apr 77, of 22 Apr 77; AMEMB Tokyo 6018/260040Z Apr 77; AMEMB Tokyo Airgram A-128 of 6 May 77.
3. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for Record, Subj: Fifth Meeting of the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC), 16 August 1977 (undated, ca. 29 Aug 77).
4. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for Record, 3 Oct 77, Subj: Sixth Meeting of the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC), 29 Sep 77.
5. USFJ/J3 Issue Paper, 30 Dec 77, Subj: Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation.
6. Ibid.
7. USFJ/J32 Memorandum for Record, 25 Apr 77, Subj: SDC Operations Panel Meeting No. 1.
8. Attachment 3 to USFJ/J32 Memorandum for Record, 15 Aug 77, Subj: SDC Operations Panel Meeting #3.
9. Ibid.
10. USFJ/J32 Memorandum for Record, 25 Apr 77, Subj: SDC Operations Panel Meeting No. 1.
11. USFJ/J32 Memorandum for Record, 9 Jun 77, Subj: SDC Operations Panel Meeting No. 2.
12. USFJ/J32 Memorandum for Record, 18 Jul 77, Subj: Meeting of Military Members of Opn Panel - 15 Jun 77.
13. USFJ/J32 Memorandum for Record, 15 Aug 77, Subj: SDC Operations Panel Meeting #3.
14. USFJ/J32 Memorandum for Record, 22 Nov 77, Subj: Opn Panel Meeting #4.
15. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 22-23; HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 31-34.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

16. USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet, 4 Feb 77, Subj: KEEN WAVE Briefing 8 Feb 77; Interview USFJ/J32/J321 of 5 Jan 78.
17. HQ PACOM/J77 Point Paper, 23 Feb 77, Subj: KEEN WAVE Excursion 1982.
18. USFJ/J32 Staff Summary Sheet, 14 Mar 77, Subj: KEEN WAVE Excursion 1982.
19. Interview, USFJ/J32/J321 of 28 Jan 78.
20. COMUSJAPAN 220645Z Jun 77; CINCPAC 290229Z Jun 77.
21. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 22; HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 22-23, 31-34; USFJ/J32 Fact Paper, 23 Aug 77, Subj: KEEN WIND.
22. USFJ/J32 Fact Paper, 15 Sep 77, Subj: KEEN WIND.
23. Ibid.
24. COMUSJ 030401Z Feb 77.
25. USFJ/J01 Ltr., 1 Mar 77, (Subj: Air defense computer analysis).
26. CINCPAC 182302Z Feb 77.
27. USFJ/J3 Memorandum, 3 Jan 78, Subj: Project KEEN WIND.
28. Ibid.
29. MABS: Mixed Air Battle Simulation Model, developed by Stanford Research Institute to study defense problems.
30. SO TB-004, HQ USFJ, 29 Aug 77; USFJ/J32 Memorandum for Record, 21 Dec 77, Subj: KEEN WIND Conference; Interview, USFJ/J32/J321 of 24 Jan 78.
31. Attachment 4 (Subj: Japan-US Joint Air Defense Study) to USFJ/J3 Memorandum for Record, 7 Sep 77, Subj: KEEN WIND Conference 1 Sep 77.
32. USFJ/J32 Memorandum for Record, 16 Sep 77, Subj: KEEN WIND Working Conference 14 Sep 77.
33. Encl (1) to CINCPAC/J77 Ltr 252-77 (Subj: KEEN WIND), 25 Sep 77; USFJ/J3 Memorandum for Record, 21 Dec 77, Subj: KEEN WIND Conference.
34. Ibid.
35. Atch to USFJ/J3 Memo, 21 Dec 77, Subj: KEEN WIND Red Attack Plan.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

36. Interview, USFJ/J32/J321 of 25 Jan 78.
37. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for Record, 21 Dec 77, Subj: KEEN WIND Conference.
38. Ltr, CINCPAC 5311, Ser S103, 2 Mar 77, Subj: Book III (Allied and Friendly Forces), Volume II of the Joint Strategic Objectives Plan for FY 1979-1986 (JSOP FY 79-86); COMUSJ 072352Z Mar 77.
39. HQ USFJ ltr, 9 Mar 77, Subj: JSOP FY 79-86 Extracts. Information copies were passed also to Chief, Mutual Defense Assistance Office and US Defense Attache.
40. AFSSO 5AF/USFJ 162340Z Mar 77 (BOM).
41. Ltr, CINCPAC 5311 Ser S283, 22 Apr 77, Subj: CINCPAC Guidelines for Submission of Recommendations for Joint Strategic Objectives Plan for FY 1980 through FY 1987 (JSOP FY 80-87), Volume II, Analyses and Force Tabulations, Book III, Allied and Friendly Forces.
42. HQ USFJ ltr, 28 Apr 77, Subj: JSOP FY 80-86 Update.
43. Ltr, 5AF/CS, 16 Jun 77, Subj: JSOP FY 80-86 Update; Ltr, COMNAVFORJ Ser S45, 22 Jun 77, Subj: JSOP FY 80-86 Update; Ltr, USARJ/AJCC-P, 22 Jun 77, Subj: JSOP FY 80-86 Update.
44. USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet, 24 Jun 77, Subj: JSOP 80-86 Update.
45. COMUSJ 300813Z Jun 77; Because of the mechanical complexity of the changes in the force structure tables, as an administrative convenience to the CINCPAC action officer and at his request (USFJ/J321 Memorandum to File of 28 Jun 77), the JSOP input was also forwarded in letter form with appropriate attachments. HQ USFJ ltr, Subj: Recommendations for Update of Joint Strategic Objectives Plan for FY 1980 through FY 1987 (JSOP FY 80-87), Volume II, Analysis and Force Tabulations, Book III, Allied and Friendly Forces.
46. CINCPAC 070446Z Jul 77.
47. COMUSJ 070655Z Jul 77; COMUSJ 070656Z Jul 77; CDRUSARJ 080555Z Jul 77; COMNAVFORJ 110416Z Jul 77.
48. COMUSJ 110730Z Jul 77.
49. DIA 211553Z Apr 77.
50. JCS 7529/202317Z Apr 77.
51. CINCPAC 232030Z Apr 77.
52. COMUSJ 250315Z Apr 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

53. USDAO had already requested COMUSJAPAN and service representatives to meet on 27 April (USDAO Tokyo 0817/250058Z Apr 1977), the COMUSJAPAN and USDAO messages crossing in transmission. USDAO concurred in merging the two meetings (USDAO Tokyo 0191/250824Z Apr 77).
54. USFJ/J5 ltr, 27 Apr 77, Subj: Japan Self-Defense Capabilities.
USFJ/J6 ltr, 27 Apr 77, Subj: Japan Self-Defense Capabilities.
55. COMUSJ 290815Z Apr 77.
56. CDRUSARJ 020333Z May 77; 5AF/CS ltr, 2 May 77, Subj: Japan Self Defense Capabilities; COMNAVFORJ 020001Z May 77; USDAO Tokyo 0201/020305Z May 77; CHMDAO Tokyo 9052/020633Z May 77.
57. COMUSJ 020800Z May 77.
58. CINCPAC 030416Z May 77.
59. COMUSJ 030735Z May 77; 5AF/CS ltr, 5 May 77, Subj: Japan Self Defense Capabilities; CDRUSARJ 050226Z May 77; COMNAVFORJ 050135Z May 77.
60. COMUSJ 060535Z May 77.
61. DIA 1252/211553Z Apr 77.
62. CINCPAC 272324Z Apr 77.
63. USDAO Tokyo 0228/130830Z May 77; USDAO Tokyo 0230/160800Z May 77; USDAO Tokyo 0240/240425Z May 77; AMEMB Tokyo 6737/100153Z May 77.
64. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 23-24.
65. CINCPAC 112030Z Oct 75.
66. COMUSJ 181110Z Oct 75.
67. CHMDAO Tokyo 7095/170245Z Oct 75.
68. CINCPAC 232030Z Apr 77.
69. COMUSJ 020800Z May 77.
70. CINCPAC 030416Z May 77.
71. COMUSJ 060535Z May 77.
72. CINCPAC 142015Z May 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

73. JCS 8760/311759Z Oct 77.
74. Ibid.
75. Ibid.
76. COMUSJ 010301Z Nov 77.
77. COMUSJ 010303Z Nov 77; USFJ/J3 Memo, 1 Nov 77, Subj: JCS 8760/311759Z Oct 77.
78. CHMDAO Tokyo 9117/020900Z Nov 77.
79. USFJ/J5 Ltr, 1 Nov 77, Subj: JCS 8760/311759Z Oct 77 w/atch: COMUSJ 310429Z Aug 77; USFJ/J71 Ltr, 3 Nov 77, Subj: JCS 8760/311759Z Oct 77; USFJ/J6 Ltr, 3 Nov 77, Subj: JCS 8760/311759Z Oct 77; USFJ/J2 Ltr, 3 Nov 77, Subj: JCS 8760/311759Z Oct 77.
80. CDRUSARJ 022330Z Nov 77. In view of the length and detail therein, US Army Japan's input was readdressed in toto to CINCPAC and incorporated by reference in the COMUSJAPAN response. A later supplement was furnished in CDRUSARJ 072334Z Nov 77; Ltr, 5AF, 3 Nov 77, Subj: Fostering Closer Interaction with the Japan Defense Agency; COMNAVFORJ 030555Z Nov 77; CINCPACFLT 050337Z Nov 77.
81. COMUSJ 040635Z Nov 77.
82. Ibid.
83. CINCPAC 062009Z Nov 77.
84. HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 37-38.
85. USFJ/J3 ltr to JSO/J3, 5 Jun 77, (Ltr of transmittal).
86. JCS 6939/120118Z Jan 77.
87. CINCPAC 130057Z Jan 77.
88. COMUSJ 180711Z Jan 77.
89. Memorandum, Vice Director, Plans and Policy Directorate, JCS, J5M 46 1 77, 3 Mar 77, Subj: Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Defense Reference Material for Japan Self Defense Force.
90. Interview, USFJ/J32-USFJ/J321 of 3 Jan 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

91. Ltr, 18 Jul 77, to MG Lynn from VADM Tsunehiro, Director, JSO.
92. J3 Memo, 15 Sep 77, Subj: JDA Command Center Study Group Conference.
93. J3 Trip Report, 13 Dec 77, JSO Staff Exchange Visit to PACOM/JCS.
94. Boei-cho, Nippon no Boei, Tokyo: Boei-cho, July 1977 (Defense Agency, Defense of Japan). English copies of the 1977 edition were not immediately available, but review of a Japanese-language advance proof covering part of the second chapter (slightly changed during the Cabinet-level coordination process) allowed an early start on evaluation. (COMUSJ 042305Z Aug 77); An English-language "executive summary" was made available to COMUSJ by the US Defense Attache.
95. USFJ/J3 Fact paper, 15 Jun 76, Subj: Defense White Paper 1976.
96. AMEMB Tokyo 12208/110900Z Aug 77.
97. Ibid; CHMDAO Tokyo 7677/020804Z Aug 77.
98. COMUSJ 042305Z Aug 77.
99. Joint Staff Office/J-1 Memo, 15 Aug 77, Subj: Boeihakusho ni tai-suru masukomi no han-ei (Japanese mass media reaction to the Defense White Paper).
100. CINCPAC 110529Z Feb 77.
101. COMUSJ 240642Z Feb 77.
102. CINCUNC/USFK/EUSA 012339Z May 77.
103. COMUSJ 220740Z Jun 77.
104. CINCPAC 182325Z Aug 77.
105. CINCPAC 012320Z Dec 77.
106. HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 41, 133.
107. Ibid; AMCONSUL Naha 160630Z Dec 77.
108. J3 HistSum, CY 77.
109. HQ SAC 091702Z Feb 77.
110. 5AF 170215Z Feb 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

111. CINCPAC 180102Z Feb 77 which references SECSTATE 312034Z Jul 75 and 312138Z Aug 72.
112. AMCONSUL Naha 110310Z Nov 77.
113. J3 HistSum CY 77.
114. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 43; J312 Fact Paper, 17 Mar 77, Subj: Misawa Air-to-Ground Range.
115. COMUSJ Ltr of 13 Jun 77, Subj: Misawa Air-to-Ground Range.
116. Joint Committee memo of 30 Jun 77.
117. Joint Committee memo of 14 Jul 77.
118. COMNAVFORJ 220705Z Aug 77.
119. Joint Committee Oral Statement, 26 Aug 77, Change in Condition of Use of Misawa Air-to-Ground Range.
120. COMCARAIRWINGFIVE 120530Z May 1977.
121. Facilities Subcommittee Memo, FSUS 407-2063-K (N) of 2 June 1977, U.S. Side to the Facilities Subcommittee, Subj: Limited use of Hyakuri Air Base.
122. Joint Committee Minutes, 372nd meeting of 8 September 1977.
123. J3 Fact Sheet, 16 Sep 77, Subj: Hyakuri.
124. Facilities Subcommittee Memo/FSUS 415-2079-T (N) of 22 Sep 77, U.S. Side to the Facilities Subcommittee, Subj: Limited Use of Hyakuri Air Base.
125. J3 Fact Sheet, 10 January 78, Subj: Use of Hyakuri AB for Field Carrier Landing Practice (FCLP).
126. Letter from Japanese Chairman Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee, 14 July 1977.
127. Letter from US Chairman Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee, 4 Nov 77.
128. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 34-35; HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 44.
129. J3 HistSum CY 77.
130. Ibid.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

131. Memorandum to the Facilities Subcommittee FSUS-400-2024-K (N), 17 February 1977.
132. Memorandum to the Facilities Subcommittee FSJG-408-1535-MT, 17 June 1977.
133. Proposal surfaced several times during almost weekly informal meetings in 1977 between HQ USFJ/J33 and JCAB representatives.
134. Agreement relating to Air Traffic Control approved at the 316th Meeting of the Joint Committee, 8 Mar 75.
135. J3 HistSum CY 77.
136. HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 45-46.
137. J3 HistSum CY 77.
138. HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 38-39.
139. COMUSJ 312359Z May 77; J3 Point Paper, 20 Sep 77, Subj: JGSDF/USMC Junior Officer Exchange Program; J3 HistSum CY 77.
140. J3 Point Paper, 20 Sep 77, Subj: JGSDF/USMC Junior Officer Exchange Program; J3 HistSum CY 77.
141. USFJ/J32 Fact Paper, 1 Nov 77, Subj: JSO/CINCPAC/JCS Staff Exchange Visit.
142. JCS 1805/101217Z Aug 77.
143. CINCPAC 160220Z Sep 77.
144. COMUSJ 070023Z Nov 77.
145. CINCPAC 122202Z Nov 77.
146. USFJ/J32 Trip Report, 13 Dec 77, Subj: Staff Exchange Visit.
147. Col Hatch and Capt Kiryu did not accompany the party to Washington. They returned to Tokyo on 30 November 1977.
148. USFJ/J32 Trip Report, 13 Dec 77, Subj: Staff Exchange Visit.
149. Ibid.
150. HQ USFJ History 1974, pp. 12-23; HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 21-22; HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 34-35.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

151. USFJ/J6 Ltr, 22 Nov 76, Subj: Trip Report; USFJ/J3 Ltr, 8 Mar 77, Subj: Trip Report; USFJ/J32 Fact Paper, 6 Apr 77, Subj: Improvement in US-Japan Military Interface; CDRUSARJ 022330Z Nov 77.
152. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 35; Defense Intelligence Agency Weekly Intelligence Summary 44-77, 7 Oct 77.
153. J3 HistSum CY 77.
154. HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 46-48.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Chapter 4

LOGISTICS

SECTION I - PETROLEUM, OIL AND LUBRICANTS

POL Support-Japan (U)

(U) US Forces in Japan (including Okinawa) receive primary bulk petroleum support from the Defense Fuel Support Points (DFSP) located at Yokohama, Sasebo, and on Okinawa. The large fuel terminals at the DFSPs provide for the storage of over 12 million barrels of bulk petroleum products, representing more than 40% of the total storage available in PACOM. The cross country pipelines and tanker discharge systems are operated and managed by the Services. The DFSPs on Mainland Japan are operated by the US Navy while operations on Okinawa are conducted by the US Army. Fuel ownership in the DFSPs rests with the Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC), with the operating Services acting as custodians. Average inventory levels on hand for all products approximates 339 million gallons at a dollar value of nearly \$160 million.

(U) US Navy facilities on Mainland Japan store in excess of 11 million barrels in the major terminal complexes at Yokohama and Sasebo. Each of the complexes consist of three tank farm locations. Additionally, the two terminal complexes maintain tanker loading/off-loading, rail, and truck loading capabilities. The Navy also operates the 70,000 barrel Hachinohe Terminal on the northern tip of Honshu which supports Misawa Air Base through its two parallel 4-inch aboveground, 14 mile pipelines. The Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System (OPDS) encompasses, with the exception of rail distribution facilities, every phase of military petroleum operations. The system, located between Naha Port in the South and Tengan Anchorage in Central Okinawa, consists of eight terminal facilities connected by approximately 126 miles of principally 8-inch buried operational pipeline. Tanker discharge facilities consist of two separate systems at the Tengan Anchorage and a pier facility located within Naha Port. Terminal facilities provide for storage of 1,228,000 barrels, but current storage restrictions, due to tank dike capacity limitations, reduce actual storage capacity to 924,000 barrels. With regard to the pipeline, approximately 20 linear miles of off-post right-of-way connect all storage areas, with the exception of the terminal at White Beach. Pipeline distribution serves as the

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

principal mode for aviation fuel support from OPDS terminals, with contract operated tank trucks providing distribution support for ground products to consuming activities.¹

(U) Resupply into the DFSPs, all of which are ocean terminals, is accomplished by Military Sealift Command (MSC) controlled tankers. The tankers lift products primarily from refinery sources in the Western Pacific and Arabian Gulf under DFSC contracts. Some fuels are received from other DFSPs in the Pacific or CONUS on the west coast. Inland fuel distribution in Mainland Japan is accomplished by rail and truck under the control of the US Army. Fuel is shuttled by small tanker to Hachinohe Terminal and MCAS Iwakuni under control of the Military Sealift Command, Far East.

Service Responsibility for OPDS (U)

(U) In July 1976, the Department of the Army requested the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics review and reconsider an Army proposal to transfer the responsibility for the Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System to the Air Force, the dominant petroleum user on Okinawa.² In January 1977, Deputy Secretary of Defense Ellsworth decided the Army should continue to operate and maintain the Okinawa Petroleum System. The basis for the Secretary's decision was the concern that transferring the Service responsibility would temporarily reduce the operational efficiency of the OPDS as well as reduce the Army peacetime training base for performing its traditional petroleum logistics role in time of emergency.³

UNCLASSIFIED

Quality Assurance Representative's (QAR) Office (U)

(U) The Sagami Quality Assurance Representative's (QAR) Office closed in July 1977 when the DFSC representative was reassigned.¹² Quality assurance responsibilities for petroleum procurement contracts with

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

local refineries were assumed by the DFSC QAR Office in Okinawa. Closure of the Sagami QAR Office was attributed to lack of contracts between US Forces and Japanese oil companies on Mainland Japan since the 1973 oil embargo. However, in late FY77 a number of DFSC contracts were awarded to Japanese firms for Mainland supply. With the closing of the Sagami QAR Office, Sub-Area Petroleum Office Japan (SAPOJ) personnel from HQ USFJ/J4 were requested to assist DFSC by performing the QAR's refinery inspections and product tests with respect to these Japanese contracts.¹³ With the increasing interest in DFSC contracts on the part of the Japanese oil industry, the continued absence of a QAR on Mainland Japan will require SAPOJ to continue to perform these quality assurance functions at least through the end of FY78.

Low Sulphur Burner Fuels (U)

(U) The use of low sulphur burner fuels relates to the voluntary efforts of US Forces to comply with the Japanese air pollution control law. Diesel fuel from US Forces POL terminals is satisfactory in meeting sulphur emission standards for most geographic areas. However, in certain more intensely populated or industrialized areas such as Yokohama, Yokosuka, and metropolitan Tokyo, a burner fuel with significantly less sulphur content is required to meet prescribed ordinances on sulphur emission limits. As Japanese refineries are the world leaders in producing low sulphur fuel, the Defense Fuel Supply Center was requested to provide in-country contract coverage for the nearly 17 million gallon requirement.¹⁴ Contracts were awarded to Japanese firms, and the first delivery of low sulphur fuel was accomplished by Asia Oil Company on 31 August 1977. Also noteworthy was a 3 November 1977 delivery of low sulphur fuel from Maruzen Oil Company which marked the first time since the early 1970's that a US flag tanker received fuel directly from a Japanese refinery.¹⁵ Maruzen Oil and Asia Oil's successful experience with the low sulphur contracts should encourage further Japanese oil industry interest in DFSC bid solicitations in the future.

Availability of Unleaded Fuel (U)

(U) At the close of CY 1977, there was no DOD storage committed to unleaded motor gasoline in Japan. Because in-country Service components have not forecast official military requirements for unleaded fuel, this storage situation is expected to continue for at least two years.¹⁶ Since the Armed Forces Exchanges in Japan depend upon DOD sources for petroleum, there will also be no unleaded fuel available for POV customers through the military exchanges. However, unleaded fuel is available at local

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

commercial service stations, at a cost of approximately \$1.65 per gallon. HQ, USFJ will initiate action in 1978 to evaluate the policies of the military services regarding the use of unleaded fuel in official vehicles in Japan as an initial step in examining the need for the product and developing appropriate supply support.¹⁷

Price Increase for Petroleum Products (U)

(U) In August 1977, CINCPAC advised COMUSJAPAN that the stock fund price for petroleum products would increase markedly during fiscal year 1978.¹⁸ Motor gasoline experienced the greatest cost rise with a \$.227 per gallon increase to \$.534 per gallon. Although the price increase will have a significant impact on the Services' Operation and Maintenance funds, the resulting increase in the retail gasoline prices at the Armed Forces Exchanges received the greatest publicity. The retail price of gasoline jumped to approximately \$.70 per gallon, a 29% increase over the previous price.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION II - FACILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

General (U)

(U) Facility and environmental matters progressed at a rapid pace although several issues of significance to US Forces and the GOJ remained unresolved at year's end. A major problem was overcome in May 1977 when GOJ was successful in extending the Provisional Land Use Law to permit the continued use of Okinawa lands for military purposes until May 1982. This will allow time for survey, registry, and application of conventional land expropriation procedures. Although time did not permit Joint Committee agreement on the joint use concept to permit movement of the JASDF 3rd Wing to Misawa, this major issue was resolved at the Subcommittee level and should receive Joint Committee approval early in 1978. The lack of suitable family housing was identified during the year as one of the most significant facility requirements of US Forces in Japan, and several innovative approaches were developed in an attempt to solve this deficiency. The Environmental Subcommittee, which was established by the Joint Committee late in 1976, held its first two meetings this year. Although no major actions were recommended by the Subcommittee, several issues which will be of significant concern in the future were being considered for action. This section addresses these and other major issues which received considerable attention and effort during the year.

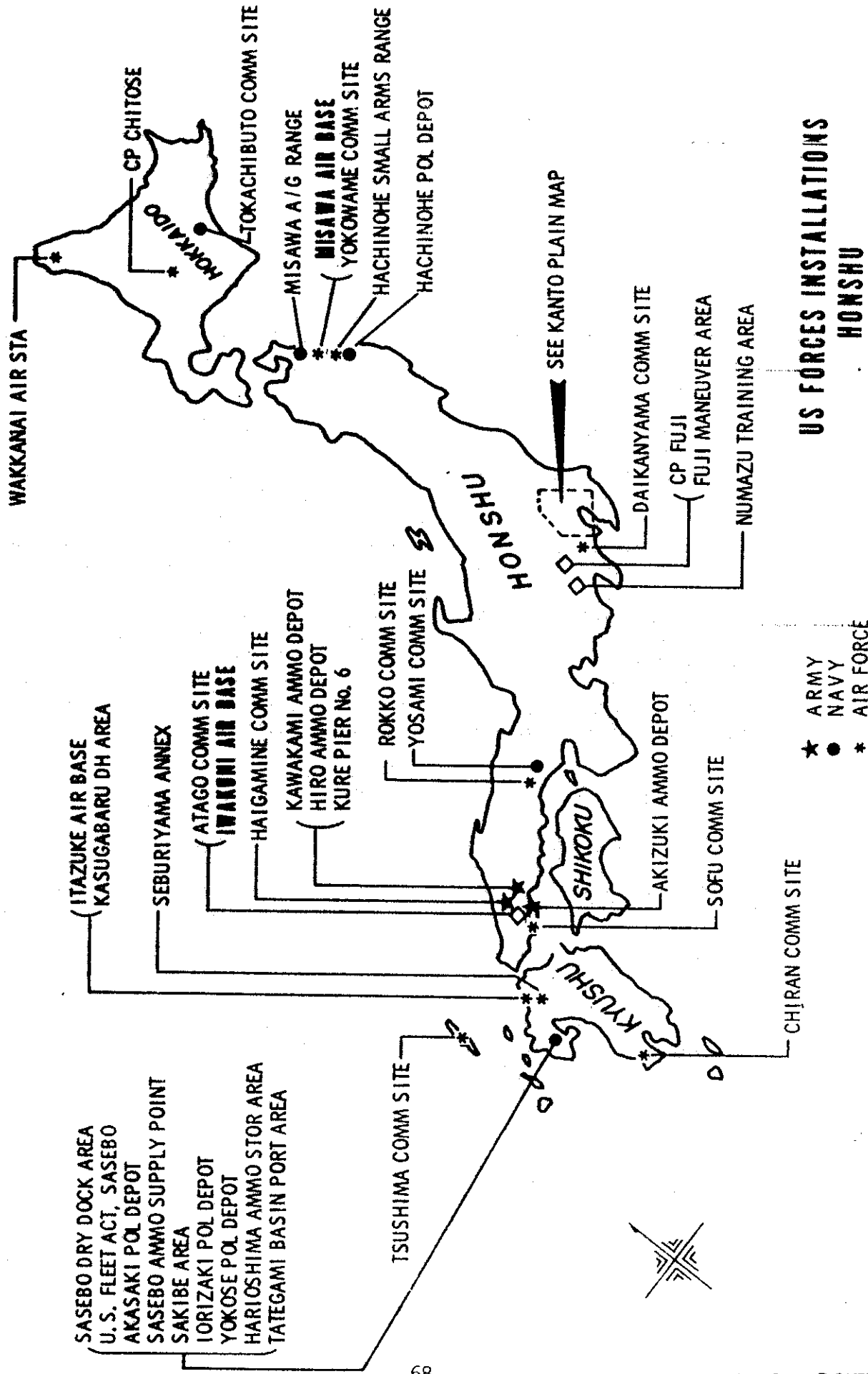
Facility Locations and Adjustments (U)

(U) At the beginning of 1977 US Forces' real estate consisted of 133 facilities comprising 124,738 acres. During the year, seven facilities were totally released and portions of 41 other areas were returned to the GOJ. The final figure of 121,594 acres at 126 facilities in use at year end reflects a reduction of approximately 2.5% in the acreage retained for US Forces.

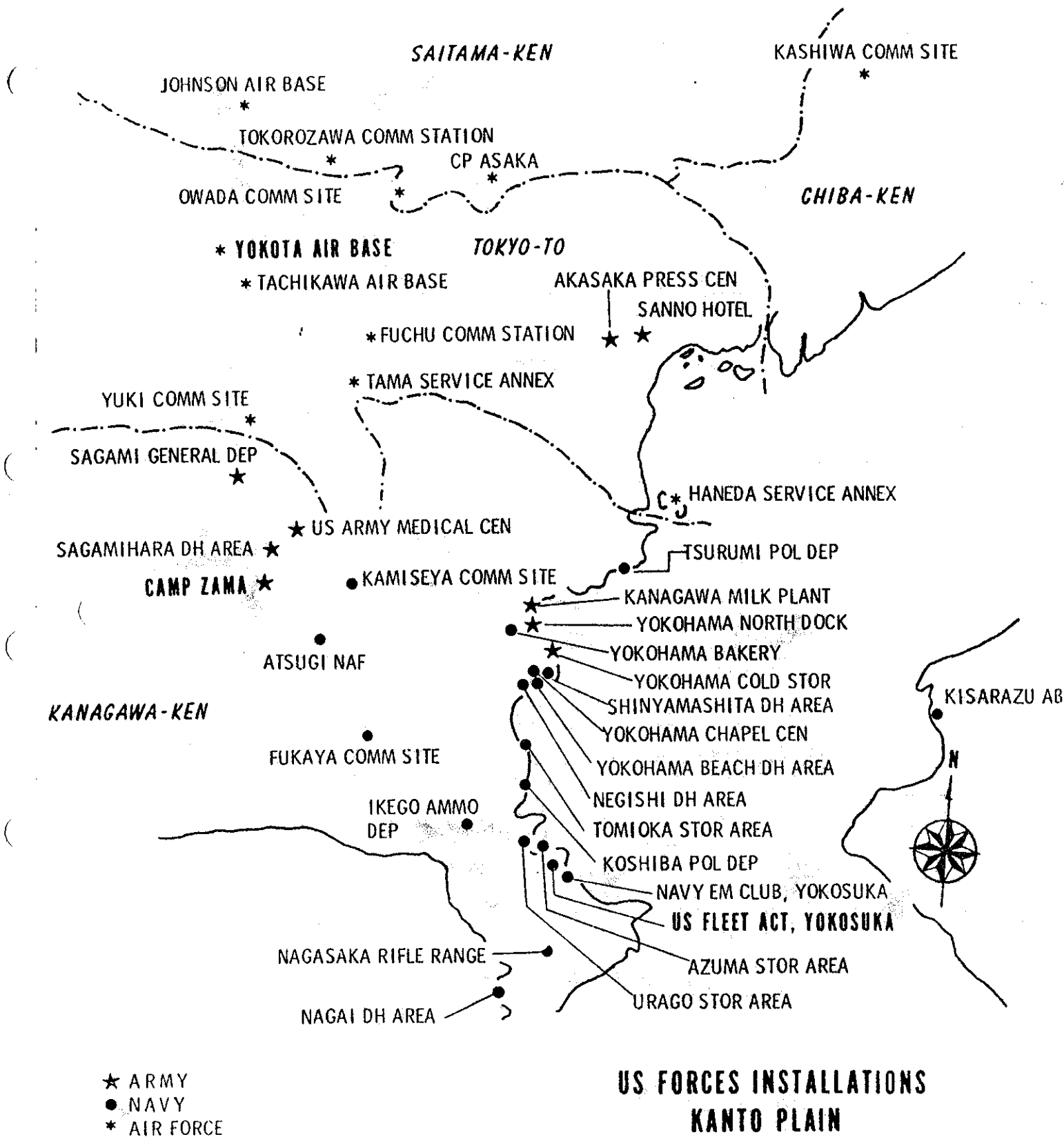
(U) The most significant adjustment during 1977 was the total release of Tachikawa Air Base, (1137 acres),¹⁹ a large US Air Force complex in the Kanto Plain. The other facilities totally released were: South Ammunition Storage Area (Okinawa), Gannosu AS (Honshu), Sunabe Army Annex (Okinawa), Yokohama Bakery (Kanto Plains), Kadena Housing Area (Okinawa), and Camp Hauge (Okinawa).²⁰

(U) The general location of US Forces installations in Japan are shown on the maps which follow.

UNCLASSIFIED

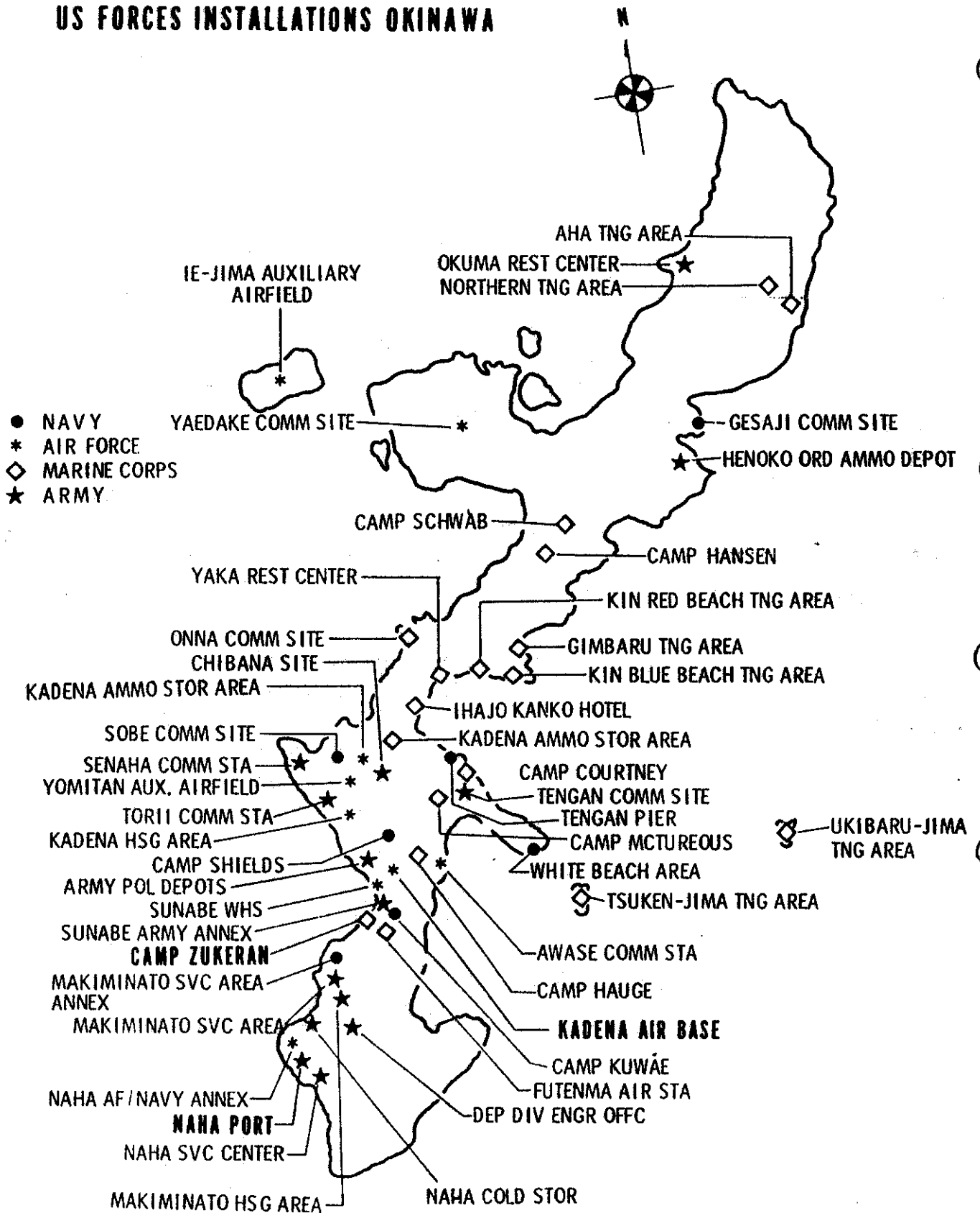


UNCLASSIFIED



UNCLASSIFIED

US FORCES INSTALLATIONS OKINAWA



UNCLASSIFIED

Real Property Management Policy (U)

(U) A complete revision of USFJ Policy Letter 87-1, "Real Property Management, U.S. Forces, Japan, Real Estate", was accomplished with Service concurrence and published in March 1977.²¹

(U) One of the more significant changes in the revision, and the one which has caused difficulties in one dealings with the GOJ, involves the liability provision to be used when non-GOJ agencies are granted joint use of a US facility. Precise wording of the new statement was agreed to by the Services during a US Forces, Japan Interservice Judge Advocate General's (JAG) Conference. In essence, it reads:

"That the petitioner agrees that it will indemnify and save and hold harmless the USG ... for and from any and all liability or claims for loss of or damage to any property or injury or death ... which may arise from or be incident to the exercise of the uses granted, whether or not such loss, damage, injury or death shall be occasioned by the negligence or lack of diligence of the USG ... unless such loss, damage, injury or death shall have been caused by the willful or wanton misconduct on the part of officers, agents, and employees of the USG. That the petitioner further agrees to bear and indemnify all risks of loss or damage to the premises of the facility ..., or any property thereon, regardless of ownership, arising from or incident to the exercise of the uses granted, and shall make restoration, repair or monetary compensations therefor as may be directed by the local USFJ representative."

(U) The above wording has been unacceptable to the GOJ. They contend Japanese law does not recognize a hold harmless provision. The US Forces' position has been that, since the USG does not normally experience direct benefits from the joint uses granted, the USG should not increase its exposure to liability claims should they arise as a result of joint use.

Japan Facilities Information System (JFIS) (U)

(U) The Japan Facilities Information System is a computerized program supporting the J42 Facilities Branch. It provides an automated data

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

base and contains pertinent information on US military facilities in Japan. This information includes items such as base location, acreage, parties involved in joint use, outstanding actions before the Facilities Subcommittee, the Service(s) using the installation, and release/acquisition data. The system primarily produces a printout which lists the entire data base. It also has the query capability to provide listings of outstanding actions, facilities by prefecture, status of releases/acquisition, and other specific information.

(U) The JFIS concept became feasible with the planned availability of a WWMCCS terminal for HQ USFJ in February 1978. Active development of the JFIS began in March 1977 when a representative from the Navy Regional Data Automation Center, Washington, Detachment Pacific met with COMUSJ/J42 to begin work on the scope of the project. Soon thereafter, system design and programming commenced. By June 1977, the JFIS was ready for initial input data and system testing. Together with the submission of test data, major changes to the JFIS were requested in October in an effort to refine the data base so as to increase its useability and manageability.²³ By year end, the changes were incorporated and the JFIS was ready for testing and implementation which is planned for February 1978.²⁴

Okinawa Land Lease Renewals (OLLR) (U)

(U) The OLLR issue, including the need to pass legislation to replace an expiring temporary land law, was described by Japanese officials as a major item for the Diet, a most sensitive issue, and one the GOJ was prepared to make an all-out effort to accomplish during 1977.²⁵ At reversion of Okinawa in May 1972, it was impractical for the Government of Japan to exercise their law of eminent domain (Land Requisition Law) to permit continued military use of both private and public owned lands, due to the detailed and lengthy procedures involved. Consequently, a five-year Provisional Land Use Law was enacted for this purpose. Expiration of the law on 14 May 1977 would place the GOJ in a difficult position because certain landowners, both private and public, were refusing to enter into lease contracts for continued JSDF and USF use. The GOJ had to obtain new legislation which would provide legal authority to continue land use after 14 May. The DFAA felt they could obtain such legislation if the number of anti-war landowners who were participating in the movement to resist signing lease contracts could be reduced to approximately 1% of the total of 29,000 land cases involved. If this objective was achieved, the opposition political parties could be expected to mildly oppose the new proposed legislation but they would, nevertheless, permit it to become law.²⁶

(U) US Forces and DFAA had worked together throughout 1976 to review USFJ facility holdings with the intent of possibly releasing the areas

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

involving holdout landowners. In January 1977 a new round of examinations was initiated by the GOJ in an attempt to further reduce the number of holdouts. In spite of the effort involved in the thorough Service examinations of their holdings, little overall reduction of USFJ real estate had occurred. However, the GOJ used those releases which were effected, as well as other negotiated release agreements, to good advantage in their effort to pressure the resisting landowners. On May 14, 1977 when the old law expired, the official GOJ count of hold-out landowners was 356 (321 cases involving USFJ bases and 35 cases for SDF bases).²⁷

(U) On 14 May the GOJ was unable to pass the new law as introduced, but after significant revision the Diet passed a substitute bill on 18 May. The bill had the effect of extending the period of the 1972 Provisional Law for five years. The new legislation also required all Okinawa land to be surveyed, verified and registered by 14 May 1982. During the short period without appropriate legislation the JSDF had no legal basis to withhold land from landowners who refused to rent their lots to the GOJ. USFJ, however, had a legal basis under the Mutual Security Treaty to continue use of the land. As a result of good cooperation between local US military and GOJ officials, no serious incidents occurred in the face of demonstrations and base encroachments during that period.²⁸

(U) The land registration process, continuing examinations of controversial real estate for possible release, and the anticipation of GOJ/USG actions necessary before May 1982 when the new law expires, will all require USFJ attention over the next 5 years. The GOJ requested cooperation in carrying out the survey/verification procedures, and the US formally concurred in August 1977.²⁹ At the year's end the surveys were proceeding with no major difficulties encountered.

UNCLASSIFIED

(

(

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

Narita International Airport (NIA) (U)

(U) The planned movement of Tokyo International Airport from Haneda to a new location at Narita has resulted in a number of USFJ requirements at the new facility.⁴⁰ Although the US Forces' request for a 144 square foot postal support area at NIA remained a firm requirement and the GOJ was constantly queried for a response to our request,⁴¹ by the close of the year no official GOJ position had been provided. Informally, however, DFAA indicated that the US Forces' postal requirement will be met concurrently with the NIA opening, officially set for 31 March 1978.

(U) Service concern heightened early in the year regarding the movement of passengers to and from NIA, because of the relatively greater distance and travel times anticipated.⁴² As a result of this concern, a second US Forces' request was submitted to the GOJ for a helipad, sub-area transportation office, and passenger waiting room with support facilities in the vicinity of NIA.⁴³ It was envisioned that this facility would provide a way-point for the movement of passengers and cargo to and from the airport. Again at year's end, no official response had been received from the GOJ to our request. The DFAA informally advised that the GOJ will not officially address our request until the issues involving dissident protests to the opening are solved and the airport is functioning.

(U) A clearer picture was developed in 1977 regarding GOJ plans for processing passengers to NIA. The current commercially operated Tokyo City Air Terminal will act as the downtown Tokyo processing point for NIA passengers. Passengers will check in and out at this station, process baggage, and be bussed to and from the airport. It is also envisioned that, due to the increased travel times to NIA, there will be an increase in the use of the Sanno Hotel as a stopover point for USG travelers.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Late in the year CINCMAC advised that the Civil Aeronautic Board (CAB) was reviewing the entire category Y travel program.⁴⁴ If the CAB approves the continuance of category Y, an attempt will be made to have air carriers provide surface transportation to the various military destinations in the Tokyo area vice Yokota Air Base (the current category Y terminal). This would further assist in USG passenger processing to and from NIA.

Sanno Hotel Replacement (U)

(U) Through an out-of-court settlement in December 1975 the GOJ is committed to return the Sanno Hotel Joint Services Billeting Facility to the property owners by December 1980.⁴⁵ Based upon the replacement requirements developed by a Joint Services Committee,⁴⁶ and submitted to the GOJ in November 1976,⁴⁷ it was expected that the GOJ would desire to negotiate the scope and location of a replacement during 1977. Yet, only informal meetings between USFJ and DFAB took place during the year. It is known, however, that the GOJ is considering several methods to provide a replacement facility to include: GOJ funded new construction on national land; build-to-lease arrangements with a private contractor, or lease of an existing hotel. In August 1977 a formal USG request was made concerning the status of the replacement,⁴⁸ but the GOJ indicated only that the matter was being studied and that the US would be advised when a position was established. In October 1977, the DFAB informally indicated that the USFJ desired size and downtown location for the replacement facility might not be compatible, and that the US might be faced with choosing either a smaller replacement in downtown Tokyo or a larger one at a more distant location.⁴⁹ If the GOJ is to realize its goal of returning the Sanno by the end of 1980, basic decisions must be reached in CY 1978, due to the time required for construction (or modification of an existing hotel), and subsequent relocation of the functions of the Sanno. COMUSJAPAN will continue to exert strong effort towards resolving this issue during 1978.

UNCLASSIFIED

(

(

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

Encroachments (U)

(U) Encroachment on US facilities and areas has been a long standing and complex problem, the solution to which appears possible only on a case-by-case basis. During calendar year 1977, several specific cases were highlighted. On 1 November 1977, the Commander of Fifth Air Force urged Joint Committee action to resolve the encroachment problem at Ie Jima Auxiliary Airfield, Okinawa, based on hazards presented by the existence of the encroachers. In this case, farmers are working and living within the boundaries of the bombing and gunnery range.⁶⁰ Ie Jima is a typical case on Okinawa in which the activities of local farmers, formerly governed by licenses issued by the High Commissioner prior to reversion in 1972 but now expired, remain essentially unchanged. The expiration of licenses has not been accompanied by removal actions, and the farmers have achieved a status approaching permanency which makes future removal difficult. At Ie Jima the hazards of the range, which we continue to use due to operational necessity, is an added factor demanding action. The GOJ, through the Facilities Subcommittee, has been urged by the US to accept terms expressed in a draft proposal of the Facilities Adjustment Panel.⁶¹ This proposal would eliminate the most serious safety hazards by revising the range boundary through a series of releases and acquisitions. It is known that local citizens are resisting this proposal because the releases involved would deprive them of rental income on land which they, in fact, continue to use. At year's end, there was no progress regarding the USG proposal.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) A similar (although not hazardous) problem at Kadena Air Base assumed increased importance in 1977 in connection with relocation construction planning. The siting of more than 1000 family housing units remaining to be relocated from Naha Annex and Makimato Housing Area to Kadena Air Base and Camp Kuwae--part of the approved relocation/consolidation programs in Okinawa⁶²--will require eventual use of land at Kadena presently encroached on by local farmers. The encroachment issue was avoided during 1977 because sufficient non-encroached land was available to site housing units to be constructed in JFY 78. It is expected, however, that the siting of any future housing will require use of the land under encroachment; therefore, a solution to this problem will have to be found by DFAB Okinawa in CY 78.

Family Housing (U)

(U) The availability of adequate family housing for USFJ personnel was a matter of prime concern to this headquarters during 1977. Family housing assets under military control are insufficient to meet US Forces family housing requirements in Japan; and, adequate housing in the private sector is not available in sufficient numbers to meet this deficit. Consequently, while waiting for base housing,⁶³ a large number of military families are forced to rent off-base quarters considered inadequate by US standards. Such units are generally small with limited electrical service and lack heating and other basic amenities normally found in US homes. Rents are far too high in terms of value received, and large initial payments are often required for advance rent, security deposit, agent's fee and "key money". Further impacting on this adverse situation is the dollar devaluation which drastically increased private rental and utility costs during the year.⁶⁴ Although increases in housing allowances have partially offset this impact, the overall result has been financial hardship for many of the families residing on the local economy.⁶⁵

UNCLASSIFIED

(

(

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

Tsurumi POL Depot (U)

(U) Late in 1975, a new Japanese law was enacted to provide increased safety measures in areas of intense petroleum industry concentration. In early 1976, the Mayor of Yokohama City requested entry for city fire officials into the US Navy POL Depot at Tsurumi for the purpose of conducting a disaster prevention/safety inspection. The Mayor's inspection request was based upon his perceived "responsibility to protect the safety of the residents of Yokohama" and was to be accomplished in accordance with the new GOJ Disaster Prevention Law. The law delegated to certain municipalities the responsibility for safety inspections and implementation of procedures called for in the law.⁸⁰

UNCLASSIFIED

(

(

(

(

(

SECTION III -- INTERSERVICE SUPPORT, PLANS AND PROGRAMS

Defense Retail Interservice Support (DRIS) Program (U)

(U) The DRIS Program, a DOD sponsored program designed to promote interservice/interdepartmental support between retail activities world-wide, gained momentum in Japan as a result of General Accounting Office and CINCPAC IG inspections which emphasized the need for a viable program for promoting local efficiencies and economies through interservice support.

(U) In Japan, DRIS has been employed to study recommendations resulting from audits plus contemporary problems associated with Program Budget Decisions (PBD) 280CR and 253R. The Japan DRIS Organization proved to be an effective means of evaluating the programs outlined in the budget decisions, resolving several issues locally, and providing higher headquarters with data on which to base decisions not possible at the local level.⁸⁶

(U) COMUSJAPAN hosted the Fifth Annual PACOM DRIS Chairmen's Conference on 18-19 January 1977 at Yokota Air Base. The conference was chaired by the CINCPAC J42, Colonel R. E. Van Ness Jr., Chairman, PACOM Joint Interservice Support Board. The primary topic was "DOD Management of the Worldwide DRIS Program" presented by Mr. R. Bruner, Director, Technical and Logistic Services, DSA and Mr. C. Apostolakis, DOD DRIS Program Manager. Their comments provided insight to the worldwide DRIS Program and served to put the PACOM Program and problems in this theater into a larger perspective. Colonel Van Ness presented the PACOM DRIS Program Overview, and the Sub-Zone Group Chairmen from Japan, Guam, Hawaii, Korea, Philippines, and Taiwan each presented their respective country's DRIS Program actions and studies briefing. The representative from USARJ gave a WESTPAC II presentation and WESTPAC III overview briefing.⁸⁷ In a report to CINCPAC, COMUSJAPAN termed the conference meaningful, wide-ranging and profitable.⁸⁸

(U) The Japan Sub-Zone Group (JSZG) met four times and the DRIS Program Review Board (DPRB) twice during the year. Study items discussed by these committees were: Consolidation of Civilian Personnel Offices-Honshu; Pallet Procurement/Maintenance and Storage; Portable Generator Maintenance (Depot Level); Contractor Operated Automotive Parts Store (COPARS); Review Mutual ADP Support; Emergency Maintenance Response for Government Owned Vehicles; Mail Handling-Centralization/Regionalization; Commissary Operations-Location and Pricing; Okuma Recreation Center/VOA Housing; Consolidation of Calibration Activities-Okinawa; Consolidation of Calibration Activities-Honshu; Consolidation of Procurement Activities; USFJ Policy Letter 400-5 - Single Service

UNCLASSIFIED

Procurement Assignments; DSA Precious Metal Reclamation Program; DOD Directive 4165.60 - Solid Waste Management; Revision of DOD 4000.19M (DRIS Manual); Interservice Support Agreement for Ambulance Support; Consolidation of POV Registration-Okinawa; Consolidation of Vehicle Impound Lots-Okinawa; Off Base Investigation Responsibilities-Okinawa; and Real Property Maintenance Consolidation-Okinawa.⁸⁹

(U) A GAO team headed by Mr. Adamsons visited Mainland Japan and Okinawa 13 September - 23 October 1977 to follow up on actions taken by the JSZG/DPRB on the 1975 GAO Report entitled "Millions Could Be Saved Annually and Productivity Increased if Military Support Functions in the Pacific Were Consolidated". The team also surveyed selected areas for possible future study. In the outbrief to the USFJ Chief of Staff and selected USFJ staff members, Mr. Adamsons stated, in general, the DRIS Program in Japan was active, and initiatives were being taken to make it a viable one. The GAO team had a favorable impression of the program.⁹⁰

(U) Studies completed during the year were: "Consolidation of Civilian Personnel Offices-Honshu", and "Consolidation of POV Registration-Okinawa".⁹¹

(U) During the coming year, COMUSJAPAN/J4 will reopen study on Real Property Maintenance Consolidation-Okinawa and finalize study on Consolidation of Calibration Activities-Honshu/Okinawa, commensurate with the decision on final posture of the US Army Japan support function mission. Under the DRIS Program we will continue to pursue more economies through interservice support and single service management of functions inherent to all Services in Japan.⁹²

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement (U)

(U) The Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement met once during 1977. A continued cordial and effective working relationship however was maintained with the Road Control Bureau of the Ministry of Construction (MOC) which approves/disapproves requests for overweight and oversize US vehicle movements. Through this relationship a number of vehicle movement issues were resolved without being raised to the Subcommittee level. An example of this mutual understanding occurred when the US Marine Corps requested to move tanks from Numazu Beach to Camp Fuji over an alternate route that had previously been approved by the Road Control Bureau. During coordination, the local city and DFAB officials placed unreasonable bridge shoring requirements on the USG. COMUSJAPAN/J43 personnel visited the site and photographed the bridge. J43 then met with Road Control Bureau officials and explained the restrictions imposed by the local government. After viewing the pictures and checking with their local Road Control Section, Ministry of Construction officials stated J43 should instruct Camp Fuji personnel to disregard local DFAB and city requirements and proceed with the movement as

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

outlined by the Road Control Bureau. In addition, the MCC notified local DFAB and city officials that they do not have the authority to stop moves approved by the Ministry.⁹⁵

Vehicle Traffic Pattern Changes - Okinawa (U)

(U) In a 21 October 1976 memorandum to the 351st Joint Committee, the GOJ announced that vehicle traffic in Okinawa will be changed from right side to left side driving on 30 July 1978 to conform with the Mainland Japan pattern. The memorandum also recommended formation of an Ad Hoc Panel to coordinate the change on US military facilities. An Ad Hoc Committee consisting of Service representatives on Okinawa was formed and chaired by Okinawa Area Field Office to coordinate matters with local officials. At the national level, the GOJ established a special Transportation Safety Office (TSO) under the Director, Transportation Bureau in the Prime Minister's Office to coordinate the changeover. On 29 June 1977, the TSO asked if the US was contemplating a request for GOJ funding assistance. COMUSJAPAN/J4 informed the TSO that the US would request financial assistance.

(U) Several meetings were held between COMUSJAPAN/J4 and members of the TSO to discuss, among other issues, reimbursement to US Forces for costs involved in complying with the Japanese desire for a uniform traffic pattern. The Services on Okinawa prepared cost estimates for necessary alterations, such as road sign removals and replacements, curb alterations, road line repainting, bus stop relocations, and electric traffic signal relocations. The estimated cost, \$437,100 was provided to the Transportation Safety Office. In addition, an official US memorandum to the Joint Committee on 22 September 1977 requested GOJ reimburse US Forces for expenditures incurred as a result of a change in Japanese law.⁹⁷

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) In a 9 December 1977 letter, the Director, Transportation Bureau, Prime Minister's Office advised COMUSJAPAN/J4 that GOJ found it extremely difficult to subsidize US Forces for work required on US Forces facilities and areas under the purview of Japanese law. The issue was not satisfactorily resolved by the end of the year. COMUSJAPAN will continue to pursue having GOJ provide reimbursement.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION IV -- RELOCATION CONSTRUCTION

General (U)

(U) Relocation construction programs are based on the principle of quid-pro-quo (QPQ). Essentially, through negotiations, the US agrees to release a facility and area in exchange for replacement construction at another location being retained. The amount of construction provided is limited to the type and scope of buildings released. This limitation is the underlying premise of any QPQ program. It should be noted under Article II of the SOFA, the US is obligated to return facilities and areas if they are no longer needed to fulfill a mission. Thus, relocation programs must be balanced between US needs and GOJ desires for return of a facility and area. If there is no pressing requirement on the GOJ for return of an area, there is relatively no pressure on the GOJ to enter into a negotiated agreement.

(U) As relocation construction programs proliferated, both governments agreed in 1974, it would be mutually beneficial to establish a central management concept to develop standard policies and procedures to deal with all GOJ funded relocation construction. This was designated the single point of contact.

(U) The Japanese single point of contact is the Office of Facilities Relocation Projects within the Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA). Its US equivalent is the Relocation Branch (J44) in J4. The joint organization to coordinate and manage relocation is the Relocation Panel which is co-chaired by the heads of the two offices noted above. The Relocation Panel meets monthly and functions under the Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee.

(U) As the present base structure continues to be reduced, it becomes imperative that additional release/consolidation programs be reviewed from a US Forces, vice a single service, standpoint. This implies adherence of the principle of a single point of contact from project inception through design, construction, and final acceptance. Full implementation of the single point of contact concept from project inception to completion retains service prerogatives in project definition while providing SECDEF directed program guidance.¹⁰⁰

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Kanto Plain Consolidation Plan (KPCP) (U)

(U) KPCP is an Air Force Program which consolidates major US Air Force activities from eight bases in the Kanto Plain to Yokota Air Base. The plan was developed in the Joint Committee (Facilities Subcommittee) between 1971 and 1973 and endorsed by the 14th Security Consultative Committee (SCC) in January 1973. Facilities consisting of 15 million square feet of building space on 5,800 acres have been returned to the GOJ in return for ¹⁰⁷3.7 million square feet of new construction, all at Yokota Air Base.

UNCLASSIFIED

(

(

(

(

(

FOOTNOTES

1. 1978 DFSC Report of Bulk Petroleum Storage Facilities (DD-I and L(A)506) of 30 Sep 77.
2. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 60.
3. CINCPAC 110302Z Jan 77.
4. HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 58-59.
5. COMUSJ 240615Z Mar 77.
6. NSD Yokosuka 111309Z Feb 77.
7. COMUSJ 210709Z Feb 77.
8. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 59.
9. NSD Yokosuka 290425Z Jan 77.
10. CINCPACFLT 030817Z Mar 77.
11. CINCPACFLT 310200Z Jul 77.
12. DFSC QAR Sagami 210453Z Jul 77.
13. DFRPAC 280143Z Oct 77.
14. CDRUSARJ 030811Z Dec 76; HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 57.
15. DFSC RFP 600-77-R-0186-001 of 6 Jul 77 (1 Oct 77 - 30 Jun 78).
16. COMUSJ 070338Z Jan 77.
17. J4 HistSum CY 77.
18. CINCPAC 241927Z Aug 77.
19. Facilities Subcommittee memorandum FSUS-421-2101-T(AF), 12 Dec 77, Subj: Announcement of Total Release of Tachikawa AB, FAC 3012.
20. Issues regarding acquisitions and releases of US facilities and areas which merit amplification are discussed separately in this history. Additionally, most facility returns have been noted in the chronology on their effective dates.

UNCLASSIFIED

21. USFJ Policy Letter 87-1, 7 Mar 77, Subj: Real Property Management, US Forces, Japan, Real Estate.
22. J4 HistSum CY 77.
23. HQ USFJ/J4 memo, 12 Oct 77.
24. J4 HistSum CY 77.
25. AMEMB Tokyo 040900Z Feb 77; COMUSJ 130016Z Jan 77; COMUSJ 250914Z Jan 77.
26. J4 Point Paper, 10 Jun 77, Subj: Okinawa Land Lease Renewals (OLLR) and Land Law Follow-on Actions.
27. Ibid.; HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 62.
28. COMUSJ 062249Z Jun 77.
29. Facilities Subcommittee MEMO No. 1274, Subj: Request for the US Cooperation Regarding "The Law for Special Measures Concerning Verification, Etc., of Location and Boundary of Each Lot in Areas Where the Location and Boundary Have Not Yet Been Verified Within Okinawa Prefecture", approved by the Joint Committee on 25 Aug 77.
30. Facilities Subcommittee MEMO No. 1217, 10 Dec 76, Subj: MORAP, approved by the Joint Committee on 16 Dec 76.
31. Minutes of 1st MORAP Meeting, 16 Feb 77; COMUSJ 280100Z Feb 77.
32. Minutes of 2nd MORAP Meeting, 17 May 77.
33. COMUSJ 010431Z Jun 77.
34. MORAP Cost Sharing Memorandum, 12 Jul 77.
35. MORAP TAC Memorandum No. 1, 14 Jul 77.
36. Minutes of 3rd MORAP Meeting, 7 Dec 77.
37. MORAP Cost Sharing Memorandum, 7 Dec 77; MORAP Recommendations to the Joint Committee, 13 Dec 77.
38. HQ USFJ Letter, 16 Dec 77, Subj: MORAP.
39. J4 Point Paper, 12 Sep 77, Subj: Misawa Operational Requirements Assessment Panel (MORAP).

UNCLASSIFIED

40. HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 64-65.
41. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-320-1634-C(AF), 15 Nov 73, Subj: Aerial Mail Terminal at Narita International Airport.
42. 5AF/DE Letter, 28 Jan 77, Narita International Airport; CDRUSARJ/AJEN 020447Z Feb 77; COMNAVFORJAPAN 020552Z Jan 77.
43. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum, FSUS-399-2019, 15 Feb 77, Subj: Acquisition of a New US Facility and Area in Vicinity of Narita International Airport.
44. CINCMAC/CV 222101Z Dec 77.
45. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 62.
46. Committee Report, Sanno Joint Service Transient Billets Facility Replacement Requirement, 30 May 76.
47. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-394-1988, 29 Oct 76.
48. Minutes of the 413th Facilities Subcommittee, 30 Aug 77.
49. J4 Point Paper, 9 Jan 78, Subj: Sanno Hotel.
50. Minutes of the 347th Joint Committee Meeting, 12 Aug 76.
51. NAVOCEANO 252104Z Jan 77.
52. COMUSJ 250714Z Feb 77.
53. Memorandum from US Chairman of Facilities Subcommittee to Japanese Chairman, 15 Mar 77.
54. HQ USFJ/J4 Letter, 4 Jan 78, Subj: Hydrographic Survey-Vicinity Japan.
55. COMUSJ 150437Z Sep 77; Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-407-2063-K(N), 2 Jun 77, Subj: Limited Use of JSDF Hyakuri Air Base; Paragraph 8, Minutes of the 372nd Joint Committee Meeting, 8 Sep 77.
56. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum, FSUS-415-2079-T(N), 22 Sep 77, Subj: Limited Use of JSDF Hyakuri Air Base.
57. Facilities Subcommittee Letter from the US Chairman to the Japanese Chairman, 13 Oct 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

58. Paragraph 7b, Minutes of the 418th Facilities Subcommittee, 8 Nov 77.
59. COMUSJ 140700Z Nov 77.
60. HQ 5AF/DE Letter, 1 Nov 77, Subj: Ie Jima Encroachments.
61. Draft Facilities Adjustment Panel Memorandum #1974, Subj: Review of Land Areas at Ie Jima Auxiliary Airfield, FAC 6005, provided to the GOJ on 4 Apr 77.
62. XIV and XV Security Consultative Committee Meeting Records.
63. The average waiting period for military controlled housing throughout Japan is in excess of 12 months.
64. During 1977, the value of the dollar declined from approximately 290 yen to \$1 in January to 240 yen to \$1 in December.
65. J4 Point Paper, 23 Sep 77, Subj: Family Housing.
66. COMNAVFORJAPAN 140507Z Apr 77.
67. COMUSJ 310238Z May 77; USFJ/J4 Letter of 1 Sep 77, Subj: Lease - Contract Option for Family Housing.
68. Oral Statement by US Chairman at 414th Facilities Subcommittee, 13 Sep 77.
69. COMUSJ 180840Z Nov 77.
71. CINCPAC 290430Z Nov 77.
72. Facilities Subcommittee Letter from US Chairman to Japanese Chairman, 30 Nov 77, requesting assistance in finding ways to solve the US Forces housing shortage.
73. COMUSJ Letter, 22 Dec 77, Subj: Family Housing Information; Request For.
74. Minutes of the 352nd Joint Committee, 4 Nov 76.
75. COMUSJ 042321Z Oct 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

76. COMNAVFORJAPAN 290209Z Oct 76.
77. Deputy Sec Defense Memorandum, 14 Jun 77, Subj: Clarification of DOD Environmental Policy Concerning Installations in Foreign Countries.
78. SECSTATE 262005Z Sep 77.
79. AMEMB Tokyo 250211Z Oct 77. In essence, the SOFA is regarded as governing US operations of facilities in Japan. The DOD policy would be applied if the facilities were not in compliance with the SOFA.
80. USFJ 1976 Command History, pp. 65-66, 84, 112; J4 Point Paper, 12 Sep 77, Subj: Safety Inspection of Tsurumi POL Depot.
81. Japanese Memorandum to the Joint Committee, JCJ-354-674-HA, 2 Dec 76, Subj: Public Safety Pertaining to Tsurumi POL Depot of the US Forces; HQ USFJ Memorandum to the Joint Committee, 2 Dec 76, Subj: Public Safety Pertaining to Tsurumi POL Depot of the US Forces.
82. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 84.
83. J4 Point Paper, 12 Sep 77, Subj: Safety Inspection of Tsurumi POL Depot.
84. Memorandum for the Record, J41, 21 Sep 77.
85. J4 Letter to DFAA, 27 Sep 77, Subj: Request for DFAA Assistance.
86. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 67.
87. CINCPAC 070127Z Nov 76; COMUSJ 120706Z Nov 76; CINCPAC 230503Z Nov 76; Agenda and Minutes of 5th Annual DRIS Chairmen's Conference, 18 Jan 77.
88. COMUSJ 250001Z Jan 77.
89. JSZG Minutes, 16 Mar 77, 2 Jun 77, 26 Oct 77 and 19 Dec 77; DPRB Minutes, 28 Jun 77 and 6 Dec 77.
90. Details of the outbrief are contained in Atch 1 to JSZG Minutes of 26 Oct 77; GAO Assignment Code 94366, 29 Aug 77.
91. JSZG Minutes, 2 Jun 77 and 26 Oct 77.
92. DPRB Minutes, 6 Dec 77; JSZG Minutes, 19 Dec 77.
93. Logistic Panel Report No. 1 to the SDC, 20 Jun 77.
94. Logistic Panel Report No. 2 to the SDC, 27 Sep 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

95. COMUSJ 280744Z Oct 77.
96. Minutes of the Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement, 28 Jan 77; Meeting of US Chairman and Japanese Chairman of the Committee on Vehicle Movement, 18 Jan 77.
97. GOJ Memo to the Joint Committee, JCJ-351-671-SS, 21 Oct 76; US Memo to the Joint Committee, 22 Sep 77.
98. The Contract Conciliation Panel, a panel of the US-Japan Joint Committee, is co-chaired by COMUSJ/J43, Plans and Coordination Officer and a GOJ representative from the General Affairs Bureau, Defense Facilities Administration Agency.
99. Contract Conciliation Panel Letter to PAE International and OIOC Far East Contracts, 7 Feb 77; OIOC Letter Serial 233, 3 Mar 77.
100. J4 Fact Sheet, 15 Jun 77, Subj: Relocation Construction Programs.
101. J4 Fact Sheet, 12 Oct 77, Subj: Actual GOJ Construction Costs for US Forces Relocation Projects, JFY 72-JFY 76.
102. J441 Background Paper, 9 Jan 78, Subj: GOJ Funded Construction for US Forces, Japan.
103. Extracted from GOJ JFY 77 Budget as approved by the Diet, 17 Aug 77.
104. J4 Fact Sheet, 15 Jun 77, Subj: Relocation Construction Programs; \$113 million using an average conversion rate of 265 yen per dollar in JFY 77 versus \$110 million dollars at a rate of 295 yen per dollar in JFY 76.
105. Ohira View: The "Ohira Viewpoint", as it has become known, is based on a response in Apr 73 provided to a Diet interpellation by Mr. Ohira who was then Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Presently he is Secretary of the LDP.) His response placed restrictions on the nature and extent of relocation construction provided by GOJ. Essentially, GOJ will not provide a replacement facility which exceeds the scope (i.e., area, volume, or other measure) of the old facility and the new facility must have the same function as the replaced facility. This restriction has been one of the major obstacles in negotiations between the USG and GOJ.
106. J441 Background Paper, 2 Jan 78, Subj: An Optimum Requirements Approach to GOJ Funded Construction for US Forces, Japan.

107. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 71.
108. J4 Fact Sheet, 9 Sep 77, Subj: Status of Relocation Construction Program; J4 Fact Sheet, 1 Jan 78, Subj: Status of Relocation Construction Programs.
109. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 73.
110. Statement of US representatives as contained in Minutes of 379th Joint Committee Meeting, 15 Dec 77.
111. J4 Fact Sheet, 12 Dec 77, Subj: Family Housing To Be Provided by GOJ in YHRP.
112. COMUSJ 140139Z Jan 78.
113. J4 Fact Sheet, 1 Jan 78, Subj: Status of Relocation Construction Programs.
114. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 72.
115. J4 Memorandum for Record, 24 Nov 76, Subj: Sagami Ono/Yokosuka Medical Package.
116. J4 Point Paper, 6 Sep 77, Subj: Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program.
117. Minutes, 379th Joint Committee Meeting, 15 Dec 77.
118. J4 Point Paper, 9 Jan 78, Subj: Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program (KFCP).
119. J4 Fact Sheet, 1 Jan 78, Subj: Status of Relocation Construction Programs.
120. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum, FSUS-404-2051-E(US), 22 Apr 77, Subj: Total Release of North Camp Asaka, FAC 3048, and Fuchu Air Station, FAC 3016.
121. J4 Fact Sheet, 1 Jan 78, Subj: Status of Relocation Construction Programs.
122. Ibid.
123. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 72.
124. COMUSJ 140139Z Jan 78.

UNCLASSIFIED

125. J4 Fact Sheet, 1 Jan 78, Subj: Status of Relocation Construction Programs.
126. Ibid; J4 HistSum CY 77.
127. J4 Fact Sheet, 1 Jan 78, Subj: Summary of Facility Releases Agreed in Principle at the XIV (JFAP), XV (OBCP), and XVI (CROF) Meetings of the SCC.
128. J4 Fact Sheet, 1 Jan 78, Subj: Status of Relocation Construction Programs.
129. COMUSJ 140139Z Jan 78.
130. J4 Fact Sheet, 1 Jan 78, Subj: Status of Relocation Construction Programs.

UNCLASSIFIED

The Nuclear Issue in Japan (U)

(U) During 1977, Opposition party allegations of US Forces introductions were minimal for the second consecutive year although Okinawans have assumed Korean withdrawals may involve nuclear storage on Okinawa.³² The question of nuclear weapons in Japan received widest publicity during a meeting between Foreign Minister Hatoyama and Secretary of State Vance on 21 March.³³ At that time, the Foreign Minister said he would like to confirm that nuclear weapons had been withdrawn from Okinawa since their presence there is sometimes alleged during Diet interpellations. The Secretary expressed his opinion that they had been withdrawn but said he would reply formally after his staff had made inquiries. The uncertainty of the Secretary's reply received detailed coverage in the vernacular press. GOJ sensitivity to nuclear weapons was reflected in MOFA's appreciation of State Department's successful efforts to delete the simulated bombing of Hiroshima in the Confederate Air Force performance in the US. Peaceful use of nuclear energy³⁴ continues to be sensitive and the Mutsu remains without a port³⁵ willing to permit her repair. On the other hand Japan's nuclear reprocessing plant commenced operation on 22 September after resolving conflict with President Carter's non-proliferation policy.

Prior Consultations (U)

(U) The potential role of US bases in Japan during a Korean contingency was mentioned frequently in commentaries on the announced Korean withdrawals. Despite this, the question of prior consultation received minimal attention in the Diet and Prime Minister Fukuda's position -- the GOJ could say either "yes" or "no" if asked to allow the US Forces to go into action from bases in Japan -- received only one weak challenge by the JCP attempting to establish Japan had already given an affirmative reply based on documents from Washington.³⁶ Documentary support appeared to be the same as articles carried earlier in the year by newspapers captioned "Tacit understanding for using US bases in combat actions hinted by US"³⁷ that clearly described the difference between combat operations and supply operations (both sides agree prior consultation is not required). The "hint at tacit understanding" was attributed to a "government official" who emphasized it was the US impression Japan would cooperate with the US should a contingency arise.

UNCLASSIFIED

GOJ Vehicle Emission Standards (U)

(U) GOJ standards for vehicle emission control are among the highest in the world. Privately owned vehicles (POV) of US Forces personnel are required to comply with these standards. Vehicles manufactured after 31 March 1976 must qualify under the strict 1975 standards, and after 1 March 1978 under the stricter 1976 standards. Cost of qualifying a POV under 1975/6 standards approximates \$970 for testing and installation of the required heat shield but there is no guarantee the POV will pass the required inspection in Japan.⁴²

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) As a temporary measure during the year DOD established a six months embargo on shipping post-31 March 76 POVs to Japan, effective 1 May 1977.⁴⁶ COMUSJAPAN subsequently recommended to CINCPAC that it be extended until registration/inspection difficulties for these POVs are resolved with the GOJ. The embargo was reevaluated as of 1 November 1977 and continued indefinitely.⁴⁷ COMUSJAPAN's message also recommended additional initiatives to assist the POV owner, such as storage of new model POVs at specified CONUS installations, co-location of exchange repair facilities with CONUS inspection points, establishment of concessions at these locations to purchase non-qualifying POVs, and action to establish centralized inspection facilities in CONUS if they do not exist currently.⁴⁸

(U) Resolution of this issue has again been identified as a major goal for the coming year.⁴⁹

UNCLASSIFIED

(

(

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION III -- LABOR AFFAIRS

General (U)

(U) The US Forces in Japan employed 22,544 Local National (LN) workers at the close of 1977 under the indirect hire system involving three agreements with the Government of Japan (GOJ). Under the indirect hire system the GOJ's Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) acts as the legal employer and provides the US Forces its labor requirements while the US Forces retain certain management prerogatives and operational control. The Master Labor Contract (MLC) and the Mariner's Contract (MC) are applicable to appropriated fund employees while the Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) applies to nonappropriated fund employees. Modifications to the three agreements are negotiated between the US Forces and the DFAA. The latter engages in collective bargaining with the two unions, Zenchuro and Zengunro, which represent US Forces' Local National employees in Mainland Japan and Okinawa, respectively.

(U) In accordance with CINCPAC guidance, the US Forces deal with LN labor matters through the 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. The JLAC has the responsibility to develop the USFJ labor position and negotiate with the DFAA on behalf of COMUSJAPAN.

(U) DOD/CINCPAC personnel policy, pertaining to utilization of LN employees, is to offer terms and conditions of employment generally equivalent in similar occupations in the general economy 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 wage increases to National Public Service (NPS) worker salaries, which are, in turn based on the annual GOJ National Personnel Authority (NPA) survey of wage increases in the private sector.⁹¹

(U) A total of 22 modifications to the MLC, MC and IHA were concluded with the DFAA during 1977, facilitating the employment, maintenance and administration of the Local National work force. In addition, small scale reductions in the Local National labor force amounting to 920 persons (452 on Okinawa and 468 on Honshu) were implemented during 1977 with little or no labor unrest. These 1977 reductions were the lowest in number since 1968.⁹²

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Transfer of MLC Employees (U)

(U) The 16 August 1976 SECDEF Memorandum identified the functions to be transferred from Army to the other services under the Pacific Support

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Realignment plan. It also provided the decision to transfer the Army MLC employees to the service gaining the function.⁹⁷ The details of this plan were made public on 15 December 1976.⁹⁸

(U) As of 31 March 1977 most of the functional transfers from Army to the other services were completed. In August and December respectively, Army announced the transfer of its Port Operations functions, in Okinawa and in Mainland Japan, to the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC).⁹⁹

(U) Success in placing affected Army MLC employees with the other services was greater than expected. Over 1,500 IN employees were associated with the functions being transferred but only 31 employees required reduction-in-force (RIF) action due to mismatched skills.

(U) On 2 December 1977 Japanese officials of Ground Self Defense Force, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan Defense Agency (Joint Staff Office, J4), and the DFAA were advised in general terms of further plans by USARJ to realign additional functions.¹⁰⁰

Strikes by Local National Employees (U)

(U) Small scale strikes of little significance occurred during 1977. Zengunro Union representing US Forces in Okinawa went on strike for 30 minutes on 30 March 1977 and two-hours on 15 April 1977. The strikes were in support of the annual spring labor struggle in opposition to changes proposed by the US Forces in the study on labor issues. The Zenchuro Union representing Mainland Japan employees did not participate.

(U) Zenchuro and Zengunro Unions conducted a nation-wide 4-hour strike on 16, 17, and 18 November 1977. The strike was carried out by prefecture and each prefecture went on strike during one of the three days. The reasons for the strike were to oppose the USFJ proposals and support the GOJ proposals in the joint labor study, and demand early implementation of the 1977 wage increase. This was the first nation-wide strike since December 1976. On 14, 15, and 16 December 1977 Zenchuro and Zengunro conducted the same 4-hour strike plan as their November strike.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES

1. "Planning US General Purpose Forces: Forces Related to Asia", Report to Congress by the Congressional Budget Office, 28 June 1977.
2. "The United States and Japan Should Seek a More Equitable Defense Cost-Sharing Arrangement", Report to Congress by the Comptroller General of the United States, 15 June 1977.
3. Tokyo Shimbun, 1 November 1977, "People's Changing Awareness Toward Defense".
4. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 78.
5. CMDAO 230851Z Dec 77.
6. Defense of Japan 1977, Japan Defense Agency, Chapter IV.
7. COMUSJ 150655Z Jun 77.
8. Yomiuri Shimbun, 9 June 1977, "JDA Plans to Establish 'Central Command' Integrating Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces".
9. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 78.
10. Pacific Stars and Stripes, 18 November 1977, "R.P. Rule for US Pases".
11. Asahi Shimbun, 28 December 1977, "Voices Call for Change in Present Operating Procedures of the Unusual Occurrences Subcommittee".
12. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 8744/130950Z Jun 77.
13. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 3411/100914Z Mar 77.
14. AMCONSUL Naha 212/190853Z May 77.
15. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 10425/121058Z Jul 77.
16. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 18809/070930Z Dec 77.
17. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 7714/251030Z May 77.
18. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 18224/281050Z Nov 77.
19. Asahi Shimbun, 2 Feb 77, "Fukuda-Mondale Talks Centering on Business and Trade Policies"

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

20. Mainichi Shimbun, 1 Feb 77, "Withdrawal of US Ground Forces from the ROK Announced".
21. COMUSJ 290117Z Apr 77.
22. SECSTATE 066449/250220Z Mar 77.
23. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 4247/251007Z Mar 77.
24. Mainichi Shimbun, 28 May 77, "Notification Rather than Consultation" by Special Correspondent in Washington Komori.
25. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 11449/291050Z Jul 77.
26. Ibid.
27. COMUSJ 030207Z Sep 77.
28. SECSTATE 221593/152016Z Sep 77.
29. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 18068/220850Z Nov 77.
30. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 18544/020714Z Dec 77.
31. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 19885/281250Z Dec 77.
32. J5 Point Paper, 18 March 1977, Subj: Nuclear Issues.
33. Sankei Shimbun, 22 March 1977, "There Should Be No Nuclear Weapons on Okinawa".
34. Nihon Keizai, 27 December 1977, "Contents of Atomic Energy White Paper".
35. Mainichi Daily News, 26 November 1977, "Sasebo Presses Government Mutsu Nuclear Fuel Issue". The Mutsu is Japan's prototype nuclear-powered merchant ship which suffered radiation leaks during sea trials in 1974.
36. FBIS Okinawa 020044Z Nov 77.
37. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 9501/240931Z Jun 77.
38. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 15771/120833Z Oct 77.
39. SECSTATE 257855/282425Z Oct 77.
40. J5 Point Paper, 14 November 1977, Subj: Tenth Meeting of the SSC.

UNCLASSIFIED

41. J51 Memorandum for Record, 14 September 1977, Subj: Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Security Consultative Group (SCG), 6 Sep 77.
42. HQ USEJ History 1976, pp. 81-82; J5 Point Paper, 15 Sep 77, Subj: Compliance with Japanese Vehicle Emission Standards by US Forces POVs.
43. Ibid; Minutes, 361st Joint Committee meeting, 24 Mar 77.
44. Ibid; Minutes, 369th Joint Committee meeting, 14 Jul 77.
45. HQ USEJ Ltr, 29 Jul 77, Subj: US Forces Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) Importation and Inspection, 29 July 77; J5 Point Paper, 15 Sep 77, Subj: Compliance with Japanese Vehicle Emission Standards by US Forces POVs.
46. ASD Memorandum (OASD M&RA, OASD I&L) 21 March 1977.
47. ASD Memorandum (OASD MR&L) 31 October 1977; COMUSJ 150545Z Sep 77.
48. COMUSJ 150545Z Sep 77.
49. The informal GOJ proposal (reported in the 1976 History for consideration during 1977) to require Japanese inspection of only the first POV of each post 31 March 1976 type-certified make and model brought to Japan was not pursued by the US. It was considered to be of little real benefit to USEJ personnel; in addition, considerable financial outlays for the initial inspections were highly probable.

(

(

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

91. HQ USFJ Ltr, 3 Nov 77, Subj: Report on Local National Labor Situation and Developments, 3rd Quarter.
92. J5 HistSum CY 77.
93. HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 89-90.
96. Memorandum of Confirmation of Agreement in Principle on 1977 Pay Adjustment for USFJ Employees.
97. SECDEF Memorandum, Subj: Pacific Support Realignment Plan, 16 Aug 76.
98. COMUSJ 110415Z Dec 76.
99. HQ USFJ Ltr, Subj: Report on Local National Labor Situation and Developments, 1st quarter dtd 10 May 77, 3rd quarter dtd 3 Nov 77.
100. DA 232210Z Nov 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

(

(

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

DCS Reconfiguration in the Kanto Plain (U)

(U) The Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) switch at North Camp Drake and Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON) switch and technical control at Fuchu are essentially the only remaining USG activities at those locations. In January 1976, COMUSJ recommended consideration be given to consolidating those functions at Camp Zama under quid-pro-quo arrangements with the GOJ. In return for the total release of those facilities, the GOJ would be asked to furnish communication facilities at Camp Zama to accommodate the relocated US assets.¹⁰

(U) This recommendation was forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) by CINCPAC. JCS, based upon a Defense Communications Agency (DCA) recommendation in July 1976, tasked the Army to develop an Architectural and Engineering plan for the new facility required at Zama and the Air Force to determine costs required to relocate the Fuchu communication functions to Zama. JCS also gave CINCPAC approval to authorize COMUSJAPAN to approach the GOJ concerning the proposal. In late 1976, this authorization was passed to COMUSJAPAN. Because insufficient information was available at that time regarding US requirements, and because of the need for explicit addressal of an Army introduced requirement for 120 housing units at Zama to accommodate the communications personnel, COMUSJAPAN recommended deferring GOJ contact.¹¹ The most critical issue appeared to be identification of a quid-pro-quo source (required by the Ohira view) on which to base a request for the family housing.

(U) In early 1977, USARJ recommended that the housing quid-pro-quo come from housing being relocated under the Okinawa Base Consolidation Program. This recommendation was subsequently incorporated into a

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

draft Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) proposal which was approved by the Service commands and, on 26 April 1977, presented to the GOJ.¹²

(U) GOJ response to the proposal was still pending at the end of the year. In the meantime, based upon a COMUSJAPAN recommendation, CINCPAC designated Fifth Air Force (5AF) as the responsible USG agent for development of the scope of effort and criteria for the communications facilities to be built by the GOJ at Camp Zama.¹³ On 4 August 1977, 5AF chaired a meeting of all concerned communication-electronic and civil engineering parties to provide project background and develop milestones.¹⁴

DCS Reconfiguration in Okinawa (U)

(U) In January 1977, the CDR, US Army Communications Command, Japan, proposed the following changes to the Okinawa Defense Communication System (DCS): Relocate Tengan microwave terminal to Camp Courtney; deactivate and possibly relocate McTureous telephone switching facilities; and move certain Military Integrated Telephone System trunking from cable onto microwave.¹⁵ The Marine Corps and Air Force agreed, in general, with their proposal.¹⁶

(U) This proposal however, triggered a recommendation by COMUSJAPAN that the entire DCS in Okinawa be reviewed and, in July 1977, CINCPAC tasked Defense Communications Agency, Pacific (DCA-PAC) to conduct such a review based upon requirements projected to the mid-1980's.¹⁷ In response to this CINCPAC tasking, DCA-PAC developed a timetable for completion of the Okinawa reconfiguration plan and tasked COMUSJAPAN and the Service headquarters in Hawaii to provide needed information.¹⁸

(U) The Army's plan for their portion of the reconfiguration is required by DCA-PAC prior to finalization of the overall plan. At year's end, the Army had received comments on its plan from Service components in Okinawa and, in accordance with CINCPAC tasking, was to submit the plan by 15 January 1978 to DCA-PAC.¹⁹ DCA-PAC projects completion of the overall plan by May.²⁰ A successful reconfiguration of the DCS in Okinawa will result in a system more economical to operate and maintain and more responsive to user needs.²¹

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

AUTOSEVOCOM for the American Embassy, Tokyo (U)

(U) In October 1976, a joint AMEMBASSY/COMUSJAPAN message to Department of State (DOS) and CINCPAC requested validation and approval of secure voice narrowband service.²⁹ The requirement was validated by CINCPAC

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

and forwarded for further approval.³⁰ DOS/SECDEF/JCS validation and approval was received in March 1977 and terminal installation completed in September.³¹ The US Air Force in Japan performed the engineering and installation of this terminal and, on a reimbursable basis, have assumed responsibility for maintenance.

(U) In response to a CINCPAC request, COMUSJAPAN reviewed the requirement for wideband secure voice service for the Embassy from a DOD point of view and, in August 1977, concluded that unless DOS was willing to bear all costs involved, the decision to proceed with wideband service should be deferred until the adequacy of the narrowband service can be realistically evaluated.³²

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Japan-Korea Microwave Radio System (U)

(U) Construction milestones, as reported in last year's History, are being met with completion anticipated in April or May 78.⁴⁶ The remaining major milestones established for this project are: equipment contract award - January 1978; begin equipment installation - June 1978; complete equipment installation/test and acceptance - September 1978; initial operational capability - October 1978.⁴⁷

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Worldwide Military Command and Control System (U)

(U) In late 1975, COMUSJAPAN, with CINCPAC assistance, initiated a proposal for a Japan-based Automatic Data Processing terminal connected to the Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS). This program would provide COMUSJAPAN a WWMCCS terminal linked to COMUSKOREA and CINCPAC with component Service headquarters in Japan having access through HQ USFJ. A Justification, Approval, and Acquisition Document (JAAD) was prepared for the Japan WWMCCS sub-system and was forwarded through channels to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. JCS approved the JAAD in November 1976.⁵²

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) WWMCCS site preparation was completed in the headquarters building during October 1977.⁵³ Following CINCPAC approval of WWMCCS funding, the CINCPAC/COMUSKOREA/COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS ADP Support Letter of Agreement was distributed to all participants.⁵⁴ The anticipated date for initial tests and acceptance of the system equipment by COMUSJAPAN is mid-January 1978.

(U) Since the inception of the COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS program, component Services have been encouraged to participate. In December 1977 the Commander, US Army, Japan formally requested entry into the program.⁵⁵ Actions will be underway in early 1978 to provide necessary hardware for this addition to the Japan WWMCCS.

Kanto Plains TV Microwave System (U)

(U) The American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) Microwave Relay System is a single channel, non-DCS dedicated system for the distribution of AFRTS television and FM stereo programming. This communications network will enable the Yokota AFRTS television station to serve the entire Kanto Plain base complex and allow deactivation of the AFRTS television station at the US Army Honshu Hospital.⁵⁶

(U) The proposal for this network was developed by the 6204th Broadcasting Squadron, Far East Network (FEN), AFRTS in coordination with the 1956th Communications Group. Initially, the 1843rd Electronics Engineering Squadron was designated to engineer and install the system. However, on 4 August 1977, Headquarters, Pacific Communications Area (PCA) recommended that because of FEN's preliminary engineering and familiarity with equipment, FEN continue with engineering and installation.⁵⁷ PCA also requested that a Statement of Requirement (SOR) be coordinated with the component commands and submitted in accordance with Air Force programming procedures as soon as possible.

(U) On 11 August 1977, COMUSJAPAN convened a meeting of all concerned to establish a desired operational date for the system and to obtain expeditious approval of FEN's Statement of Requirement.⁵⁸ On 2 September 1977, the coordinated SOR was forwarded thru Air Force programming channels to HQ, USAF reflecting a desired operational date of 30 June 1978. HQ, USAF approved the SOR on 23 September 1977 with HQ, PACAF as the implementing agency.⁵⁹

(U) During the period 30 October thru 11 November 1977, the 6204th BRS performed site surveys and obtained clearance from the component commands on the use of areas and facilities. Concurrent with the site survey, the 1843rd EES performed an electromagnetic compatibility study of the microwave system to determine if operating frequencies suggested by the Japanese Radio Regulatory Bureau were compatible with existing frequency assignments. Although results of this survey were pending at year's end, all involved were optimistic that the desired operational date of 30 June 1978 would be met.

UNCLASSIFIED

Japan Area Naval/Marine Corps Radio Frequency Pool (U)

(U) Seventh Fleet Naval and Marine Corps units participating in Japan area training, readiness, or short notice contingency operations had been encountering severe difficulties in obtaining timely radio frequency support. This problem existed because the radio frequency spectrum in Japan is extremely congested and the operating units were not able to submit their frequency requests to the COMUSJAPAN Area Frequency Coordinator (AFC) in sufficient time to facilitate normal coordination with the host government.

(U) To alleviate this problem, through liaison with CINCPAC, CINCPACFLT, COMSEVENTHFLT, COMNAVFORJAPAN, CDR, Fleet Training Group WESTPAC, and COMUSJAPAN AFC, it was agreed that a Japan frequency pool, for use by Navy and Marine Corps units, would be established and administered by the COMNAVFORJAPAN Frequency Manager.⁶⁰ COMUSJAPAN AFC negotiated with GOJ throughout the year and obtained and assigned 55 radio frequencies to COMNAVFORJAPAN to be used for this purpose. Navy and Marine Corps units requiring temporary use of radio frequencies now send the proposals direct to COMNAVFORJAPAN for assignment.

(U) It is recognized that these reserved frequencies will not meet the needs of a large Navy/Marine Corps exercise. However, this plan contributes to a more efficient management of frequency use by eliminating the need for the COMUSJAPAN AFC to obtain new radio frequencies from the GOJ for each of the exercises conducted by Naval Forces in Japan. Additionally, it has facilitated Navy/Marine Corps units obtaining the needed temporary frequencies in a timely manner.

AN/MS-46 Earth Terminal - Camp Zama (U)

(U) To enhance the Pacific Defense Communications System, in April 1976 JCS directed the removal of the AN/MS-46 Satellite Earth Terminal from Ramasun, Thailand and, upon refurbishment, its redeployment to the Kanto Plain area of Japan.⁶¹ For several reasons Camp Zama was determined to be the best terminal site.⁶² The Air Force was responsible for removal, refurbishment, and subsequent installation of this terminal.

(U) On 30 June 1977, the terminal was officially activated at Camp Zama.⁶³ It provides 12 voice channels each to Hawaii, Korea, and the Philippines most of which are used for AUTOVON interswitch trunks. The satellite link to Hawaii also supports a wideband secure voice circuit which, for the first time, gives mainland Japan high quality, wideband access to the global AUTOSEVOCOM system.

Frequency Subcommittee (U)

(U) The annual meeting of the Frequency Subcommittee, US-Japan Joint Committee, was held on 10 June 1977 at the Sanno Hotel. Agenda items

UNCLASSIFIED

discussed and agreed upon were 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, HQ US Forces Japan.⁶⁴

Zukeran Base Telephone System (U)

(U) When the Zukeran facility was transferred from the Army to the USMC on 1 July 1975, the Army Communications Command, Japan took the position that the operation and maintenance of the base telephone system should also be transferred to the Marine Corps. Since inter-service agreement could not be reached on this matter, it was referred to the Secretary of Defense for decision. In March 1976, a decision was announced assigning operation and maintenance responsibility to the Air Force as part of the PBD 253 Implementation Plan.⁶⁵ Final details regarding the transfer of these responsibilities from the Army to the Air Force were agreed to in early 1977 and the transfer officially completed on 28 February 1977.⁶⁶

AUTOVON Call Ticketing (U)

(U) In implementing a January 1976 CINCPAC requirement for ticketing all Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON) calls placed from two-wire phones at a precedence above routine, COMUSJAPAN requested weekly reports on the number of calls by precedence from each switchboard extending such calls. These reports have shown the effectiveness of the ticketing program in reducing service command usage to an optimum level consistent with operational requirements.⁶⁷

(U) In February 1977, to lessen the reporting burden for the Service commands while still providing this headquarters with the necessary management data, the frequency of the toll ticket reports was changed from weekly to monthly.⁶⁸ At the same time, the importance of continuous command attention to telecommunications economy and discipline was stressed. The ticketing reports have proved to be an effective vehicle for monitoring any abuse of the AUTOVON system.

AUTOVON Network Outward Dialing (U)

(U) The AUTOVON Network Outward Dialing is a service which affords direct dialing capability at ROUTINE precedence to PACOM area AUTOVON numbers for designated class "A" telephone subscribers. Already available at selected Kanto Plain bases, this service was extended to Iwakuni MCAS and Atsugi NAF in April 1977 based upon the favorable outcome of a feasibility study begun in 1976.⁶⁹

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES

1. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 63.
2. AMEMB TOKYO 070410Z Mar 77.
3. FEUS Document 4850, 12 Aug 77.
4. FSJ/M Document 1197, 4 Nov 77.
5. COMUSJ 080642Z Nov 77.
6. COMUSJ 210750Z Nov 77.
7. CINCPAC 100355Z Dec 77.
8. AFSC 142145Z Dec 77.
9. COMUSJ 300411Z Dec 77.
10. COMUSJ 120138Z Jan 76; HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 98-99.
11. COMUSJ 220016Z Oct 76; HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 98-99.
12. COMUSJ 060655Z Apr 77; Minutes, 404th Facilities Subcommittee meeting, 26 April 1977.
13. CINCPAC 231221Z Jul 77.
14. 5AF/DCO Letter, 10 August 1977.
15. CDRUSACCJ 250436Z Jan 77.
16. CG MCG CP BUTLER 010631Z Mar 77; 5AF 270530Z Jul 77.
17. COMUSJ 280720Z Jun 77; CINCPAC 091739Z Jul 77.
18. DCA PAC 170202Z Aug 77.
19. CINCPAC 220039Z Dec 77.
20. DCA PAC 292114Z Dec 77.
21. J6 Point Paper, 15 Sep 77, Subj: DCS Reconfiguration in Okinawa.
22. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 97.
23. USMCEB 211636Z Oct 76.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

24. USMCEB 201623Z Apr 77.
25. COMUSJ 280555Z Sep 77.
26. USMCEB 041745Z Oct 77.
27. Memorandum, Director Equipment Bureau, JDA, 5 Nov 1977.
28. FBUS 4920, 22 Nov 77.
29. AMEMBASSY TOKYO 291010Z Oct 76.
30. CINCPAC 030129Z Nov 76; HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 97.
31. CINCPAC 020232Z Mar 77; 5AF/DC Memorandum for 5AF/CC of 20 Sep 77.
32. COMUSJ 170741Z Aug 77.
33. COMUSJ 240659Z Jun 77.
34. COMUSJ/J61 Memorandums for Record of 3 Aug 77, 14 Sep 77, and 12 Oct 77.
35. COMUSJ 210800Z Dec 77.
36. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 100.
37. Document receipt for Memorandum of Understanding between Commander, US Forces Japan and the Government of Japan, Joint Staff Office, 14 April 1977.
38. USFJ/J6 Letter, 14 April 1977, JSO Construction Specifications.
39. DIRNSA 171745Z Jun 77; COMUSJ 150437Z Sep 77.
40. CINCPAC 312033Z Aug 77.
41. COMUSJ/J611 120356Z Sep 77.
42. JCS 271222Z Sep 77.
43. NAVSEEACT JAPAN 110701Z Nov 77; NAVSEEACT JAPAN 230202Z Nov 77.
44. Memorandum for Record, JSO/J3 meeting, 6 Dec 77.
45. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 103.
46. Ibid.
47. Mtg between Messrs. Gassner/Fetcie, 5AF/DCOS, and Lt Col Austenfeld, COMUSJ/J61 on 25 January 1978.

UNCLASSIFIED

48. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 99.
49. CINCPAC 060030Z Aug 77.
50. CINCPAC 131943Z Jan 77.
51. AMEMBASSY TOKYO 071000Z Mar 77.
52. JAAD, Mar 76; HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 100-101; Seven new manpower authorizations were identified for the Japan WWMCCS in the JAAD. The first NCO assigned for this purpose was present for duty at the close of the year. In addition, CINCPAC advised that a Honeywell Field Engineer would also be assigned to COMUSJAPAN to provide contract maintenance; CINCPAC 162149Z Sep 77.
53. Daimei Denwa Kogyo Co. Letter, 14 Oct 77, Subj: Site Acceptance Letter.
54. CINCPAC Resource Authorization Form, 1 Oct 77.
55. CDRUSARJ 290440Z Dec 77.
56. SOR, Facility 6697, Kanto Plain TV Microwave System, dated 2 September 1977.
57. PCA 040130Z Aug 77.
58. USFJ/J61 Memorandum for Record, 15 August 1977, Subj: AFRT Microwave System for the Kanto Plain.
59. HQ USAF 232105Z Sep 77.
60. CINCPAC 131941Z Jan 77.
61. JCS 202305Z Apr 76.
62. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 101.
63. COMUSJ/J61 Staff Summary Sheet, 29 June 77, Subj: Activation of Satellite Earth Terminal at Camp Zama.
64. US-Japan Frequency Subcommittee Document F-64, 10 June 1977.
65. HQ, USFJ History 1976, p. 104.
66. COMUSJ/J6 Letter of 28 Jul 77, Subj: Minutes of Japan Communications Coordinating Committee (JCCC) Meeting of 19-20 July 1977.
67. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 104.
68. COMUSJ 240515Z Jan 77.
69. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 103; CINCPAC 050210Z Feb 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

Chapter 7

SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

SECTION I -- PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Major News Stories (U)

(U) Major news stories in Japan in 1977 included:

Announcement of US ground troop withdrawal from the ROK.

Terrorist/hijacking activities.

Japan-US trade imbalance.

Dollar erosion.

Japan-USSR relations, especially fishery talks and the 200 mile limit.

Continuation of the Lockheed Scandal.

(U) Announcement of the US ground troop withdrawal from the ROK received considerable print and TV coverage. This announcement, coupled with the decline of US military strength in the Western Pacific since the end of the Vietnam War, led to much speculation concerning US intentions in the Western Pacific, notwithstanding official Washington announcements. USFJ strength figures over the years were used to point out the numerical decline of USF in Japan. USMC unit relocations and strengthening of US military power in Europe further fueled such speculation.

(U) Terrorist/hijacking activities were highlighted by the GOJ capitulation to hijackers of a Japan Air Lines aircraft in September as contrasted by the West German aggressive response to a similar incident. It was announced that DOD has anti-hijacking forces, but media interest was limited.

(U) The Japan-US trade imbalance led to stories which indicated American displeasure since the US was defending Japan and Japan was spending less than 1 percent of its GNP on defense. Some articles indicated the purchase of the F15 and P3C would help alleviate this imbalance.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Dollar erosion articles occasionally referred to the high cost of maintaining US Forces in Japan. Labor cost sharing for USF Japanese workers received attention. GOJ was reported to be amenable to picking up indirect costs. Dollar erosion-labor sharing were sometimes linked.

(U) Considerable coverage of Japan-USSR relations appeared in the press during 1977. The fishery talks and 200 mile limit negotiations also received prominence. The buildup of USSR military strength in Asia and the Western Pacific received more coverage than in the previous year. The media noted that this buildup was discussed in the JDA White Paper of 1977.

(U) Although mention of the Lockheed Scandal declined in 1977, this incident remained in the news. It was on occasion connected with the JDA and LDP proposals to purchase the P3C Orion.¹

Media Coverage of Defense Issues (U)

(U) A noticeable increase in Japanese news coverage of security issues occurred during the year. Media coverage included analysis of Japan's defense budgets; maintenance of security in the 200 mile limit; application of the non-nuclear principle in surrounding waters; and discussions of the necessity and constitutionality of the Self Defense Forces.

(U) Interest in security issues ranged from speculation and analysis of US intentions in North East Asia to Self Defense Force capabilities. The announced US ground force withdrawal from the ROK focused attention on the capabilities of US Forces in Japan.

(U) The 1977 JDA Defense White Paper received careful scrutiny and somewhat less than favorable comments, i.e., "but the paper has the strong tendency of leaving everything to the Americans... The white paper this time has taught us the necessity of a white paper on national security on a broad scale."² The Oriental Economist, November 1977, reported "To the Japanese in general apparently preposterously ignorant and indifferent to the fatal need of closer studies of the military and defense problems, however, it seems highly problematic whether the latest White Paper on National Defense has proved sufficiently persuasive and effective to form the constructive national consensus regarding the crucial importance of the defense issue..."

(U) According to a national survey conducted by JDA in November 1977, however, 83 percent of the respondents felt the Self Defense Forces should be maintained.³

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) It is difficult to determine if leading national media are being fed information by GOJ to test public reaction to defense matters. The fact that media continue to devote increased coverage to these matters may be an indication that the public is, if not in favor of, then at least not opposed to discussion of defense issues. What has been most significant is that the media has presented detailed critical analysis of defense matters to the public, which is a relatively new phenomenon.⁴

US Forces in Japan and the News Media (U)

(U) Media interest in the activities of USF in Japan continued at a high level throughout 1977. In general, the major Japanese media treated the USF presence with a balanced view and reported the issues in a reasonably accurate fashion. Interest in USF focused on the announced US ground force withdrawal from the ROK and the aftermath of the Secretary of Defense visit to Japan.

(U) YOMIURI SHIMBUN, a national daily, constantly speculated about US intentions in the Western Pacific and often alluded to a US military pullout from this region. USF received some critical press due to the so-called "Secret" shipping of the engines of a RF4B to CONUS. This aircraft crashed near Atsugi, 27 September 1977; two children died and several Japanese were injured as a result of the crash. A leading national daily accused USF of retaining an "Occupation Mentality" in the tragic accident.⁵

(U) The resident US and third country press corps in Tokyo, a capable and influential body of newsmen, dealt with USF in a balanced and non-inflammatory nature.

HQ USFJ Public Affairs (U)

(U) The HQ USFJ Public Affairs Office (J71) served as the focal point for US Forces Japan on all public affairs efforts, responding to the numerous requests from media representatives, providing assistance on press-related visits, and managing USFJ public information programs and related matters. During 1977 several prominent newsmen visited Japan to report on the security situation. J71 provided coordination and assistance. Peter Arnett, Associated Press, visited USF in July. Robert L. Glazer, President, RKO General Television, visited USFJ on 11 May.

(U) J71 also provided assistance to Japan-based media desiring to cover military activities out-of-country. These included Heinz Hoffman, North German Radio and Claus Bender, Frankfurter Allgemeine.⁶

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Secretary of Defense Harold Brown visited Japan for consultations with GOJ officials, 26-27 July. He was accompanied by Pentagon reporters. J71 arranged for the American media in Tokyo to attend a press meeting held by Thomas Ross, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs on 27 July. An interview with the Commander was arranged for Bernard Weinraub, New York Times. Robert Kaylor, Associated Press and Charles Corddry, Baltimore Sun were assisted in visiting USF on Okinawa.

(U) Per request of the Japan Defense Society, (whose purpose is to create awareness of the defense organization among the Japanese, mutual understanding between the people and the JSDF and to contribute to the sound development of the JSDF,) a tour of the USS Midway was arranged by J71. On 16 September 1977, thirty-three members of the JDS toured the ship and Yokosuka NS. Escorts included Colonel Collins and Major Hulit of J71. Also at the request of JDA, a film entitled Air Force Now #10 was shown by J71 to JDS members in Tokyo during November.

(U) Professional relations with the JDA Public Information Division remained close throughout the year. J71 assisted counterparts in numerous requests ranging from coordination of a JDA request to send a photographer to CONUS⁷ to coordination of a visit to Osan AB, ROK, by a group of Japanese newsmen.⁸

(U) Coordination and cooperation with the American Embassy, Tokyo and the Services also remained excellent during the year. This cooperative atmosphere was conducive to the rapid resolution of difficulties and aided in the identification of future possible problems. This coordination enabled USFJ and the Embassy to cooperate to the maximum degree permissible with the Foreign Ministry and JDA in public affairs matters.

(U) The USFJ Press Liaison Office (PLO) at the Sanno Hotel in Tokyo had approximately 700 newsmen registered during the year. The PLO issued 82 new press cards and handled 323 logged queries. USFJ accredits newsmen on a voluntary basis.

Public Affairs Advisory Council (U)

(U) COMUSJ/J71 hosted the Public Affairs Advisory Council meeting at the Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, 18-19 May 1977. All Public Affairs and Information Officers assigned in Japan were invited to attend including those from the American Embassy, Tokyo. Significant conference discussions included political sensitivities and Pacific Stars and Stripes editorial policies. Briefings were received from USIS and the Political-Military Section, of the American Embassy. Conferees visited the Japan Defense Agency and were briefed by Mr. Hiroshi Umeoka, Director, Public Information Division. Kyodo Wire Service was visited by the conferees where they received briefings from Mr. Shinichi Shimoda, Director of the International Department and Mr. Hisao Hara, Director of the Editorial Department.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Mr. Michael Tharpe, Tokyo Bureau Chief, Wall Street Journal, addressed the conferees at a luncheon concerning the military public affairs program and participated in a question-answer period.⁹

American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) (U)

(U) Per direction of CINCPAC, HQ USFJ/J71 participated in two studies concerning AFRTS. One related to an audit of worldwide AFRTS operations. The USFJ report concluded: (1) Far East Network (FEN) shortwave programming was of importance to the naval audience afloat; (2) Local stations can best determine the most effective means of informing and educating the listening audience; (3) Locally produced radio time is an important service to the community.¹⁰

(U) A report was furnished to CINCPAC concerning the feasibility of converting AFRTS to nonappropriated fund status. The USFJ report stated, "It is the consensus of the Service commands affected that conversion of FEN (AFRTS) to a nonappropriated status is not in the best interests of the community it serves and could possibly affect the accomplishment of the command mission".¹¹

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION II -- LEGAL AFFAIRS

US Forces Personnel in Japanese Prisons - Current Trends (U)

(U) In the DCO Report submitted in 1975,¹² it was noted that there had been an increase in the SOFA prison population. Shortly after reversion of Okinawa, the prison population began to rise until as of 2 December 1974 a total of 151 SOFA persons were serving sentences to imprisonment in Japanese prisons. The all time high of 161 USFJ personnel in Japanese jails was reached in March 1975. The reversion of Okinawa to the Government of Japan on 15 May 1972 with the corresponding increase in the number of US Forces personnel subject to US-Japan SOFA and, consequently, the jurisdiction of Japan resulted in a corresponding increase in the SOFA population. Another factor noticed was an increased tendency toward the use of hard drugs resulting in more severe sentences by Japanese courts. Prosecutors urged judges to impose unsuspended long prison terms as a deterrent in the drug traffic. Japanese officials were concerned lest the Japanese populace be infected with narcotic addiction. The trend which was established upon reversion of Okinawa of increasing SOFA prison population has reversed itself, however. In the period from 31 December 1976 to 31 December 1977 the total SOFA persons serving sentences to imprisonment in Japanese prisons has been reduced from 79 to 61 persons. As of 31 December 1977, in addition to the 61 sentenced prisoners, there were 10 persons in pretrial confinement.¹³

Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction Statistics (U)

(U) The Army, Navy and Air Force are each required to submit to their respective Judge Advocates General a report on exercise of criminal jurisdiction by foreign tribunals over United States personnel. These reports have been consolidated and reveal the following statistics for reporting year 1977:¹⁴

- Total number of exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases:

Military	1220
Civilian	298
Dependent	387

- Total number of primary foreign concurrent jurisdiction cases involving military - 2423; of these, 1050 waived to US for disposition.

- Total number of cases resulting in conviction by Japanese court - 2854; of these, 152 resulted in sentence to confinement (96 suspended, 56 unsuspended).

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- Total number of cases in which counsel fees were paid - 117.
- Total amount expended for counsel fees - \$82,138.69.
- Total number of cases in which court costs were paid - 38.
- Total amount expended for court costs - \$4,695.72.
- There were no cases in which bail was posted.

Noise Pollution Lawsuits Involving US Facilities (U)

(U) Yokota Air Base.¹⁵ A noise pollution lawsuit was filed in Japanese court in 1976 requesting that the GOJ (defendant) prohibit the US Armed Forces from using Yokota for aircraft take-offs and landings during the hours 2100-0700 daily, and from causing noise of 55 phon to reach the residences of the plaintiffs.

(U) At the third hearing, held on 4 February 1977 at the Hachioji Branch of Tokyo District Court, the court requested that the plaintiffs and defendant submit written answers to specific questions posed by the court. Preliminary pleadings were submitted by all parties and plaintiffs made oral arguments on damages.¹⁶ The fourth hearing was held on 22 April 1977. Both plaintiffs and defendant submitted written answers to questions posed by the court and the court subpoenaed the records of the City of Akishima concerning aircraft flights at Yokota Air Base for the past five years.¹⁷ On 3 June 1977, the fifth hearing was held. At that session the court received into evidence the records of the City of Akishima relating to aircraft operations at Yokota Air Base.¹⁸ The sixth hearing was held on 15 July 1977. A film prepared by Tokyo Metropolitan government on aircraft operations at Yokota Air Base was shown. In addition, defendant submitted additional preliminary pleadings. The court scheduled an informal session on 20 September 1977 to work out details on site inspections. Pending that informal session, it tentatively scheduled site inspections on 7 October and 4 November 1977.¹⁹ At the 20 September informal session, the court ordered 47 separate site inspections.²⁰ The first inspection was held 7 October.²¹ The second inspection, scheduled for 4 November, was cancelled because of inclement weather and rescheduled for 20 February 1978.²² On 17 November 1977, a second group of 112 plaintiffs filed a lawsuit seeking the same type of judgment as the first group of 42 plaintiffs. The defendant (GOJ) will attempt to consolidate both lawsuits.²³ The third site inspection was held 16 December 1977.²⁴

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Atsugi Naval Air Facility.²⁵ A noise pollution lawsuit dated 8 September 1976 was filed in the Yokohama District Court by the residents in the environs of Atsugi Naval Air Facility, demanding an injunction against aircraft landings and take-offs during certain hours and compensation for past and future damages. The lawsuit bears certain similarity to the Yokota litigation but differs because of the joint use of the base by the Japan Maritime Self Defense Force and the US Navy.

(U) The second and third hearings in this lawsuit were held 7 March and 23 May 1977, respectively. At these hearings, oral argument was made by both plaintiffs and defendant regarding preliminary technicalities. No substantial evidence or testimony was received.²⁶ The fourth hearing was held on 18 July 1977. At this session, the defendant submitted preliminary pleadings in response to plaintiffs' complaint.²⁷ At the fifth hearing, held on 19 October 1977, further oral argument was received.²⁸

Foreign Claims²⁹ (U)

(U) The procedures observed by the office charged with single service claims responsibility for foreign claims arising in Japan are largely dictated by the Status of Forces Agreement between the United States and the Government of Japan. (The Claims Division, Fifth Air Force Legal Office, performs this function for USFJ.) As a result of many years of cooperation, it appears that the American and Japanese offices charged with settlement of foreign claims arising in Japan chargeable to the United States have evolved adequate formal and informal procedures to ensure the early and amicable settlement of claims within their purview. Frequent consultation is utilized to insure full understanding of difficulties and/or problems faced by the other Government and to avoid needless confrontations.

(U) Working arrangements between the Services in Japan appear to be adequate. Claims investigation files forwarded to Fifth Air Force generally exhibit a satisfactory level of understanding of the peculiar circumstances attending the settlement of foreign claims in Japan. The level of legal analysis afforded individual claims is normally adequate and there is no observable pattern of deficiencies attributable to any particular office.

(U) Foreign claims processed during Fiscal Years 1976 and 1977:

a. Claims arising from acts of United States Forces personnel not done in the performance of official duty:

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Fiscal Year 1976

Fiscal Year 1977

88 \$183,784.50

100 \$222,514.71

It should be noted, while these figures indicate a slight increase in the average payment per claim for FY 1977, five large claims for which \$25,000 were paid respectively are included therein. Of these five, one was forwarded to USAF for consideration of a Congressional action by the Secretary of the Air Force since the Foreign Claims Commission's (FCC) proposal award was ¥12,274,670 (approximately \$41,218.00) in excess of \$25,000, the statutory limitation applicable for administrative settlement of foreign claims. This claim was approved in Washington in the same amount recommended by the FCC and subsequently thereto, a partial payment of \$25,000 in Yen was made to the claimant. The balance due has been referred to Congress for appropriation of funds. Briefly, this claim resulted from the robbery and stabbing of an Okinawan taxi driver by an off-duty member of the United States Marine Corps in Okinawa. Except for a few claims arising out of criminal acts, such as rape, assault, or arson, most non-scope claims processed during FY 1977 resulted from traffic accidents where there was inadequate insurance or no insurance.

b. Claims arising from the acts or omissions of United States Forces personnel in the performance of their official duties under paragraph 5, Article XVIII of US/Japan SOFA:

		Fiscal Year 1976		Fiscal Year 1977
Air Force	26	\$ 9,981.21	39	\$ 30,763.73
Coast Guard	2	932.55	2	303.73
Army	77	65,657.07	47	38,423.78
Navy	146	67,381.40	106	109,765.66
Marines	<u>248</u>	<u>118,234.09</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>81,670.84</u>
Total	499	\$262,186.32	410	\$260,927.74

(U) An RF-4 aircraft taking off from Atsugi crashed on a hillside residential area near Yokohama, Japan on 27 September 1977. As a result of this accident, two local nationals died, and several sustained personal injuries or property damage losses. Both Governments were extremely desirous of settling claims arising therefrom as expeditiously as possible. As a result of mutual cooperation between the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, the Government of Japan, and the Claims Division, 47 claims of approximately 75 anticipated were settled as of 31 December 1977. Although the GOJ request for reimbursement had not been received by that date, the USG had been obligated, by signature,

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

for the sum of \$185,923.14 for these 47 claims. The total amount of damages roughly estimated by GOJ is ¥400,000,000 (approximately \$1,660,000.00). It is anticipated most of the remaining claims will be settled in early 1978. (See Appendix I for additional information.)

Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee (U)

(U) The unresolved problem of hold harmless clauses in joint use agreements³⁰ received further attention from the Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee at its 31 March 1977, 13 April 1977 and 29 June 1977 meetings. Despite some progress being made on agreed language,³¹ the overall problem remained unresolved at year's end. (See Chapter 4, Section II for additional information.)

Interservice Legal Conferences (U)

(U) The primary topic discussed at this year's Interservice Legal Conference was the hold harmless clause in Joint Use Agreements. The Judge Advocates of the various Services agreed that such a clause was necessary to protect United States interests and that no future agreements should be signed which did not include such a clause. (See Chapter 4, Section II for additional information.)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION III -- PROVOST MARSHAL ADVISOR ACTIVITIES

USFJ Meetings With GOJ National Police Agency (U)

(U) The Chief of Staff, USFJ (J01) and Provost Marshal Advisor (J77) held quarterly meetings with the Deputy Director General of the National Police Agency (NPA) during 1977. Minutes of all meetings were distributed to Service commanders for their information and appropriate action. The following issues were among the more important topics discussed.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

b. (U) Provost Marshals Workshops. The USFJ Provost Marshal Advisor briefed the NPA representatives on the workshop for US Forces provost marshals. Meetings are held every six months at HQ USFJ and attended by Service components, including representatives from the USMC in Okinawa. Discussion items included security of firearms and munitions, strengthening of control on sales of potential blackmarket items, review of minutes of the USFJ/NPA meetings and control of servicemen released to military custody while under investigation by Japanese police.³⁶

UNCLASSIFIED

(

(

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

USFJ Provost Marshals' Workshops (U)

(U) In 1977, workshops were initiated with the Service provost marshals to discuss common law enforcement activities and problems under the aegis of the Provost Marshal Advisor, USFJ/J77. Major topics and action items are described in the following paragraphs.

(U) Video tapes on terrorism and hostage situations were played and were well received. Proposed changes to USFJ Policy Letter 125-6, Serious Incident Reporting, providing rapid lateral notification of actual or suspected acts of terrorism to US Forces activities in Japan were discussed. Immediate reporting requirements for loss or theft of firearms, ammunition and munitions were briefed as part of the revision of USFJ Policy Letter 125-6. Participants were requested to review all procedures pertaining to protection of firearms, ammunition and munitions to assure maximum security of these resources. The current USFJ Policy Letter 30-22 Control of Sales of Merchandise by USFJ activities cannot be used to charge violators for blackmarketing or over purchases. Agreement was reached to draft a tri-service regulation establishing limits for sales and possession of liquor and cigarettes. Exchange of sales slips from liquor outlets to installation where purchasers were stationed was also agreed to by participants. Participants reviewed the USFJ/NPA meeting minutes. They discussed the NPA concern on the "four worst cases", i.e., narcotics, firearms, stimulant drugs and pornography. Particular emphasis was placed on controlling servicemen released to military custody while under investigation by Japanese police, ensuring that personnel released to military custody be escorted to Japanese police stations by well briefed escorts to preclude escape, and positive responses to Japanese police when personnel under investigation were requested to appear for continuation of investigative procedures.⁴⁷

(U) The need to identify problem areas in supply, engineering, and transportation of firearms and munitions was stressed. Participants were furnished copies of background papers reflecting Japanese police attitudes on this subject. Results of a J77 survey concerning importation, storage and use of privately owned firearms were briefed. J4 presented an updating on the status of discussions with GOJ authorities on the change of traffic flow pattern on Okinawa. The main thrust was on funding

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

requirements. Concerning USFJ base inspection arrangements for private vehicles owned by USFJ personnel, all agreed that it was incumbent upon each service to recognize the need for implementation of higher inspection standards. J73 presented a briefing on the recently published tri-service regulation on the control of the sale of alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. Final agreement on delineation of the areas of military police responsibility in Okinawa between the USAF and USMC (due to the US Army draw-down) was reached and changes in tri-service regulations were prepared. A representative from the Prison Liaison Office presented a briefing on the consolidation of sentenced USFJ prisoners to new facilities at Kurihama, south of Yokosuka.⁴⁸

Seminar on Terrorism and Hostage Situations (U)

(U) A seminar on terrorist threat was sponsored on 5 and 6 December 1977 by the Fifth Air Force, Chief of Security Police (concurrently, USFJ/Provost Marshal Advisor, J77). Representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the USAF Office of Special Investigations and the USAF Office of Chief of Security Police visited Yokota Air Base and presented a two-day program on this subject for base officials, security police personnel and other invited guests. Representatives from this headquarters and all Services in the Western Pacific area, as well as from the US Embassy, Tokyo and the Federal Aviation Agency attended.⁴⁹

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION IV -- SAFETY ADVISOR AFFAIRS

Hazardous Air Traffic Reports⁵⁰ (U)

(U) Seventeen reports were processed by the USFJ Safety Advisor, J78, during calendar year 1977, an eighty percent increase from the nine reported in 1976.

(U) Three of the seventeen reports were filed by the Japanese Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB) against USFJ aircraft. Results of these investigations revealed: MCAS Iwakuni Approach Control was determined to be at fault in one case. Sufficient separation was determined to have existed with no near miss occurring in a second case. Lastly, the USFJ aircraft involved could not be positively identified because of an inadequate description given by the Japanese pilot.

(U) The remaining fourteen reports were filed by USFJ aircrews and included six alleged near mid-air collisions. Six of the incidents were sent to JCAB for investigation and three to the Japanese Air Self Defense Force Approach Control at Misawa AB, Japan. The combined result of these investigations revealed the two primary causes for pilot reports were an aircrew lack of knowledge concerning ICAO/Japanese enroute procedures coupled with lack of knowledge about Japanese Air Route Traffic Control coordination procedures.

(U) The spirit of cooperation between USFJ and GOJ personnel remained high during the calendar year and the problem of mid-air collision avoidance continued to receive significant emphasis. Increased air traffic control responsibility by the Japanese created some of the coordination problems encountered by USFJ aircrews. Aircrew training remains a USFJ problem. In light of planned Japanese ARIC improvements, which moves Japanese enroute procedures closer to CONUS enroute procedures, a reduction in reports filed during 1978 is anticipated.

(U) Over three hundred manhours coordinating, investigating and filing hazardous air traffic reports involving US Forces aircraft operations and GOJ facilities or agencies were expended by the Fifth Air Force Directorate of Safety. The Fifth Air Force Director of Safety simultaneously serves as the HQ USFJ Safety Advisor, J78.

Tri-Service Safety Committee (U)

(U) The Tri-Service Safety Committee, comprised of members from each of the Service commands, met in January 1977 at which time the chairmanship was transferred to the Navy in accordance with USFJ Policy Letter 127-1. USFJ support of Japan-wide Traffic Safety Campaigns

UNCLASSIFIED

for Spring and Autumn 1977 were reviewed to insure adequate support by US personnel. The impact of fully integrating the Occupational Safety and Health Program into existing Service command safety programs was a major area of discussion. Safety controls for USFJ employees received continued emphasis and monitoring during 1977. There were no significant issues requiring action by this Committee in 1977.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION V — SURGEON ADVISOR ACTIVITY

Transfer Action (U)

(U) In accordance with Deputy Secretary of Defense memorandum of 16 August 1976 the Hospital, Camp Kuwae, Okinawa; Entomology Support, White Beach, Okinawa; and Medical Laboratory, Honshu, Japan were transferred from the US Army to the US Navy on 1 March 1977. This action, the result of Program Budget Decision 253R whose primary purpose was to reduce the Army's presence and logistics and community support in Japan/Okinawa, resulted in the transfer of 892 military and civilian personnel spaces and \$4,246,000 in financial assets. The transfer of medical and medical support activities, however, were components of a larger realignment function.

(U) The Army granted the Navy use of the laboratory facilities at Sagami Ono for continued onsite operation in the main island near Tokyo on Honshu. Facilities and base operation support for the hospital and entomology support activity at Camp Kuwae, Okinawa were transferred to Marine Corps Base, Camp S. D. Butler. Interservice Support Agreements were initiated for base operation support to the US Naval hospital and entomology support activity at Camp Kuwae.

(U) A gradual phasein by Navy personnel and phaseout by Army personnel was initiated at all facilities effected prior to the functional transfer date. No significant problems resulted from the transfer of responsibilities of the facilities involved.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION VI -- OKINAWA AREA FIELD OFFICE

Okinawa Area Field Office (U)

(U) The Okinawa Area Field Office (OAF0) functions as an extension of the HQ USFJ staff in support of COMUSJAPAN and the Okinawa Area Coordinator (OAC). In this capacity it performs advisory and coordinating functions for US military elements on Okinawa, keeping COMUSJAPAN and the OAC informed of activities which are of a joint nature. The following were items of particular interest during 1977.

1977 COLA/HA (U)

(U) During February 1977, the Okinawa Area Field Office coordinated cost of living/housing allowance surveys among all Service personnel, island-wide. Survey documentation was compiled and analyzed by OAF0 and forwarded to USFJ/J1 for submission to the Per Diem, Travel, and Transportation Allowance Committee. Results of survey efforts were communicated to OAF0 in April 1977 with the institution of a cost of living and housing allowance for qualified military personnel.

Family Housing Data (U)

(U) During January and February 1977, OAF0 assembled data from the four Services on Okinawa concerning the availability of family housing units. The action was necessary in order to prevent a family housing imbalance on Okinawa. Information fed to OAF0 by Service commanders was consolidated and forwarded to USFJ/J4 for further action.

Traffic Change (U)

(U) At the request of COMUSJAPAN, OAF0 sponsored an Ad Hoc Committee on Okinawa to coordinate actions related to the vehicular traffic pattern change scheduled to occur on 30 July 1978. Since April 1977, OAF0 had been working closely with prefectural officials and representatives of all Service commands on Okinawa to plan for a smooth, safe, and efficient changeover. Active coordination is expected to continue through and beyond the 30 July 1978 initiation date.

Eradication of Oriental Fruit Fly on Okinawa (U)

(U) Beginning in October 1977, the Naha DFAB requested OAF0's assistance in coordinating entry to military installations as part of a program to

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

eradicate the Oriental Fruit Fly. OAF0 provided the necessary assistance in coordinating helicopter drops over unpopulated areas of cotton ropes, 1-1/2 inches long, soaked in exterminant. Populated and community support areas on base received hand-placed exterminants. The extensive coordination made by OAF0 among Service commanders and with DFAB officials was essential to the success of the program. "Seeding" of military areas is expected to continue through March 1978.

Coordination of Visitors to Okinawa (U)

(U) During 1977 OAF0 was responsible for the coordination of 62 visiting groups and parties (800 people) to US activities and facilities on Okinawa. Distinguished visitors included American as well as other nationality guests. A few of the more prominent among these were:

- Ambassador Mike Mansfield
- Minister Asao Mihara, Director General, Japan Defense Agency
- Mr. Akira Watari, Director General, Defense Facilities Administration Bureau
- Mr. Koichi Hamada, Parliamentary Vice Minister, JDA
- Mr. Kenji Tanaka, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Lt Gen Shigeru Matsuo, JASDF, Director, The Joint Staff and Commandant, Joint Staff College
- LTG Arthur J. Gregg, Director, J4, OJCS
- RADM Arthur S. Moreau, Director for Logistics and Security Assistance, CINCPAC
- Mr. Robert C. Smith, National Commander, American Legion

BGEN Robinson as OAC (U)

(U) On 15 March 1977, the Commandant of the Marine Corps announced the impending retirement of incumbent BGEN Thurmond Owens and the appointment of BGEN Kenneth L. Robinson as the Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp S. D. Butler. HQ USFJ subsequently appointed BGEN Robinson as Okinawa Area Coordinator with duties and responsibilities assumed pursuant to USFJ Policy Letter 20-5 (S). BGEN Owens had served as the OAC since 15 June 1976.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES

1. Analysis of local vernacular and English language newspapers in Japan during 1977.
2. Yomiuri Shimbun, 30 Jul 77.
3. JDA Defense Bulletin, v. 1, No. 4, Jan 78, Subj: Opinion Survey for Analyzing Public Relations.
4. J71 Point Paper, 17 May 77, Subj: Estimate of the Public Affairs Situation; J71 Fact Sheet, Sep 77.
5. Asahi Shimbun, 30 Sep 77, Evening Edition.
6. COMUSJ 250720Z Feb 77; Tokyo Broadcasting System Inc., Ltr to J71, 17 Aug 77, Subj: Request for Assistance, Tokyo Broadcasting System, Inc.
7. Ltr, JDA, Public Information, 10 Mar 77.
8. Ltr, USFJ, J3, 17 Nov 77, Subj: JGSDF Request for Media Visit to Osan AB.
9. MEMO, Subj: Public Affairs Advisory Council (PAAC), 24 May 77, forwarded to JOO, JO1.
10. Ltr, CINCPAC, 037422, 27 Oct 77, Subj: Draft Report on the Audit of Worldwide American Forces Radio and Television Operations (Project 710-105); COMUSJ 080645Z Nov 77.
11. CINCPAC 270216Z Nov 77; COMUSJ 140650Z Nov 77.
12. Designated Commanding Officer Representative's Report for Japan, Section C, submitted to PACOM Legal Conference 1975.
13. USFJ/SPL (J77) Report of SOFA Personnel Confined in Japanese Prisons, 10 Jun 78.
14. Designated Commanding Officer Representative's Report for Japan, Section D, submitted to PACOM Legal Conference 1978. (DCO 1978)
15. HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 112-113.
16. 5AF/JAI 160200Z Feb 77.
17. 5AF/JAI 060330Z May 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

18. 5AF/JAI 130547Z Jun 77.
19. 5AF/JAI 210400Z Jul 77.
20. Memo for the Record by H. Tanaka, 22 Sep 77, Subj: Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit.
21. Memo for the Record by H. Tanaka, 11 Oct 77, Subj: Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit.
22. Memo for the Record by H. Tanaka, 4 Nov 77, Subj: Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit.
23. 5AF/JAI 270433Z Feb 78.
24. Memorandum from H. Tanaka to Colonel Stephens, 13 Dec 77, Subj: Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit.
25. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 113.
26. COMUSJ 240619Z Mar 77; COMUSJ 230640Z Jun 77.
27. Memo for the Record by H. Tanaka, 27 Mar 78, Subj: Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuit.
28. Ibid.
29. DCO 1978, Section F, Foreign Claims, pp. 11-14.
30. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 109.
31. US Minutes of US-Japan Joint Committee Meeting, Subj: Use of Hold Harmless Clause in Joint Use Agreements, 29 Jun 77, p. 6.
32. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 15 Feb 77.
33. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 24 May 77.
34. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 19 Aug 77.
35. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 25 Nov 77.
36. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 25 Feb 77.
37. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 25 Feb 77.
38. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 18 Aug 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

39. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 25 Nov 77.
40. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 24 May 77.
41. Ibid.
42. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 19 Aug 77.
43. Ibid.
44. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 25 Nov 77.
45. COMUSJ 290100Z Jul 77; 280730Z Jul 77.
46. USFJ/J77 Background Paper, 1 Feb 78, Subj: Security of Firearms and Munitions.
47. Staff Summary Sheet, 17 Jan 77, Subj: Interservice Provost Marshals' Workshop.
48. Staff Summary Sheet, 14 Sep 77, USFJ Provost Marshals' Workshop.
49. 5AF/SP - USFJ/J77, After Action Report, 20 Dec 77.
50. J78 HistSum CY 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Appendix I

RF4B CRASH IN YOKOHAMA (U)

(U) Condolence message and calls. Within hours following the crash, messages of regret were transmitted by the President of the United States and the Secretaries of State and Defense.⁸ On the morning of 28 September, the US Ambassador in Japan called on Vice Foreign Minister Arita to express personal condolences.⁹ In addition, condolence calls were (unsuccessfully) attempted by Commander Fleet Air Western Pacific (COMFAIRWESTPAC) on 7 and 11 October on the family which had lost the two children;¹⁰ Commander, Naval Air Facility (NAF) Atsugi on 15 November was, however, successful in making

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

a condolence call, in company with the Director of Foreign Affairs of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government, on the uncle of the victims' father. He reported the atmosphere was cordial and friendly.¹¹

(U) Media and political attention.¹² The mishap immediately sparked wide mass-media attention, a spate of protests by governmental bodies, and official visitations.¹³ On 3 October, Kanagawa Prefecture Governor Nagasu (the mishap occurred within Kanagawa Prefecture) and Yokohama Mayor Asukata¹⁴ (both Socialists) called on the US Ambassador to present a petition with three "requests":¹⁵

- complete removal of NAF Atsugi;¹⁶
- publication of the results of investigation of the cause of the accident and immediate suspension of flight over residential areas until the cause was determined;
- prompt payment of adequate compensation¹⁷ to the victims.¹⁸

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Responsibility for accident investigation. US responsibility (or jurisdiction) in the matter of investigation -- to be distinguished from "study", which was assigned to the Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee -- was grounded in the terms of Annex One²² to the Agreement Relating to Air Traffic Control of 25 June 1952, which was recognized by both sides as placing control of the matter exclusively in US hands.

(U) Helicopter rescue assistance. As for the JMSDF helicopter assistance, JMSDF rescue efforts were based on the Letter of Agreement of 1 July 1971 between the commanding officers of NAF Atsugi and the JMSDF Atsugi Naval Air Base Detachment; during Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee (UOS) deliberations, the Japanese side disclaimed responsibility for such action under the Letter of Agreement, basing their action on elements of the Self Defense Force Law. Publicly, the Director General of the Japan Defense Agency (JDA) at a Diet Assembly (lower house) committee meeting on 12 October expressed his regrets over failure of the JMSDF to send a rescue helicopter for civilian victims.²³

(U) Salvage authority.²⁴ Wreckage recovery operations were conducted by US authorities under provisions of Agreed View 20, concluded and approved under the Protocol and Official Minutes of 29 September 1953 amending Article XVII of the Administrative Agreement²⁵ between the United States and Japan.

No. 20. In those instances where United States military aircraft crash or are forced to land on public or private property outside facilities and areas in use by the United States Armed Forces, appropriate representatives of the United States Armed Forces shall be permitted to enter private or public property without prior authority to perform necessary rescue services and/or secure United States property, provided that every effort shall be made to avoid unnecessary damage to such private and public property. Japanese public authorities will take necessary measures within their capabilities to secure the property and prevent danger until the arrival of United States authorities. The Japanese and United States authorities shall exercise necessary joint control to restrict unauthorized personnel from the immediate vicinity of the accident scene.²⁶

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Socialist Party challenge to the US activity was raised in the Diet lower house Budget Committee on 13 October 1977, the questioner pointing to two different translations of the English phrase "without prior authority". It was stated this had been translated into Japanese in 1960 as "in case when there is no time to secure a prior consent", and the challenge was laid that such an interpretation was "a serious problem relating to Japan's sovereignty". The questioner demanded the government present a unified view. The Foreign Minister did so, the view being, in essence, "Access to the site by US military authorities in case of an incident involving military aircraft outside the base should be made with prior consent other than in the situation where there is no time to secure prior consent in taking emergency measures." The Foreign Minister said this view would be presented to US authorities for thorough dissemination so the Japanese view would not be misconstrued.

(U) The Socialist Diet member in rebuttal returned to the English text "without prior authority", stating that would be interpreted as meaning prior permission was not necessary and therefore in reality Agreed View 20 had not been changed. He held that should the US side not implement the interpretation as stated by the Foreign Minister, a similar problem could arise in future. The Socialist Diet member said he would like to be advised of the result of making the Foreign Minister's interpretation known to the US authorities a condition of his acknowledging the Foreign Minister's explanation. The Director General of the Criminal Affairs Bureau of the Justice Ministry then confirmed to the group that the intent of Agreed View 20 was as stated by the Foreign Minister, admitting there may have been some impairment in disseminating the intent of Agreed View 20 at lower echelons owing to the lapse of time. The Justice Ministry official told the body he would use the channel of the Joint Committee's Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee to inform the US authorities.

(U) Accordingly, on 20 October 1977, the Japanese Chairman of the Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee visited his US counterpart (USFJ Legal Advisor, J73) relayed the Japanese interpretation of Agreed View 20 as stated by the Foreign Minister in the Diet and asked for the US viewpoint on the subject. The US view was passed in writing on 17 November 1977:

We are appreciative of the Japanese position as to the interpretation of Agreed View 20. The US side however cannot agree with that interpretation as it would, in effect, change the meaning of the words now in Agreed View 20. The US side is satisfied with the clear meaning of the words as expressed in English in the official version of the Agreed View. Also, the Japanese interpretation would, if implemented, make it a condition precedent that a determination be made in advance whether consent could or could not be obtained. Another problem injected into the issue would be the definition of "emergency measures." We consider that all aircraft

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

crashes are emergencies and the emergency continues until all rescue and wreckage recovery operations have been completed. Deviation from the wording of Agreed View 20 at this time, in our opinion, would create additional problems of interpretation which could endanger what has been an excellent record of cooperation to date.

(U) Although no further action was reported on this issue during the reporting period, the possibility remained that overtures would be made by the Government of Japan to negotiate an interpretation consistent with that stated in the Diet by the Foreign Minister.

(

(

(

(

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

Criminal jurisdiction aspects.⁵¹ (U)

(U) A second fortunate development, from the aspect of potential Japanese criminal jurisdiction over personnel of US Forces in Japan, was that the misalignment proximately causing the crash occurred during intermediate level maintenance in the United States. The facts of the matter -- as best known -- did not indicate any negligence on the part of the air or maintenance crews in Japan proximately causing the accident. This was reflected in the conclusions of the Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee, which found, among other things, that there were no indications of failure (which was about to occur) of the afterburner tail-pipe assembly, nor could normal maintenance inspections or procedures at operational unit level in Japan be expected to predict or prevent the failure. Accordingly, many of the possible criminal jurisdiction aspects of the case were mooted. No official duty certificate (delivery of which would express United States assuming primary jurisdiction over the matter) was delivered to the Japanese authorities and the likelihood of having to deliver one remained minimal.

(U) An interesting spin-off of this case was the interest aroused in the Japanese authorities to discover what disciplinary actions were taken by US authorities in official duty cases. The Japanese Chairman of the Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee of the Joint Committee, during his visit of 20 October 1977 to the US Chairman of the Subcommittee, requested the US to furnish the Japanese with statistics of disposition of five previous US aircraft crash cases in which the US had primary right to exercise criminal jurisdiction. The interest was in the incidents involving military members while in the performance of official duty, as covered in Agreed View 46, concluded and approved under the Protocol and Official Minutes of 29 September 1953 amending Article XVII of the Administrative Agreement between the United States and Japan,⁵² which provided for reports of disposition of cases tried by the party having primary jurisdiction to the other party (in these instances, the US reporting to Japan). On 17 November 1977, the US Chairman by letter notified the Japanese Chairman there were no records available to show court-martial action had been taken.

Since it has been over thirteen years since these accidents, personnel reports of the pilots are no

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

longer available in Japan. Accordingly, we cannot verify either the taking of any administrative action less than court-martial or the absence of such action.

(U) No further action in this matter was taken as the reporting period closed.

UNCLASSIFIED

(

(

(

(

(

(

(

FOOTNOTES

1. Items in this paper derived from US-Japan Joint Committee documents are not releasable without permission of both governments and have been marked for official use only (FOUO).
 2. NAF Atsugi 270540Z Sep 77; AMEMB Tokyo 14902/271015Z Sep 77; NAF Atsugi 271111Z Sep 77; COMNAVFORJ 290503Z Sep 77; cf. COMNAVFORJ 060241Z Oct 77; In 1971, control of Naval Air Station (NAS) Atsugi was formally relinquished by the US Navy to the Japan Maritime Self Defense Force, the base being thereafter referred to as "Atsugi Air Base", and the US Navy-occupied portion described as "Naval Air Facility (NAF) Atsugi".
 3. NAF Atsugi 280359Z Sep 77.
-
7. Texts at: SECSTATE 233471/281955Z Sep 77; SECSTATE 233162/281512Z Sep 77; SECDEF 9882/281551Z Sep 77.
 8. Agreed press release, attachment to US-Japan Joint Committee, Minutes, 374th Meeting, 6 Oct 77.
 9. AMEMB Tokyo 14991/280825Z Sep 77; Ambassador Mansfield also sent personally hand-written letters to the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture and the Mayor of Yokohama on 1 and 3 October 1977 respectively, expressing deepest condolences and regret.
 10. NAF Atsugi 071230Z Oct 77; COMNAVFORJ 110813Z Oct 77; COMNAVFORJ 160101Z Oct 77.
 11. NAF Atsugi 160320Z Nov 77.
 12. Mainichi Shimbun, 27 Oct 77; cf. AMEMB Tokyo 19283/150843Z Dec 77; USFJ Press Translations, 2 Dec 77, 13 Dec 77; Illustrative of the opportunistic exploitation of the mishap for political benefit was the behavior of Yokohama Mayor Asukata who, capitalizing on the incident and the air traffic control situation (not, in fact, a contributing element in the mishap), on 7 December 1977 introduced into the Yokohama Municipal Assembly proposed legislation which would restrict aircraft flights (including those of US Forces)

over the city. The operative provisions would prescribe flight paths, require prior notice to the municipality, and specify maximum noise allowable at ground level. It was doubtful this action, even if passed by the Municipal Assembly, would -- or could -- be enforced. Asukata had already agreed to become Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; political opposition in the Yokohama Municipal Assembly demanded that the city administration withdraw all bills with effect beyond Asukata's resignation as Mayor. On 9 December, Asukata, asked the Chairman of the Assembly to retract the flight restriction bill.

13. USFJ/J5 file REL 25-3-4
14. Mayor Asukata was in the throes of a hectic political struggle, on the verge of being elected Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party. cf. AMEMB Tokyo 14953/280720Z Sep 77.
15. Mainichi Daily News, 5 Oct 77; cf. AMEMB Tokyo 15367/040859Z Oct 77.
16. It was not made clear whether this meant terminating only US operations or completely closing the base, including terminating JMSDF operations as well.
17. Compensation payments were handled thorough the Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) of the Japan Defense Agency (JDA).
18. AMEMB Tokyo 15443/050855Z Oct 77.
19. Ibid.
20. COMUSJ 071130Z Oct 77; cf. COMUSJ 052437Z Oct 77; AMEMB Tokyo 15443/050855Z Oct 77; AMEMB Tokyo 15609/070943Z Oct 77; COMNAVFORJ 080727Z Oct 77.
21. COMNAVFORJ 070254Z Oct 77; cf. COMUSJ 090136Z Oct 77.
22. Agreement Relating to Air Traffic Control, Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee Recommendation as amended and approved by the Joint Committee at the 316th Meeting, 8 May 1975; Annex 1 (approved at 7th Joint Committee meeting, 25 June 1952, and remaining in effect).
23. Japan Times, 13 Oct 77; Mainichi Daily News, 13 Oct 77.
24. Adapted from USFJ/J73 Staff Summary Sheet, 3 Nov 77, Subj: Agreed View 20. USFJ/J73 memo, 28 Feb 78, Subj: Historical Report to CINCPAC on RF4B Crash, and attachment, Subj: Wreckage Recovery of RF4B.

25. TIAS 2492.
26. USFJ Pamphlet 125-1, 1 Jan 76, Subj: Criminal Jurisdiction in Japan.
27. Cf. COMNAVFORJ 060157Z Oct 77.
28. COMFAIRWESTPAC/N016A Memorandum, 19 Oct 77, Subj: RF4B engine and components shipment to CONUS; associated documentation: COMNAVFORJ 060157Z Oct 77; NAF Atsugi 070952Z Oct 77; NAF Atsugi 071230Z Oct 77; NOACT Yokota 090757Z Oct 77; NOACT Yokota 100253Z Oct 77; NAF Atsugi 081100Z Oct 77; NAF Atsugi 090632Z Oct 77.
29. NAF Atsugi 030837Z Oct 77; NARF North Island Ca 051521Z Oct 77.
30. COMFAIRWESTPAC/N016A Memorandum, 19 Oct 77, Subj: RF4B engine and components shipment to CONUS.
31. NAF Atsugi 050935Z Oct 77.
32. AMEMB Tokyo 16078/170940Z Oct 77.
33. Asahi Shimbun (evening), 15 Oct 77; cf. AMEMB Tokyo 16078/170940Z Oct 77.
34. USFJ/J321 worknotes, 7 Oct 77.
35. COMFAIRWESTPAC/N016A Memorandum, 19 Oct 77, Subj: RF4B engine and components shipment to CONUS.
36. Cf. FBIS Okinawa 150623Z Oct 77.
37. Yomiuri Shimbun (evening), 18 Oct 77.
38. FBIS Okinawa 151149Z Oct 77.
39. USFJ Press Translations, 18 Oct 77; Cf. Mainichi Daily News, 16 Oct 77.
40. Mainichi Daily News, 17 Oct 77. Incorrect media reports were not uncommon. Asahi Shimbun of 18 October 1977 claimed the UOS had been notified by the US Forces on both 5 and 6 October (COMFAIRWESTPAC/N016A Memorandum, 19 Oct 77, Subj: RF4B engine and components shipment to CONUS.) There was no meeting of the UOS on 5 or 6 Oct 77.
41. AMEMB Tokyo 16078/170940Z Oct 77.
42. AMEMB Tokyo 17083/040945Z Nov 77.
43. COMNAVFORJ 182046Z Nov 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

44. COMUSJ 181300Z Oct 77.
45. AMEMB Tokyo 16157/180938Z Oct 77 (retransmitted to COMUSJAPAN as SECSTATE 249580/181230Z Oct 77).
46. SECSTATE 251426/192246Z Oct 77 (Joint State-Defense message).
47. SECSTATE 251426/192246Z Oct 77 (Joint State-Defense message); cf. CINCPAC 192251Z Oct 77.
48. SECSTATE 251426/192246Z Oct 77 (Joint State-Defense message).
49. COMNAVFORJ 200729Z Oct 77; COMNAVFORJ 210020Z Oct 77.
50. COMNAVFORJ 200747Z Oct 77.
51. Adapted from USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet, 4 Nov 77, Subj: Agreed View 46, and attachment, Subj: Jurisdictional aspects to USFJ/J73 memo, 28 Feb 78, Subj: Historical Report to CINCPAC on RF4B Crash.
52. TIAS 2492.
53. SO-M048, HQ US Forces Japan, 5 Aug 77; SO-M057, HQ US Forces Japan 20 Sep 77; SO-M061, HQ US Forces Japan, 14 Oct 77; SO-M062, HQ US Forces Japan, 19 Oct 77.
54. USFJ/J321 worknotes, 29 Sep 77.
55. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for Record, 25 Oct 77, Subj: Courtesy Call by Mr. Anzai, New Co-Chairman of Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee.
56. In accordance with standard staff procedures, both drafts were approved by the USFJ Chief of Staff (who also served as US representative to the Joint Committee) before being passed to the Japanese Chairman.
57. Neither the draft minutes of the 21st Meeting (30 Sep 77) nor those of the 22nd Meeting were signed by the Japanese Chairman, nor did he transmit them formally to the Joint Committee. No reason was given for this by the Japanese Chairman.
58. Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee, US element, Draft report, n.d. (ca. 20 Nov 77) (Subj: RF4B crash) (copy passed to UOS Japanese Chairman on 25 November 1977.)
59. For purposes of clarity, the terms "US study" or "study" have been used to identify the US-side text presentation, and "final form report", "subcommittee report", or "report" to designate the text as that developed jointly by the US and Japanese sides in the UOS.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

60. COMFAIRWESTPAC/N3 Memorandum, 6 Mar 77, Subj: Annual Historical Report Submissive [sic] to CINCPAC from Subordinate Unified Commanders (HOI 11-17).
61. Terms of reference at enclosure 14 to US-Japan Joint Committee, Minutes, 54th Meeting, 10 Jan 1963; cf COMUSJ 120403Z Oct 77.
62. Investigation report on cause of accident (Japanese engineers' report), 12 Dec 77.
63. The UOS reached agreement on the report on 18 January 1978 (COMUSJ 220200Z Jan 78) and on 24 January 1978 the Joint Committee approved the report and its substance was released publicly. (AMEMB Tokyo 1250/250840Z Jan 78).

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Appendix II

GOJ SELECTION OF A FIGHTER AIRCRAFT (U)

FX Selection (U)

(U) Attention within the Japan Air Self Defense Force (JASDF) turned in the early 1970s toward the selection of a new generation fighter aircraft (FX) to replace the then-current F104J when that aircraft would begin to phase out of the inventory. Thirteen fighter squadrons were authorized the JASDF, three support, ten line. In order to retain ten squadrons on line, lead time requirements and phase schedules dictated a selection be made not later than Japan Fiscal Year (JFY) 1977, when six squadrons of F104Js would be on line along with four of F4EJ Phantoms. One F104J squadron would phase out in JFY 1978,¹ with one F4EJ squadron phasing in, maintaining a balance of ten on line but, beginning in 1981, one squadron annually of F104Js would be retired while the F4EJs would remain at five through the 1987 time frame. The F4EJ would suffice for a portion of the air defense task, but the Phantoms were not considered an adequate match for expected fourth generation fighters which might, in the out-years, oppose Japan. Capabilities desired for the FX were stated as:

- [T]he new fighter must possess radar and radar-guided missiles, have the capability to intercept in any weather (all-weather capability), regardless of atmospheric condition and time of day. It must detect aggressor aircraft with its radar, enter the necessary air space as early as possible, and must excel in ascent and acceleration to intercept such aircraft.
- In addition to these basic requirements, the aircraft must have the capabilities to confront the aggressive pattern which can be anticipated in the future with new aeronautical technical advances. In other words, it must be capable of intercepting from any direction against targets at very high altitude flying at very fast speed and at extreme low altitude. Particularly, it must have the look-down capability to detect targets at very low altitude.
- Furthermore, it must have the capability to combat fighter aircraft with outstanding maneuverability, the electronics to eliminate varying forms of electronic interference to enable intercept, and the capability to take independent intercept actions in the event ground air defense facilities are destroyed and adequate intercept command support could not be received.

UNCLASSIFIED

- It must also be operable under the training environment, and training and logistical systems as existing in [Japan], and be outstanding in characteristics such as safety, reliability, maintainability, etc. [sic]²

(U) During 1975, a world-wide study was undertaken to survey potential candidates which included the MRCA, Swedish Viggen, French Mirage F1M-53, F14, F15, F16, and YF17 aircraft. This list was narrowed to three candidates by the Japan Defense Agency (JDA) on 23 January 1976 and during May-July 1976 a study team was dispatched to the US to evaluate the F14, F15 and F16. The FX Project Office (of the Air Staff Office -- ASO) undertook evaluation of cost, technical, and other factors. Official announcement of the JDA choice of the F15 was made on 9 December 1976; 123 F15s were to be acquired and formed into five squadrons. The National Defense Council, meeting on 21 December 1976, altered this optimistic projection:

In deciding on such a major project³ as acquisition of a new fighter aircraft, a full adjustment of views among all ministries concerned, and prudent deliberation within the National Defense Council, are required. Under the current circumstances, however, there is not sufficient time available for full coordination and deliberation. (A new Cabinet had come into being on 4 December 1976.) As a result, implementation of the new fighter acquisition program from fiscal 1977 will be postponed. The ministries concerned will continue examining the program, with the aim of initiating it from fiscal 1978.⁴

Accordingly, the JDA postponed its plans for beginning procurement of the F15 during JFY 1977 and decided to purchase an additional 12 F4EJs as a stop-gap measure.⁵

(U) Press coverage (bordering on sensationalism) relating to alleged defects of the F15 would bring potential complications into the selection process during 1977. On 25 and 26 February prominent media reporting claimed that Secretary of Defense Harold Brown had, on 24 February, told a US Senate committee that the F15 fire control system was defective and that the air-to-air missile system (Sparrow) had troubles, and that some five years would be required to correct these defects. On the basis of information furnished by Department of Defense, the Chief of the JDA Secretariat told a news conference on 28 February that the news reports were speculative, contradictory, and basically incorrect.⁶ On 4 March, several Tokyo dailies reported that a "source" in Washington had on 3 March revealed that the DOD response to the Government of Japan stated there were no defects in either the fire control system or in Sparrow.⁷ Defense Minister⁸ Mihara told the Assembly (Diet lower house) Budget Committee on 4 March he had no intention of re-

examining the F15 decision⁹ but, on 10 March he told the same committee the JDA might reconsider if there were further price increases.¹⁰ The JDA officially announced on 5 April 1977 that a DOD letter¹¹ to Mihara had denied the rumored "defects" and that Secretary Brown had been misunderstood in his US Senate testimony. This was challenged by an Asahi Shimbun columnist, who claimed there were contradictions between Brown's testimony and the statements in the DOD letter, and charged DOD did not want Japan to cancel the F15 buy because a decrease in total F15 purchase would force up the unit price of F15s to the USAF, thus result in smaller USAF purchases or greater cash outlays.¹² Oblique support for this speculation appeared in June, in a report that the President of McDonnell-Douglas (manufacturer of the F15) had told a visiting Japanese Diet member that, if the USAF reduced its original purchase program of an average of nine F15s monthly to approximately 6.5 monthly, the unit price to the USAF would rise (from the original \$12 million) by about ten percent.¹³ On 14 July, Nihon Keizai reported Defense Minister Mihara's determination to get the F15 buy into the JFY 1978 budget and stated the cost at over ¥1000 billion (for the entire program).

(U) A second press issue came with publicity concerning the bombing system and in-flight refueling system of the F15s.

This issue has been presaged a year earlier, Tokyo Times of 8 October 1976 at that date speculating that while ASO was inclined to recommend the F15, "JDA civilians" seemed to prefer the F16, costing about half as much as the F15. Further, it was suggested the JDA civilians might cite the "political" difficulties of the F15s greater range (a function in part of inflight refueling capability) and bombing capability as potentially refuting the "defense only" role of the Self Defense Forces.

Political opposition in the Diet pointed out the inflight refueling system had been removed from the F4; during the Assembly Cabinet Affairs Committee meeting of 25 September 1977, the JDA Defense Bureau Director told that body the JDA had no plan to remove either system, the bombing system being an integral part of the aircraft and the refueling system was to be retained for possible future use.¹⁴ On 4 November, the Chief of Staff, JASDF, told newsmen the ASO regarded inflight refueling indispensable for extending the F15s flight radius and the bombing system was necessary for attacking ground and ship targets; he added that ASO desired to retrofit F4s with the inflight refueling system.¹⁵ JDA's formal position on the "non provocative" nature of these systems was presented to the House of Councillors (Diet upper house) Cabinet Affairs Committee on 17 November.¹⁶

(U) In the meantime, a third round of difficulties appeared (and promptly disappeared) in the press coverage claiming the US General Accounting

UNCLASSIFIED

office had reported to the US Senate that the F15 engines were defective. This was refuted by the JDA on 31 October.¹⁷

(U) Both Secretary of Defense and HQ US Air Force responded to the queries on 9 December, providing information releasable to the Japanese government. The messages explained the nature of DACT (Dissimilar Air Combat Training) exercises, emphasizing the endeavor to be a training effort rather than a "shootoff". It was pointed out that there were neither "winners" nor "losers" in DACT, that any attempt to draw inferences concerning the relative capabilities of the various types of airframes of weapons systems in such training would be misleading, inasmuch as special rules of engagement were established for safety purposes and there was no effort made to exclude certain variables which would otherwise pertain.²¹ In a 10 December press conference, the Chief of Staff, JASDF, used the US information concerning the reputed inferiority of the F15.²² Although the issue was apparently settled thereby, Asahi Shimbun resurrected the matter on 26 December reporting that tests conducted in November in Nevada again showed the F15 inferior to the F14.

(U) Press obstructionism notwithstanding, the National Defense Council on 28 December formally decided to approve the F15 purchase, to start in JFY 1978 with an initial purchase of 23 airframes and a total of over 100 during a ten year period.²³ The Cabinet's official announcement of the approval came on 30 December. The price tag placed by the press on

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

this purchase was approximately ¥6.6 billion each for the first lot, price rises bringing the total purchase to about ¥745 billion, the decrease²⁴ from earlier estimates attributed to dollar depreciation.²⁵

(U) The final hurdle for the F15 program is Diet approval expected in the February-March 1978 timeframe as part of the JFY 1978 budget review process.

(U) Steps in the FX Decision²⁹

June-July 1975	Dispatch of FX Overseas Data Collection Team to Europe and US.
July 1975-January 1976	FX selection study within JDA; ASO reduces FX candidates to three (F14, F15, F16).
May-July 1976	Dispatch of FX Survey Team to US.

UNCLASSIFIED

July 1976	JDA officials dispatched to US to discuss arms control and Memorandum of Understanding with DOD.
July-August 1976	FX Survey Team prepares field visit report; report submitted to Chief of Staff JASDF.
August-December 1976	FX selection study underway within ASO, JDA.
November-December 1976	DOD officials visit Japan to discuss procurement procedures and Arms Control Export.
December 9, 1976	Chief of Staff JASDF recommends F15 as FX to Director General JDA.
December 21, 1976	JDA recommends F15 selection; National Defense Council agrees to coordinate on starting procurement of an FX in JFY 1978, but does not recommend a specific FX choice because time considered insufficient to gain new Cabinet approval.
February 24, 1977	Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's Senate testimony sparks controversy.
September 25, 1977	Diet Opposition raises issue of provocative nature of F15 bombing and in-flight refueling systems.
October 29, 1977	<u>Nihon Keizai</u> reports US General Accounting Office alleges F15 engine defects.
December 8, 1977	<u>Asahi Shimbun</u> story alleges F14 "defeated" F15 in US tests.
December 28, 1977	National Defense Council formally selects F15.
December 30, 1977	Cabinet official announcement F15 selection approval.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES

1. F104J units moved on line starting JFY 1962.
2. Japan Defense Agency, Boei Antena (Defense Antenna), no.198, Jan 77.
3. Total F15 program, including spare engines, was estimated at ¥1060 billion. (Asahi Shimbun, 27 Aug 77.)
4. Japan Defense Agency, Defense of Japan, 1977; USFJ Press Translations, 21 Dec 77; cf. MDAO Quarterly Activity Report, 1 October - 31 December 1977, encl (1) of MDAO Ltr CMC Ser 013 of 31 Jan 1978.
5. Japan Defense Agency, Defense of Japan, 1977.
6. USFJ Press Translations, 1 Mar 77.
7. USFJ Press Translations, 8 Mar 77.
8. The Director General of the Japan Defense Agency was titled "Minister of State for Defense".
9. USFJ Press Translations, 8 Mar 77.
10. USFJ Press Translations, 11 Mar 77.
11. Japan Defense Agency, Defense of Japan, 1977.
12. USFJ Press Translations, 8 Apr 77.
13. USFJ Press Translations, 10 Jun 77.
14. USFJ Press Translations, 28 Oct 77; cf. AMEMB Tokyo 16670/270905Z Oct 77.
15. USFJ Press Translations, 8 Nov 77.
16. USFJ Press Translations, 22 Nov 77.
17. USFJ Press Translations, 1 Nov 77.
18. USDAO Tokyo 627/080125Z Dec 1977.
19. The Cabinet had been shuffled on 28 November, Kanemaru Shin replacing Mihara Asao as Minister of State for Defense.
20. USDAO 627/081025Z Dec 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

21. HQ USAF 091730Z Dec 77; SECDEF 1183/092051Z Dec 77.
22. Asahi Shimbun, 11 Dec 77.
23. USFJ Press Translations, 29 Dec 77.
24. Asahi Shimbun, 27 Aug 77; Estimated cost for the program had been as high as ¥7.7 per aircraft, ¥1060 billion for the entire project.
25. USFJ Press Translations, 27 Dec 77.
26. MDAO Quarterly Activity Report, 1 October - 31 December 1977, encl (1) of MDAO Ltr CMC Ser 013 of 31 Jan 78.
27. "Knockdown": in partially assembled condition, components to be assembled locally.
28. MDAO Quarterly Activity Report, 1 October - 31 December 1977, encl (1) of MDAO Ltr CMC Ser 013 of 31 Jan 78.
29. Adapted from Boei Antena no. 198, Jan 77.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Appendix III

GOJ SELECTION OF AN ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE AIRCRAFT (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) On 4 February 1976, the Japanese press prominently featured information deriving from United States Senate hearings concerning bribery, starting in 1968, on the part of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to Japanese citizens to influence the sale of Lockheed products to Japan. On 6 February Prime Minister Miki and JDA Director General Sakata⁵ told the Assembly (Diet lower house) Budget Committee there would be no change in US-Japan defense talks because of the Lockheed scandal and, in response to opposition questioning, Sakata stated no decision had yet been made that the JMSDF would be equipped with P3Cs.⁶ Opposition attention then turned to the 9 October 1972 meeting of the National Defense Council, at which, the opposition alleged, it was decided -- precipitantly -- to scrap plans for domestic development and production of the PXL. Subsequent questioning revealed the decision, taken when Tanaka Kakuei had been Prime Minister (Tanaka was under suspicion of having received bribes and was later arrested and arraigned therefor),

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

had been taken outside the National Defense Council in the plenary sense, and was communicated to the responsible JDA officials only shortly before the meeting proper on the same day.⁷ Additional "Lockheed papers" were released on 13 February in the United States, deepening the suspicion the scandals might extend to the PXL selection issue and adding impetus to the thrust favoring domestic development and production.⁸

(U) Domestic industry pressures remained to opt for domestic development and production, business decline projections and cost projections offering an element of attraction to that path. Shortfalls in the Fourth Defense Buildup Plan procurements represented a loss of domestic business; aircraft industry operations had dropped from a peak of 18 million manhours in 1971 to about 14.4 million in 1975 and were expected to be at 12.6 million in 1976. At the same time, the Arms Production Committee of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) estimated the cost of a domestic-produced PXL at an index of 100, production by license at 133 or 134, and foreign import at 139.⁹

(U) On 16 February 1976 the Finance Ministry announced the view -- a radical reversal in position -- that it would be virtually impossible for Japan to buy the P3C.¹⁰ Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) on the 17th reinforced this, stating their continued intention to press for local development and production, citing the need to encourage the domestic aircraft industry.¹¹ In mid-March, however, Tokyo Times reported the Ministry of Finance moving more toward P3C purchase, for financial and technical reasons, and the newspaper editorialized their consideration that MITI's preference for domestic production was not fully warranted.¹²

(U) Defense Minister Sakata, in the meantime, had on 2 March told the Assembly Cabinet Affairs Committee that the JDA wanted to get the best weapons system for Japan's defense, a statement receiving conflicting press interpretations.¹³ While the P3C continued to be the obvious preference of the JDA, to the extent of the Maritime Staff Office inadvertently using "P3C" (rather than "PXL") in their draft budget submission of 31 January 1976 to the Internal Bureau of JDA,¹⁴ no decision had been taken by the National Defense Council (nor would the decision come until late 1977). Asahi Shimbun on 19 April 1976 reported the JDA favor for the P3C being based on three particular factors:

- the requirement for sea defense dictating the most effective ASW aircraft to protect shipping;
- The P3C meshing with US efforts in the defense of Japan;

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- the cost being too great for domestic development which would not be complete by the close of Japan Fiscal Year 1977, the target date for the project.

Nonetheless, target date slippage was a distinct possibility; the press reported that, on 22 April, "JDA sources" stated the JDA would delay the start of the project by two years, i.e., from input beginning in JFY 1982 to JFY 1984 or later, the reasoning being the lifespan of the P2J could be extended¹⁵ until at least 1984 or even longer. It was speculated that such a delay could influence the choice for off-shore purchase or domestic development.¹⁶ A minor offshoot was the testimony in the House of Councillors (Diet upper house) of an official from Kawasaki Heavy Industries, who on 15 June 1976 told a committee of that body that Kawasaki had undertaken studies, beginning in 1966, on the PXL and, in the 1970-1971 period had been entrusted by JDA with technical research and studies on PXL production. On this basis, Kawasaki had reached the conclusion they could start domestic production in seven years, and had reached an agreement with JDA on a plan to start in JFY 1973 to work up to a basic design for PXL productions. At this point, the 9 October 1972 National Defense Council decision (allegedly reversing the trend for domestic development) had cost his company some ¥500 million loss. On the following day, the Director of the JDA Equipment Bureau told the same committee that JDA knew of Kawasaki Heavy Industries being involved in such studies, but denied JDA had given the firm any tacit assurance of local production.¹⁷ This was followed on 6 July by the Director of the JDA Defense Bureau affirming the two year delay report, and entering the information that JDA was inquiring whether they might be able to procure the S3A Viking avionics package for mount in a domestically produced airframe.¹⁸ By mid-October 1976 it was clear that JDA would carry over into JFY 77 the decision on the PXL.¹⁹

(U) A new contender came onto the scene in August 1976, Defense Minister Sakata informing the Assembly Cabinet Affairs Committee that the JDA wished to study the Canadian CP 140, which had been adopted for ASW operations by Canada in July 1976.²⁰ On 27 November, JDA despatched a five man team to Canada to check the CP 140.²¹

(U) As 1976 closed, the JDA had firmly decided to delay the selection until about August 1977. The Lockheed scandals were still not unravelled, and the CP 140 apparently remained in consideration. JDA had decided to request some ¥32 million in the JFY 1977 budget to continue their study.²²

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) On 13 July 1977, a "JDA source" revealed the JDA decision to move toward domestic development and be into domestic mass production in the seven-to-ten year timeframe; this carried the qualifier that foreign import would be necessary for the interim generation as P2s moved toward retirement, and JDA was inclined to adopt the P3C as the gap-filler. This was expected to be a disappointment to domestic industry.²⁷ On 1 August, Asahi Shimbun predicted the JDA had informally chosen the P3C. In his 2 August press conference, Defense Minister Mihara affirmed the JDA wanted to buy the P3C and would enter a request for an initial purchase of a few aircraft in JFY 1978 with a follow-on of 40 in a five-year program starting JFY 1979. On the same day, a "spokesman" for Lockheed Aircraft Corporation acknowledged that talks were underway with Kawasaki Heavy Industries concerning licensed production of the P3C.²⁸

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Contamination from the Lockheed scandal had not yet been cleared and, on 11 August, JDA authorities revealed they had requested Lockheed to cancel its contract with Kodama Yoshio (an "expeditor").³¹ (On 14 February 1976, documents released in the US Senate indicated Kodama had been promised ¥2.5 billion for his efforts if the Japanese government decided on the P3C and bought over 50 of them.)³² On 18 August, Lockheed told the JDA they would cancel the Kodama contract and, indeed, Kodama had already been so notified.³³ Written assurances of the Kodama contract cancellation were furnished JDA by Lockheed. JDA senior officials on 22 August decided this action had cleared the path and they would formally move the next day to start the process of introducing the selection of the P3C.³⁴ On 22 September, Defense Minister Mihara, in the House of Councillors ad hoc Committee on the Lockheed Scandal, reemphasized the JDA preference for the P3C on purely technical and military grounds, and reported the Ministry of Justice had officially assured him there was no "Lockheed scandal" involvement with the P3C.³⁵

(U) At the 12 December 1977 meeting of the National Defense Council, the JDA presented their reasons for preferring the P3C, announcing a plan for acquiring 45 of these over a ten year period.³⁶ Following complex deliberations with Ministry of Finance, the formal decision to purchase the P3C was finally taken at the meeting of the National Defense Council on 28 December. The Cabinet approval was announced on 30 December. The decision approved a total program of 45 P3Cs with funds for three to be acquired through Foreign Military Sales (FMS), four knockdowns, and one licensed-production aircraft included in the JFY 1978 budget. The initial delivery would be in June 1981. Follow-on procurement would bring ten aircraft in 1980, 12 in 1982, and 15 in 1984, for a total of 45.³⁷

(U) Mainichi Shimbun of 25 December 1977 had announced the National Defense Council decision of the 28th in advance, noting it would be in tandem with the decision to purchase 123 F15 Eagles, and together the purchase price would surely force the defense budget beyond the "one

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

percent" (of GNP) "ceiling". Mainichi termed the announced price of ¥7.7 billion as a "PR figure", noting that spare parts and equipment, as well as runway expenses³⁸ would drive up the announced figures. Mainichi claimed the JDA Equipment Bureau had estimated the cost for each P3C would be ¥8.9662 billion, with runway costs at an additional ¥50 billion -- all this just for 1978. In 1980, the estimated price for one P3C would be over ¥10 billion, reaching ¥11.32 billion by 1982. Mainichi also reminded its readers that while JDA had asked for 45 P3Cs over 11 years rather than in ten years (the original program), this was no real "reduction", citing the example of JDA "reducing" their 1959 request for F104Js, then later scaling up the requirements to reach the original program.

(U) As the reporting period closed, three of the four critical thresholds had been crossed:

- JDA selection/recommendation (August 1977);
- Ministry of Finance clearance (December 1977);
- National Defense Council/Prime Minister/
Cabinet approval (December 1977).

The final hurdle, Diet approval in February or March 1978, is expected to engender serious political struggle.

(U) Steps in the P3C Decision³⁹

1966	P2J acquisition complete, on-line.
June 1968	PXL investigation team visits US, Europe.
January 1970	PXL investigation team visits US (P3A, P3B not significantly different from P2J; P3C under development; issue whether US Navy will allow release); increasing pressure for domestic production.
February 1972	Fourth Defense Buildup Plan decision (study improvement in ASW aircraft capability)
October 1972	National Defense Council members' discussion, decision to reconsider domestic production issue, to include import, establish specialists' group to examine seriously.
January 1973	MDAO-arranged P3C demonstration flight at Iwakuni for JMSDF top officers.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

July 1973	Notice received from US Navy P3C can be released.
August 1973	Specialists Group established.
November 1973	PXL investigation team visits Europe, US.
December 1974	Specialist Group member presents report, states "generally speaking, domestic production is desirable, however, at present, foreign import is necessary".
March 1975	Meeting of National Defense Council Secretariat, decision: in case of import, buy P3C.
May 1975	P3C investigation team despatched to US.
December 1975	National Defense Council acknowledges report "develop decision in time for 1977 budget".
February 1976	Lockheed scandal breaks; Japan Defense Agency launches re-study of introduction to include pros and cons of domestic production.
August 1976	Canadian CP 140 added to list of PXL candidates.
November 1976	PXL investigation team visits Canada to check CP 140.
February 1977	PXL investigation team visits US to check S3A Viking.
August 1977	JDA formal decision for P3C.
September 1977	US Navy P3C briefing team visits Japan to assist MDAO/ Maritime Staff Office.
December 1977	Ministry of Finance clearance; National Defense Council formal decision for P3C; Cabinet formal approval.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES

1. AMEMB Tokyo 2501/200202Z Feb 1976; MDAO Japan Point Paper, Subj: P3C Antisubmarine Warfare (ASW) Aircraft for Japan, 3 Feb 78.
2. MDAO Japan Point Paper, Subj: P3C Antisubmarine Warfare (ASW) Aircraft for Japan, 3 Feb 78.
3. AMEMB Tokyo 2501/200202Z Feb 1976; MDAO Japan Point Paper, Subj: P3C Antisubmarine Warfare (ASW) Aircraft for Japan, 3 Feb 78.
4. AMEMB Tokyo 2501/200202Z Feb 76.
5. The Director General of the Japan Defense Agency was titled "Minister of State for Defense".
6. USFJ Press Translations, 10 Feb 76.
7. USFJ Press Translations, 13, 24 Feb 76, 2 Mar 76.
8. USFJ Press Translations, 17 Feb 76.
9. "Defense Industry", Asahi Evening News, 24 25 Feb 1976.
10. USFJ Press Translations, 17 Feb 76.
11. USFJ Press Translations, 20 Feb 76.
12. USFJ Press Translations, 16 Mar 76.
13. USFJ Press Translations, 5 Mar 76.
14. USFJ Press Translations, 16, 30 Apr 76.
15. "Life span extension" in this context meant continuing the production line for P2Js; the last two P2Js were programmed to be built in 1978 and 1979, respectively.
16. USFJ Press Translations, 24 Apr 76.
17. USFJ Press Translations, 18 Jun 76.
18. USFJ Press Translations, 9 Jul 76.
19. USFJ Press Translations, 10 Oct 76.
20. USFJ Press Translations, 27 Aug 76.

UNCLASSIFIED

21. USFJ Press Translations, 30 Nov 76.
22. USFJ Press Translations, 21, 23 Dec 76.
23. USFJ Press Translations, 1 Mar 77.
24. MDAO Japan Point Paper, Subj: P3C Antisubmarine Warfare (ASW)
Aircraft for Japan, 3 Feb 78.
25. USFJ Press Translations, 12 Mar 77.
26. CHMDAO Tokyo 9081/010830Z Jul 77.
27. USFJ Press Translations, 15 Jul 77, 2 Aug 77.
28. USFJ Press Translations, 5 Aug 77. Press reports of industry "spokesmen" were at least occasionally open to doubt; for example, Sankei, Mainichi, and Asahi of 23 July 1975 all reported that on 21 July 1975 a Lockheed representative in Ottawa revealed Lockheed had been "unofficially" notified of the Japanese government's "decision" to buy the P3C and that negotiations for purchase of about 100 P3Cs were basically completed.
29. "Knockdown": in partially assembled condition, components to be assembled locally.
30. CHMDAO Tokyo 9089/050809Z Aug 77.
31. USFJ Press Translations, 12 Aug 77.
32. USFJ Press Translations, 17 Feb 77.
33. USFJ Press Translations, 19 Aug 77.
34. USFJ Press Translations, 23 Aug 77.
35. USFJ Press Translations, 27 Sep 77.
36. USFJ Press Translations, 13 Dec 77.
37. MDAO Japan Point Paper, Subj: P3C Antisubmarine Warfare (ASW)
Aircraft for Japan, 3 Feb 78.
38. It was reported in late April 1976 that JMSDF airstrips could not handle fully fueled P3Cs, but could handle P3Cs at 75% fuel load; this would permit a nine-hour mission, enough for JMSDF needs.
USFJ Press Translations, 23 Apr 76.
39. Adapted from Asahi Shimbun, 25 Aug 77.

Appendix IV

A PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON JAPANESE DEFENSE ISSUES (U)¹The Survey (U)

(U) In September 1977, the Japan Defense Agency (JDA) contracted for a public opinion survey on issues relating to national defense. The stated purpose of the survey was:

finding out how people feel toward or inter-react with the public relations media and to get an idea of their impressions of, perception of, and thinking toward the S[elf] D[efense] F[orces] and defense issues.

The latest in a series (conducted by the Prime Minister's Office up to 1975), this survey was but one part of a far broader public relations endeavor, which included other actions such as disaster relief, military band performances, participation in athletic events, personnel recruiting and, more significantly, publication of the Defense White Papers. Over the period 21-27 September 1977, Shin-joho Center, a private public relations firm, conducted the poll, using the same population, sample, sampling method, and survey methods which had been used by the Japanese Cabinet Information Office; methodologically, significant features were the double stratified random sampling method and the survey technique of individual interviews. The sample base was nationwide, some 3000 Japanese adult men and women polled, and there was a response rate of 80.9%.

(U) International affairs attracted considerable popular attention, the items of highest interest being the fishery talks between Japan and the Soviet Union together with the 200-mile fishery zone (75%). Two issues took 24% ranking: the MIG-25 incident and the return of the Northern (Soviet-held) Islands. US troops withdrawal from Korea drew only 5%. Respecting interest in the Self Defense Forces (SDF) and defense issues, 47% indicated "very interested" or "a little interested", men showing 65% "interested", women only 32%; analysis of the types of issues which elicited interest revealed that society-related news appeared to attract attention. The Defense White Paper had been announced two months before the poll; some 29% knew of the announcement, while 71% did not -- this was not necessarily surprising, because 69% of the respondents gathered their news primarily from television, only 6% from books and magazines, and 1% from pamphlets and leaflets. Significantly, 47% of the respondents who had indicated interest in defense matters knew of the Defense White Paper, contrasted to only 14% of those who claimed no interest in defense issues. A full 48% of the respondents felt defense should be included in school curriculum (28% opposed);

those opposed gave their major reason as the potential of leading to militarism (26%). Interestingly, some cited as reasons "national defense sentiments are natural" (16%) and "national defense sentiments will surface should the need arise" (10%) for feeling the subject unnecessary.

(U) For the US-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, an affirmative total of 65% was registered, as opposed to 13% negative. The following table illustrates views of the "concept" for defense.

ITEM	1969 (%)	1972 (%)	1975 (%)	1977 (%)
Continue Security Treaty, maintain present level or gradually strengthen SDF	41	41	54	58
Abolish Security Treaty, strengthen SDF to establish an independent defense capability	10	11	9	5
Abolish Security Treaty, cut back or abolish SDF	10*	16	9	8
Other	no data	1	1	0
No opinion	no data	31	27	29
(*The 1969 option was "unarmed neutrality".)				

Concerning future defense developments, 33% said the current scale should be maintained, 22% desired modernization to match technological advance, 11% simply asserted the SDF should be strengthened.

(U) Perception of the need for Self Defense Forces showed 83% in favor of maintaining the SDF (the previous high was 82% in 1965), 7% to abolish, and 10% "no opinion". The most significant feature in this issue was the

radical rise (from 71% in 1975 to 83% in 1977) of males in their 20s favoring maintaining the SDF. In the various age brackets, men showed from five to 15 percentage points greater favor for the SDF than did women favoring the SDF. Respondents who favored maintaining the SDF cited national security reasons (59%) and rescue and relief operations (47%). Leading reasons given by those who preferred to discontinue the SDF were Japan's constitutional renunciation of war (34%), the economic burden of maintaining military forces (33%), and fear that Japan's possessing armed forces might involve Japan in war (24%).

(U) When asked what they would do if Japan were invaded, a plurality of 37% said they would probably support the SDF in some way, 14% that they would probably engage in unarmed resistance. Including the additional 2% who indicated a preference for guerrilla-type resistance, 61% of the respondents expressed a determination to resist invasion in some way -- an increase from the 54% of the 1975 survey (55% in the 1969 survey).

(U) Concerning SDF roles and missions, 60% thought the reason for establishing the SDF was "maintenance of national security (to deter foreign invasion)", yet 75% considered the SDF most useful in "rescue and relief operations" and future roles for the SDF rated "maintenance of national security (to deter foreign invasion)" at 34% with "rescue and relief operations" at 38%. (Some 39% indicated the news reports most interesting to them relating to SDF were those involving despatch of SDF personnel in disaster relief operations.)

(U) Attitudes toward the defense budget were:

	1969 (%)	1972 (%)	1975 (%)	1977 (%)
Maintain present level	38	42	48	41
Should be increased	24	10	13	17
Should be decreased	14	23	15	15
No opinion	24	25	24	27

FOOTNOTES

1. Adapted from:

Japan Defense Agency, The Defense of Japan, Oct 70.

Japan Defense Agency, A Public Opinion Survey on the Self-Defense Forces and Defense Issues, n.d. (ca. Dec. 75)

Japan Defense Agency, Defense of Japan, 1976.

Japan Defense Agency, Defense of Japan, 1977.

Appendix V

CHRONOLOGY

1 January - 31 December

1977

- 4 Jan (U) In his New Year message to SDF personnel, JDA Director General Mihara stated that the general principles for national defense, which were established last October, will naturally be subject to review if and when major changes take place in the international situation and other conditions on which basis the principles were formulated. Mihara is of the opinion GOJ should assume a flexible approach to national defense taking into account future policies of the Carter Administration towards the ROK.
- 5 Jan (U) A meeting of Service representatives was held at USFJ headquarters to discuss and review a DFAA plan to fulfill all remaining GOJ obligations in the Japan Facilities Adjustment Program (JFAP). Following the meeting, the plan was submitted to CINCPAC, concurrence obtained and GOJ advised that the plan would be accepted upon resolution of MORAP matters and a common understanding of other JFAP issues.
- (U) The Finance Ministry revealed that JFY 77 defense appropriations will near 0.8 percent of the GNP compared with 0.9 percent last year. The expected drop was attributed to relatively small increases in personnel costs.
- 7 Jan (U) The National Defense Council met to study the post-4th defense program and consider the JFY 77 defense budget request. During the meeting Prime Minister Fukuda made remarks interpreted by the press as indicating a desire to strengthen the Council.

UNCLASSIFIED

10 Jan

(U) JDA Director General Mihara met Finance Minister Bo and asked reconsideration of the recently announced Finance Ministry policy to keep JFY 77 defense expenditures to 0.8 percent GNP. No conclusions were reached at the meeting.

11 Jan

(U) Most Japanese papers carried a US News and World Report article on a DOD presentation to the Carter Administration concerning USFK withdrawal. The article pointed to the important role of USFK as a deterrent to invasion from the North and that there was no significant difference in the cost of maintaining the troops in Korea or at home.

(U) HQ USFJ was informed of the SECDEF decision to have CDR, US Army Japan retain petroleum logistics responsibilities on Okinawa. The Army wanted to transfer this function to the dominant user.

(U) Mr. Kenji Tanaka, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited Okinawa to participate in briefings and tours relevant to the status and impact of the revised Okinawa Land Lease Law.

14 Jan

(U) COMUSJ/J77 sponsored a USFJ Provost Marshals' Workshop at HQ USFJ. Workshop items included terrorism and hostage situations; firearms protection; control of servicemen arrested by Japanese police and returned to US custody; Japanese police concern on firearms, narcotics, stimulant drugs and pornography; and blackmarketing.

(U) Approximately 6.3 acres of real estate at US Fleet Activities, Sasebo, FAC 5029, and 3.81 acres of real estate at Tategami Basin Port Area, FAC 5086, were released to the GOJ.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 14-18 Jan (U) Mr. Carl W. Clewlow, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civilian Personnel Policy, visited HQ USFJ, US Embassy, JDA and DFAA officials to discuss civilian personnel and manpower matters.
- 15 Jan (U) The Far East Broadcasting System of America closed its Okinawa radio station after almost 19 years of service to US military and dependents in that area.
- (U) The Naha City Office decided not to invite SDF men to Adults Day (Japanese national holiday honoring those who become 20 years old) ceremonies under its sponsorship.
- 17 Jan (U) In their meeting in Tokyo, Japanese and Australian Foreign Ministers shared the opinion that USFK withdrawal is not desirable from the viewpoint of peace and security in Asia.
- 18 Jan (U) SECDEF Rumsfeld presented the FY 78 national defense report to Congress. Points from the report stressed in Japanese papers included: Russian military increases bringing a grave menace to the US; the need for continued US military presence in the ROK as a deterrent to the North; and the necessity for protecting Japan and maintaining the MST as the keynote for Asian stability.
- (U) JSO views on USFK withdrawal presented at a meeting of JDA leaders were: the Korean Peninsula has an important meaning as a buffer zone between the free and communist zones in Asia; the US military presence in South Korea has meaning in the containment of the Russian Far East Fleet in the Japan Sea; and US troop deployment in Korea was originally aimed at China.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 19 Jan (U) The Chief of Staff chaired the Far East Council, Boy Scouts of America Executive Committee Meeting held at Yokota Air Base. Topics discussed included the Sustaining Membership Enrollment, Scout development programs, and the need to obtain a legal advisor for the Council.
- 20 Jan (U) At Camp Hansen, Okinawa the first live artillery firing exercise across Route 104 since 1 July 76 was conducted. This route had recently been closed to traffic during firings and became a highly visible issue for parties opposed to US Forces in Japan. In response to this opposition the GOJ built a bypass around the firing area thus permitting uninterrupted flow of civilian traffic during the training exercise.
- 21 Jan (U) The annual Tri-service Reception was hosted by Lieutenant General Walter T. Galligan, Commander, US Forces, Japan/Fifth Air Force; Lieutenant General John R. Guthrie, Commander, United States Army Japan; and Rear Admiral Thomas B. Russell, Jr., Commander, United States Naval Forces, Japan. Japanese guests included the Ministers of Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Justice as well as senior members of the Japan Self Defense Forces and local political figures.
- (U) The GOJ announced a decision to exempt foreign cars from the 1978 exhaust gas control regulations for three years.
- (U) Dr. Lebow, Chief Scientist, Defense Communications Agency, visited HQ USFJ/J6 for orientation and discussions concerning the defense communications system in Japan.
- (U) The quarterly Japan Communications Coordinating Committee meeting held at HQ USFJ was attended by representatives of the Air Force, Navy, Army and Marine Corps communications units as well as from DCA. Topics discussed included DCS reconfiguration in Japan; DCS Five-Year Plan; and digitizing the DCS.
- 22 Jan (U) JDA Vice Minister Maruyama departed Japan on an observation tour of military situations in West Germany, Britain, and France. In addition to talks with defense

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

related officials of those countries, Mr. Maruyama was scheduled to hold a meeting in Paris with Japanese military attaches stationed in Russia, West Germany, France, and Belgium.

23 Jan

(U) Vice President Mondale departed Washington for a ten-day tour of several nations including a 30 January to 1 February visit in Japan.

(U) JDA Parliamentary Vice Minister Koichi Hamada visited US Forces in Okinawa for briefings concerning the status and role of facilities and their relationship to the proposed special measures land bill.

25 Jan

(U) A Country Team Meeting chaired by Ambassador Hodgson was held at the American Embassy. The agenda included the following topics: the visit of Vice President Mondale to Japan; a political overview for 1977; GOJ FY 77 budget; a discussion on Japanese attitudes towards Korea; status of PBD-253; status of consolidation/relocation programs; and IN labor affairs.

26 Jan

(U) A Joint Working Breakfast was held at the Sanno Hotel with the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JDA; Director, Joint Staff, JDA; COMUSJAPAN; and CS USFJ participating. Significant topics of discussion concerned Project KEEN WAVE; the SDC; status of the SCG; communications; and Vice President Mondale's visit to Japan.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 28 Jan (U) President Park stated that the ROK will have self-sufficient arms production capacity, except nuclear weapons and fighter aircraft, by the end of 1980.
- (U) The Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement met and discussed the status of several pending USG requests to transport tanks, tank retrievers, milvans, seavans, and large cargo and refrigeration vans in Okinawa.
- (U) Twenty-five members of the Japan Defense Agency Press Club, accompanied by JSDF and DFAA officials, visited selected US Forces facilities on Okinawa to receive briefings and tours.
- 31 Jan (U) Vice President Mondale and Prime Minister Fukuda met for one hour and forty minutes at the Prime Minister's official residence in Tokyo. As a result of their discussions, it was agreed that: US-Japan summit talks would be held in Washington on 21 and 22 March 77; advanced nations summit talks should be held as early as possible; and cooperation between the US, Japan and West Germany was necessary for improvement in world business conditions.
- 1 Feb (U) In a second talk between Vice President Mondale and Prime Minister Fukuda, the general situation in Asia, the situation on the Korean Peninsula, China issues, nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear energy, and Japan-US bilateral trade and economic problems were discussed.
- 2-5 Feb (U) Sixty-nine students and ten instructors of the JASDF Officer Candidate School toured selected Marine Corps, Air Force, and Navy facilities on Okinawa, observing aircraft static displays and receiving organizational briefings.
- 4 Feb (U) The Government of Japan presented to the Diet a bill for military use of base areas in Okinawa.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 7 Feb (U) The headman of Yomitan village in Okinawa sent President Carter a letter requesting US Navy antenna construction begun at Yomitan be cancelled.
- 7-11 Feb (U) MG Fuminori Umeno, J2, Joint Staff Office, Japan Self Defense Force, visited HQ Pacific Command.
- 8 Feb (U) The DFSC issued a bid solicitation for over 16 million gallons of low sulphur fuel for use by 15 US installations in the Kanto Plain area.
- 9 Feb (U) HQ USAF approved the movement of a special jet fuel from Sasebo to Korea. This action released the tanks for required repairs and storage of critical war reserve fuel. The special jet fuel had been held in storage at Sasebo for over a year.
- (U) The New China News Service indicated that China wants the US to retain its military forces in the Pacific area in order to counter Russian intentions to increase her influence in that area.
- (U) Prime Minister Fukuda and ROK National Assembly President Chung exchanged views in Tokyo on the USFK issue and other problems pending between Japan and the ROK.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 11 Feb (U) A JDA source revealed US plans to rotate one of the Marine battalions on Okinawa to the US for training. JDA speculation accompanying the article indicated the US might exclude ground troops from its Far East deployments in the long run. This speculation was based on press statements in the US discussing use of the Marine divisions as reserve forces for Europe.
- 14 Feb (U) Approximately 8.4 acres of real estate were released at US Fleet Activities, Sasebo, FAC 5029.
-

- 16 Feb (U) RADM Matsui, Vice Commandant, Joint Staff College, JSDF, and 34 faculty and officer student members visited Yokota AB where they received the HQ USFJ Command Briefing, the 610 MASS Briefing and a tour of the flight line including a walk-through of a C5 aircraft.
- (U) JDA Director General Mihara told the Lower House Budget Committee that defense budget appropriations in and after JFY 78 will be about 1% of the GNP.
- (U) Following approval of the Misawa Operational Requirements Assessment Panel (MORAP) Terms of Reference by the Joint Committee in December 76, the first MORAP meeting was held. During this meeting a Technical Advisory Committee was established to develop detailed

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

facility requirements, a schedule for construction, and a cost sharing agreement for airfield maintenance and repair.

- 17 Feb (U) Japanese papers cited an Aviation Week & Space Technology article by ex-Air Force Secretary Reed forecasting that the Soviet Union will exceed the US strategic nuclear force for the first time in 1982.
- 17-26 Feb (U) During a liaison tour to Girl Scout activities in the Far East, Ms. Eleanor Moninger, Director, Services to Troops on Foreign Soil, Girl Scouts - USA, attended the Mainland Japan District Executive Board meeting held at the Sanno Hotel in Tokyo. Nonappropriated fund support and development of funding alternatives were topics of prime interest. Also during Ms. Moninger's visit a District Chairman's conference was held with attendees from Taiwan, Okinawa, Mainland Japan, and Korea.
- 18 Feb (U) Nineteen editors and newscasters from various Japanese media accompanied by JDA, DFAA, and JSDF officials toured selected U.S. Forces facilities to gain a better understanding of the role of Okinawa bases in Japan's defense and to attain public support of proposed special countermeasures land bill.
- (U) Major General Noah C. New, USMC, assumed command of III MAF and the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing on Okinawa, replacing Major General Koler.
- 19 Feb (U) Far East Council BSA Annual Executive Board Meeting was held in Manila, R. P., hosted by the Philippines district. After introductory remarks by Major General Lynn, (C/S USFJ), Executive Vice President, discussions were held on finances, scout programs, administration, and manpower. Reports were presented by the five Council districts - Japan, Okinawa, Korea, Philippines, and Taiwan.
- 22 Feb (U) In a report to Congress SECDEF Brown said it was advisable to ask Japan for increased sharing of responsibilities to secure maritime traffic routes in the west Pacific area.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 23 Feb (U) A working level meeting was held between US Forces and GOJ representatives concerning the safety inspection of the Tsurumi Depot. At this meeting Japanese authorities presented a translation of the Petroleum Combinat and Disaster Prevention Law. The GOJ also presented USFJ a questionnaire on the state of the facilities of the Tsurumi Depot.
- 24 Feb (U) Twenty-four members of the Japan Defense Agency Press Corps visited HQ USFJ. They were provided the unclassified Command Briefing, a bus tour of the base, and a guided tour of a C-5 aircraft.
- (U) SECDEF Brown, in Senate Committee testimony, revealed problems involving the F-15. The JDA expressed great concern over the testimony as the F-15 is its choice for Japan's next fighter.
- 25 Feb (U) Forty-eight JASDF Air Staff College student officers accompanied by instructors toured Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force facilities on Okinawa, observing aircraft static displays and receiving organizational briefings.
- (U) Hirohiko Ohtsuka of the Foreign Office was assigned to the JDA as Counselor in charge of Foreign Relations.
- 27 Feb (U) LDP Security Affairs Research Committee Chairman Sakata drew up the following views concerning USFK withdrawal. (1) The US should not take down its Army banner in the ROK. (2) The psychological influence of the presence of US ground forces in the ROK on the Oriental people are strong. (3) US Air Forces in the ROK, even if reinforced, will not be enough to reject a Northern aggression.
- 28 Feb (U) JDA Secretariat Chief Watari denied any intentions of JDA to review its basic policy for adoption of the F-15 fighter aircraft. The JDA holds that troubles involving the F-15 are those which pertain to the development of any new aircraft system and are not serious enough to affect Japanese selection.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

28 Feb

(U) A nuclear energy mission to the US failed to gain US agreement for test operation of the Tokai Mura Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Plant. Japan uses US enriched uranium but recent US policy prohibits its reprocessing.

(U) A release of 3.44 acres of real estate occurred at US Fleet Activities, Sasebo, FAC 5029.

(U) JDA Director General Mihara told the Lower House Budget Committee that if a threat to the security of the ROK arises, Japan does not have to take it as direct or indirect aggression against Japan.

2 Mar

(U) The Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-North Korea Friendship held a general meeting, the first of its kind in four years. Exchanges of trade-economic missions were subjects of discussions.

(U) Foreign Minister Hatoyama stated that it is true that peace and security of the ROK are closely related to the peace and security of Japan, but he does not assume the USFK reduction would cause an increased threat on the Korean Peninsula or would undermine the peace in the area. This was presented as a government view at a Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee meeting.

(U) The GOJ received notice from the US government that Japanese fishing boats would be permitted to conduct operations in the American 200 mile fishing zone. The American zone went into effect on the first of March and the notification was made following Congressional approval of a provisional Japan-US fisheries agreement.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Japanese newspapers carried articles on documents allegedly drafted by the US National Security Council. The documents purported: (1) the most important objective for the Carter Administration in withdrawing ground troops from the ROK is to remove the existing danger that US Forces may be forced into a full scale intervention in a war if it happens in the Korean Peninsula, (2) the American defense commitment given the ROK and the US war deterrent in the ROK will continue to work through reinforcement of Air Forces in the ROK, (3) overall ground troop withdrawal will be completed in 2-5 years and (4) withdrawal of American tactical nuclear weapons leading to their total withdrawal is already underway.

8 Mar

(U) Mr. Shinei Kiyan, House of Councilors, accompanied by a party of nine, toured and received briefings pertaining to US Forces facilities in Okinawa.

(U) Soviet Ambassador Polyansky conveyed to Vice Foreign Minister Sato a Soviet view that there is no territorial question pending between the Soviet Union and Japan. Polyansky was responding to a Japanese protest made earlier against Russian inclusion of the four northern islands in its 200 mile exclusive fishing zone.

8-11 Mar

(U) The Honorable Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General of the United States, met with senior USFJ, US Embassy, and Japanese officials, and visited US military facilities in the Tokyo area.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 10 Mar (U) The remaining 34 acres of real estate comprising Gannosu Air Station, FAC 5005, were totally released to the GOJ.
- 11 Mar (U) The Asian Wall Street Journal reported that the American Ambassador to Malaysia advised the US government to withdraw all US troops from the Philippines. The Ambassador reportedly said Southeast Asia is no longer indispensable for the US from military and economic points of view.
- (U) MG Hiroshi Takata, Chief, Training Division, JASDF Air Staff College and 19 faculty and student members of the Air War Course visited Yokota AB and received HQ USFJ and 5AF Command Briefings plus tours of several facilities.
- (U) In testimony at a Senate subcommittee, Adm Weisner, CINCPAC, stated that American military strength necessary for a North-South Korean military balance should be retained in that area. This was taken by the Japanese as indicating his objection to Korean withdrawals. CINCPAC went on to testify that the bases in Okinawa are best situated for the stationing of Marine Corps from the present military viewpoint.
- 14 Mar (U) Approximately 3.16 acres of real estate at Tategami Basin Port Area, Sasebo, FAC 5086, were released.
- 16 Mar (U) Mr. Eijiro Noda, Deputy Director, Prime Minister's Cabinet Research Office, toured and received briefings pertaining to US Forces facilities in Okinawa.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

18 Mar

(U) A Joint Working Breakfast was held at the Sanno Hotel with the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF; Director, Joint Staff, JSDF; COMUSJAPAN; and C/S, USFJ participating. Among the topics of discussion were the following: the Eighth Combined Intelligence Staff Conference; Commando Lion; Joint Use of Misawa AB; Yomitan Antenna Constuction; and the Okinawa Land Law.

(U) The GOJ and Soviet Government exchanged notes confirming joint efforts of the two governments to push a survey project for the development of natural gas in Yakutsk fields in Siberia.

(U) The Lower House approved the JFY 77 budget bill. Passage of this bill marks a change in Japanese politics as it is the first time since 1955 that the Opposition parties have succeeded in forcing the government to change its original proposals for a budget.

21-24 Mar

(U) BG John B. Marks, Jr., recently appointed J2, PACOM, visited HQ USFJ and the Joint Staff Office, JSDF during an orientation tour.

22 Mar

(U) Maj Gen Sadler, USAF, Director, Plans and Programs, HQ DCA accompanied by Col Vitteta, Cdr DCA Pacific visited HQ USFJ for orientation and discussions concerning the DCS reconfiguration in Japan.

(U) Prime Minister Fukuda and President Carter concluded their two day summit talks in Washington, D.C. The joint communique stressed among other things: efforts by the two countries for sound economic development of the world; maintenance of the Japan-US security system; importance of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula for the security of Japan and the rest of the east Asian countries; USFK withdrawals after consultations with Japan and the ROK will be in a way which will not affect peace on the peninsula; American support for Japan as a permanent member of the UN Security Council; American consideration of the Japanese viewpoint regarding peaceful use of nuclear energy; and acceptance of a Japanese invitation to Japan by President Carter.

(U) Approximately four acres of real estate at the Sasebo Dry Dock Area, FAC 5030, were released to the GOJ.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

22 Mar

(U) Mr. Kosho Kokuba, LDP Member, House of Representatives, Okinawa and Mr. Michio Ochi, LDP Member, House of Representatives, Tokyo visited selected US Forces facilities on Okinawa.

26 Mar

(U) Saburo Eda, ex-JSP vice chairman, seceded from the JSP in protest of the increasing strength of leftist forces within the party. Eda favored a centerist orientated opposition coalition while leftist forces within the party favored a JSP-JCP orientated coalition.

29 Mar

(U) During Upper House Budget Committee interpellations, Prime Minister Fukuda stated that there is no difference between the Fukuda-Carter or Sato-Nixon joint communiques in their approach to the Korean situation. Fukuda indicated his intention to follow the policy of the Sato Cabinet whereby the circumstances will determine the GOJ response in prior consultation concerning US Forces combat operations from bases in Japan.

(U) The facility and 318 remaining acres of the South Ammo Storage Area, Okinawa, FAC 6075, were totally released to the GOJ.

30 Mar

(U) The Zengunro Union representing US Forces Local National employees in Okinawa conducted a 30 minute strike with these objectives: press for early settlement of labor issues; implementation of the general wage increase for US Forces Local National employees at the same time and at the same rate as the National Public Service employees; and extension of the period of the law concerning temporary measures for persons separated from USFJ employment.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Although the exact amount of reimbursement required from the GOJ for US expenditures involving the MIG-25 remained unresolved, payment based on an anticipated rate was received from the JASDF in order for them to conform with GOJ Fiscal Year policy.

31 Mar

(U) The majority of the functional transfers from the US Army to other Service Commands in Japan under the Pacific Support Realignment Plan (PBD 253R) were completed as of this date. Success in placing affected Army Local National employees with the other Services was greater than had been expected.

(U) Partial releases of real estate occurred as follows: 1.49 acres at Ie Jima Auxiliary Airfield, FAC 6005; .66 acres at Camp Kuwae, FAC 6043; 4.01 acres at Makiminato Service Area, FAC 6056; 192.48 acres at Awase Communication Station, FAC 6046; 26.89 acres at Futenma Air Station, FAC 6051; and .89 acres at Misawa Air Base, FAC 2001.

1 Apr

(U) A partial release of 0.89 acres of real estate occurred at Camp Asaka, FAC 3048.

2 Apr

(U) Chief Cabinet Secretary Sonoda had to delay his departure for Moscow as Prime Minister Fukuda's special envoy assigned to break the deadlocked Japan-Soviet fisheries talks because the Soviet government didn't issue him a visa in time.

(U) The first contingent of a GOJ working team left Tokyo for the US to discuss the nuclear reprocessing issue with their counterparts.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

6 Apr

(U) Winding up a three day Central Committee meeting the JCP adopted a resolution seeking formation of a united front in cooperation with the JSP to attain three reformist objectives, including abolishment of the Mutual Security Treaty.

(U) A Country Team meeting chaired by Minister Shoesmith, Charge d' Affaires was held at the American Embassy. The agenda included the following topics: Results of the Washington Summit Meeting between President Carter and Prime Minister Fukuda; Concept for Orientation and Briefing of the New Ambassador; Nuclear Reprocessing; Korean Adoptions; and Status of the Okinawa Stevedore Operations.

8-10 Apr

(U) The Honorable Lester Wolff, Chairman, House International Relations Subcommittee on Asian Affairs, met with MDAO, US Embassy and Japanese productivity study officials.

9 Apr

(U) The US Senate Foreign Affairs Committee published a report which suggests that the US abandon Clark AB if the Philippine government presents unreasonable conditions for renewal of the US-Philippine security treaty.

10 Apr

(U) Japanese newspapers reported that Ambassador designate to Japan Mansfield said he supports the USFK withdrawal plan. He commented that the Air Force umbrella offsets the ground withdrawal and the Air Force has bases in Japan to rush assistance to the ROK.

11 Apr

(U) Approximately 3.3 acres of real estate at Atsugi Air Base, FAC 3083, were released to the GOJ.

(U) Messrs. Takahiro Yokomichi, Satoshi Noda, and Yusoku Yayama, Japanese Socialist Party Diet members toured and received briefings pertaining to US Forces facilities in Okinawa.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

14 Apr

(U) An advisory body to the GOJ Welfare Minister came to the conclusion that OPP does no harm to the human body as long as the amount taken is less than the World Health Organization prescribed level. This conclusion put an end to the two year old "lemon war" between Japan and the US.

(U) Student and faculty members of the Japanese National Defense College and the JASDF Air War College toured and received briefings at US Forces facilities in Okinawa.

(U) At the invitation of the Chief of Staff, Dr. Makoto Momoi, Professor of International Relations at Japan's National Defense College, visited HQ USFJ and participated in a lecture/question and answer period with HQ USFJ staff officers. Professor Momoi, one of Japan's leading defense theorists and an internationally known speaker on world strategic defense and security issues, addressed the staff on security related problems associated with the mission of US Forces, Japan.

15 Apr

(U) Japanese and US negotiators ended their talks on the nuclear energy issue without reaching a conclusion about the projected opening of Tokai Mura reprocessing plant.

17 Apr

(U) It was publicly announced by the Japanese that US Marine Corps reorganization in Japan was going to reduce in-country aircraft by 20%. Editorial comment speculated this reduction combined with the projected withdrawal of ground forces from the ROK heralds a change in the US Far East strategy.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 19 Apr (U) The Japanese Supreme Court rejected an appeal from a lawyer asking for an injunction to stop national disbursement of defense expenses. In bringing the lawsuit, the lawyer claimed the State should not disburse such expenses because "defense buildup violates the war renouncing Constitution".
- 20 Apr (U) Foreign Office officials told the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee the Japanese government has no intention of paying Russian claims for compensation regarding the defecting MIG-25.
- 21 Apr (U) Nineteen Lower House Diet Cabinet Committee members, three officers of the Cabinet Committee, two Japan Defense Agency officials, three Defense Facilities Administration Agency officials, and three General Development Bureau officers toured selected military facilities on Okinawa and received briefings pertinent to the Okinawa Land Lease Bill.
- (U) The Senate unanimously approved President Carter's nomination of former Senator Mansfield as Ambassador to Japan. Earlier in the day Mansfield testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and supported President Carter's USFK withdrawal and nuclear non-proliferation plans.
- (U) The government presented a bill establishing a 200 mile exclusive fishing zone to the Diet for consideration together with a bill introduced earlier to extend territorial waters. It was hoped this bill would put Japan on an even footing with the Soviets in the ongoing fisheries negotiations.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

21 Apr

(U) Thirty-six students and faculty members of the JMSDF Staff College and thirty-seven students and faculty from the Joint Staff College, JSDF toured and received briefings at US Forces facilities in Okinawa. Lieutenant General Shigeru Matsuo, JASDF, President of the Joint Staff College and Director, Joint Staff, JSDF accompanied the tour escorted by the USFJ Deputy Chief of Staff, Colonel L. H. Buehl, USMC.

25 Apr

(U) JDA Director General Mihara stated during Lower House deliberations that Japan's self defense right can be extended to the 200 mile exclusive fishing zone in case an aggressive action takes place in that water area.

26 Apr

(U) At the first meeting of the SDC Logistics Panel, the GOJ and US Co-chairmen noted the need to develop a Terms of Reference and to identify and establish priorities for the various matters to be studied and discussed. Both chairmen stressed the importance of the SDC and pledged full support of the Logistics Panel.

28 Apr

(U) Lieutenant General Lawrence Snowden, Chief of Staff, HQ USMC (Designee), former Chief of Staff, USFJ, was interviewed by Hal Drake of the Pacific Stars & Stripes during a visit to Japan. The interview ranged from Marine Corps force deployments to "the Marine Corps in the future".

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

28 Apr

(U) In observance of Law Day (1 May), a social function was hosted at the Sanno Hotel by COMUSJAPAN together with the Judge Advocates of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The guests included most of the prominent members of the Japanese judiciary, including Supreme Court Justices and Ministers, as well as prosecutors and other officials dealt with on a day-to-day basis. US guests included service component commanders, base commanders, US Embassy personnel and other US personnel having frequent contact with Japanese judicial officials.

30 Apr

(U) The facility and remaining 5.86 acres of real estate at Sunabe Army Annex (FAC 6040) on Okinawa were released to the GOJ. In addition, the following partial releases on Okinawa also took place this date: 56.57 acres of real estate at the Makiminato Housing Area (FAC 6061); .15 acres of real estate at Senaha Comm Station (FAC 6021); and .12 acres of real estate at Kadena Ammunition Storage Area (FAC 6022).

(U) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs revealed that Defense College professor Iwashima visited China 5-17 April and exchanged views about the policy of the new US Administration, American military strategy and the Japanese defense setup. This is the first time a Japanese military authority has had such talks with Chinese leaders.

(U) Construction of a 26 kilometer long heavy vehicle road by US Navy and Marine Forces in Okinawa generated considerable controversy because of alleged environmental damages. This construction remained a major issue until the end of the summer.

30 Apr-5 May

(U) General Bernard Rogers, USA, Chief of Staff, US Army, visited US Army and JSDF facilities in Japan and met with senior JSDF, US Army and US Embassy officials. During a meeting with JDA Director General Mihara on 2 May, General Rogers received the First Class Order of the Rising Sun.

1 May

(U) A temporary embargo was imposed by DOD, effective this date, on the shipment of all POV's to Japan that were manufactured subsequent to 31 March 1976. The embargo was to be evaluated within six months for continuation or cancellation.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 2 May (U) The GOJ decided to accept entry of an eight man North Korean trade mission led by a North Korean parliamentarian. Conditions for entry prohibited the North Koreans from political activities in Japan.
- (U) The Diet unanimously passed the two bills establishing 12 mile territorial waters and a 200 mile exclusive fishing zone.
- 3 May (U) Agriculture-Forestry Minister Suzuki departed Tokyo for Moscow to resume fishing talks with the Soviets.
- 4 May (U) Japan Air Lines (JAL) and Vietnamese negotiators agreed on JAL flights into Hanoi on a temporary basis. In the exchange of notes, the Vietnamese promised to make efforts for establishment of regular air service between Vietnam and Japan.
- 5-9 May (U) General Louis L. Wilson, CINCPACAF, during a visit to Japan received a Letter of Appreciation from JDA Director General Mihara.
- 8 May (U) The JASDF Chief of Staff, General Hirano, departed on a tour to observe military conditions in West Europe. General Hirano's itinerary included visits to defense ministries in Britain, West Germany, and Belgium, a visit to HQ NATO and tours of Air Force facilities.
- 11 May (U) A Joint Working Breakfast was held at the Sanno Hotel with the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF; Director, Joint Staff, JSDF; COMUSJAPAN; and C/S, USFJ participating. Agenda topics for discussion included: The CINCPAC/JCS Staff Exchange Visit; Reorganization of JDA; SDC Panel Activities; Ie Jima; and the Junior Officer Observer Program.
- (U) In a Senate speech Senator Bartlett stressed that the US should reexamine the MST so as to urge Japan to strengthen the SDF and increase its share in the defense of allied nations in Asia. He pointed to the mounting objections of some American people to the US undertaking an unreasonably large share of the defense burden for allied nations and the increased Soviet military strength as reasons for this position.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 13 May (U) It became publicly known that during his March appearance at Senate hearings, ADM Weisner, CINCPAC, expressed the view ground forces should be retained in Korea because their reduction would cause a decrease in the US war deterrent.
- 14 May (U) With the expiration of the 5 year period agreed to at the reversion of Okinawa, Voice of America activities in Okinawa ended.
- (U) Partial releases of real estate occurred at the following USFJ facilities located in Okinawa Prefecture: .48 acres at Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield, FAC 6027; .67 acres at Camp Shields, FAC 6032; 40.7 acres at Naha Air Force/Navy Annex, FAC 6066; .31 acres at Kadena Housing Area, FAC 6038; 14.23 acres at Kadena Ammunition Storage Area, FAC 6022; 6.6 acres at Torii Comm Station, FAC 6036; 157.63 acres at Camp Hauge, FAC 6033; and 17.33 acres at Camp Zukeran, FAC 6044.
- 14-20 May (U) RADM McClendon, CINCPAC J5, was the senior officer participating in the 1977 CINCPAC/JCS Staff exchange visit to Japan. Visiting US members met with their JSO counterparts, exchanged briefings, and toured the Japanese Air Proving ground at Gifu. A visit was also made to the Kawasaki Heavy Industries complex where the Japanese designed C-1 jet transport was in production.
- 15 May (U) The five year provisional Okinawa base land law enacted at reversion expired at midnight on the 14th. In the absence of new legislation the GOJ was without authority to use private land for SDF and US bases except by permission of the owners. Five "anti-war" landlords filed lawsuits calling for the immediate return of their land.
- 16 May (U) At a Senate Armed Services Committee session Chairman Stennis indicated his objection to the USFK withdrawal plan proposed by the Carter Administration.
- (U) Mr. Kosuke Uehara, Japan Socialist Party Diet member, accompanied by eight writers and commentators, toured US Air Force and Navy facilities on Okinawa.
- 18 May (U) The US Congressional Budget Office published a report which contained four alternative plans for the

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

military situation on the Korean Peninsula. The report generated considerable interest among the Japanese.

18 May

(U) A new Okinawa land law was passed by the Diet authorizing the GOJ use of privately owned base lands in Okinawa. The law requires clarification of ownership and boundaries within five years. After such clarification and registration, the GOJ may exercise its right of eminent domain if necessary in order to insure continued government use for US and JSDF bases.

18-19 May

(U) The USFJ Public Affairs Advisory Council met to discuss current problems. Council members also visited the US Embassy (United States Information Service) and toured Kyodo Reuters wire service facilities.

19 May

(U) Japanese and Soviet Ministers reached agreement in Moscow on a provisional fishing treaty between the two countries. The GOJ has concluded the points agreed to in the talks do not affect the Japanese territorial claim to the northern islands.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

22 May

(U) Saburo Eda, the ex-JSP vice chairman who resigned from the JSP in protest over strong leftist influences in the party, passed away. His death was thought to be a setback for reformist forces favoring a middle of the road coalition.

(U) The Military Affairs Study Society led by military critic Hiroshi Osanai began holding weekly seminars to study military affairs. These sessions differed from previous seminars which were held with a bias towards opposing the present national security system and military bases in Japan. The new seminar's objective is aimed at learning the actual world military situation, including strategies in modern warfare and the destructive power of nuclear weapons.

(U) Japanese ruling and opposition members of the Parliamentary Systems Study Council agreed to set up a special defense affairs committee. The special committee will not deliberate on bills but will provide a forum for discussion of defense problems.

22-25 May

(U) Staff members of the Bureau of Customs headed by Mr. Robinson, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Division of Inspection and Control, US Customs Service, visited US elements in Japan to observe military customs inspection activities and to discuss various aspects of the DOD customs inspection program.

23 May

(U) All Japanese papers reported on President Carter's 21 May decision to relieve Maj Gen Singlaub of his post as Chief of Staff, USFK for his criticism of the USFK withdrawal plan.

24 May

(U) Lengthy negotiations involving the GOJ, DOS, OSD, CINCPAC, JASDF, and USFJ Comptroller Advisor (J76) concerning GOJ reimbursement for US expenditures pertaining to the MIG-25 incident were concluded. Final approval was given to USFJ to accept the payment made on 30 March 77 by the JASDF as "payment in full" from the GOJ.

(U) A reception on the occasion of US Armed Forces Day was hosted by Lt Gen Walter T. Galligan, Commander, US Forces Japan/Fifth Air Force. Japanese guests included the Minister of State for Defense, senior JSDF and other GOJ officials and prominent local figures.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

25 May

(U) Undersecretary of State Habib and JCS Chairman Gen Brown met with President Park in Seoul, Korea concerning the proposed USFK withdrawal. The official announcement said the withdrawal plan was formally conveyed to President Park who expressed his desires for positive American cooperation with the ROK to increase ROK defense capabilities prior to such withdrawal.

26 May

(U) Representatives of GOJ and USFJ met at the Tsurumi POL Depot for a working level meeting concerning the Petroleum Disaster Control Measures at Tsurumi. The Japanese contingent consisted of representatives from MOFA, DFAA, the Fire Protection Agency and Yokohama City. A walking tour of the Tsurumi facilities was conducted. During this meeting, it was formalized that GOJ technicians would assist in a safety measure inspection at Tsurumi to take place on 6 July 1977.

(U) Members of the Lower House Steering Committee formally agreed to establish a special committee in the Diet for discussion of defense and security affairs.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 26 May (U) At a Pentagon news conference, a DOD spokesman said the White House did not ask the opinion of the JCS before deciding formally on US ground troop withdrawal from the ROK.
- 27 May (U) Undersecretary of State Phillip Habib and JCS Chairman Gen George S. Brown, USAF, met with Foreign Minister Hatoyama and JDA Director General Mihara in Tokyo to discuss the USFK withdrawal. The following day they paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Fukuda.
- 31 May (U) A partial release of 0.19 acres of real estate occurred at Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield, Okinawa, FAC 6027.
- (U) JCP Deputy Chairman Ueda told newsmen the GSDF is training special corps to develop guerrilla activities in case Japan is invaded. He said the JCP will bring this matter before the Diet as it cannot be permitted.
- (U) Lt Gen Walter T. Galligan, USAF, COMUSJAPAN and Commander, Fifth Air Force, departed for CONUS on emergency leave. Due to his previously scheduled Permanent Change of Station in June, General Galligan did not return to US Forces, Japan.
- May (U) During May the Japanese National Personnel Authority (NPA) launched its survey of this year's wage increases in the private sector to collect data for its annual recommendation on pay raises for Japan Government employees. Traditionally the NPA-recommended pay increase is also the basis for the annual wage increase for USFJ local national employees.

(U) During a meeting with Prime Minister Fukuda, Admiral Samejima, Chairman, JSC and other senior SDF officers presented problems which face the SDF. Among the items discussed were: being barred from some universities and

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

sporting events; a low retirement age; and delayed selection of the PXL.

(U) The newly appointed US Ambassador to Japan, Michael J. Mansfield, arrived in Tokyo.

8 Jun

(U) The JDA decided to establish a national command center to command and operate the three SDF services in an emergency. The proposed center is to become operational in 1982 and will be located at Camp Ichigaya, Tokyo.

(U) A committee was established to study the fundamental requirements of a National Command Center. US assistance was requested by the Joint Staff Office.

(U) A US-Japan ministerial level meeting to exchange views and information on environmental policies opened in Tokyo for a three day session. This was the second meeting of its kind.

(U) GSDF Chief of Staff Gen Kurisu departed Tokyo on a visit to Finland, Norway, Canada and the US. The purpose of the tour was to exchange views on military situations with those countries and to study cold weather troop operations.

9 Jun

(U) The Diet approved the Japan-Soviet provisional fisheries agreement and adjourned. During the 162 day session 65 of 76 proposed bills and 12 of 18 proposed international treaties or agreements were passed.

10 Jun

(U) US Ambassador to Japan, Michael J. Mansfield, presented his credentials to the Emperor.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

10 Jun

(U) In testimony before a House subcommittee, JCS Chairman Gen Brown stated the US Marine division and Air Force squadrons in Okinawa are included in the deterrent to prevent an invasion from North to South on the Korean Peninsula after the proposed USFK withdrawal. This was taken in Japan to mean US bases in Okinawa will have increased importance.

(U) The Chief of Staff, USFJ hosted a Commanders' Conference at Yokota with CDR USARJ and COMNAVFORJ to discuss, among other topics, preparations for the incoming Commander, US Forces Japan.

(U) The 25th Frequency Subcommittee Meeting was held at the Sanno Hotel, Tokyo. The principal agenda topic was the approval of changes to Annexes A thru D, Chapter 2, US-GOJ Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement.

(U) The Chief of Staff, USFJ, chaired a Far East Council BSA Executive Committee Meeting which was held at Camp Tama.

(U) Col Johnston, J6, and Lt Col Austenfeld, J61, attended a two-day meeting of the US members of the Communications Subcommittee held at Kadena. The primary discussion topics concerned the DCS Reconfiguration on Okinawa and the Naha Integrated Joint Communications System Site.

17 Jun

(U) A GAO report to Congress called for a fair sharing of defense costs by Japan. The report alleged there existed an inequity and that Japan should increase its share.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 21 Jun (U) General Stillwell, USA, (Ret) voiced opposition to the projected ground troop withdrawal from Korea. He said USFK withdrawal would necessitate an accelerated increase of Japanese military power. His remarks were made at a Washington meeting.
- 22 Jun (U) Lt Gen George G. Loving, Jr., USAF, incoming Commander, US Forces Japan and Fifth Air Force, arrived in Japan.
- 27 Jun (U) A US-Japan joint government team held its first meeting to discuss a schedule for research on the nuclear fuel reprocessing issue involving the Tokai Mura plant.
- (U) The Mainichi newspaper carried a feature article on the US and Soviet fleets around Japan noting the Russian's steady increase in strength.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

28 Jun

(U) Vice Foreign Minister Shoji Sato was appointed as the Japanese Ambassador to China and Keisuke Arita was selected to replace him as Vice Minister.

29 Jun

(U) ROK Foreign Minister Park stated Korea can draw an independent conclusion about nuclear development if it is necessary for the safety and survival of its people. This is the second time the Foreign Minister has indicated the possibility of the ROK developing nuclear weapons in connection with the proposed USFK withdrawal.

(U) Former National Defense Council Secretary-General Kaihara stated the SDF can effectively combat Russian forces, should they invade Japan, for a period of only 10 minutes. Kaihara was speaking with Chinese leaders in Peking when he gave this opinion. He also said he foresaw no possibility of a sudden Sino-Soviet war arising in the near future but pointed to Europe as a potential area of conflict.

(U) A Congressional Budget Office report questioned whether there are reasons to justify the deployment of large scale Marine forces in Okinawa. Other proposals in the report included reducing the number of carriers in the western Pacific to one. The report was interpreted in Japan as hinting at a policy for reduction of Marine forces on Okinawa.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

1 Jul

(U) The Twentieth Anniversary of the creation of Headquarters, US Forces, Japan was commemorated by a short honors ceremony. Admiral Hiroichi Samejima, Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF, was guest of honor at the ceremony and the reception which followed.

(U) Legislation expanding Japan's territorial waters to 12 nautical miles and a 200 nautical mile fishing zone went into effect.

(U) SECDEF Brown told newsmen the US will continue to maintain strong military forces in Okinawa and on Guam, thereby pointing out the strategic importance of facilities on Okinawa when ground forces are withdrawn from Korea.

2 Jul

(U) Maritime Safety Agency Vice Director General Hazama told newsmen the Agency required more YS-11 aircraft and large patrol ships able to carry helicopters to fully guard the expanded territorial waters.

6 Jul

(U) While addressing a seminar in Korea on the Northeast Asia Situation, MSDF VADM Kitamura (Ret) said it is necessary for Japanese and ROK naval forces to cooperate in ASW operations and maritime communications routes in the event of a clash in Korea. This is the first time a Japanese military specialist has openly voiced the need for ROK-Japan military cooperation. JDA leaders have denied any possibility of such coordination because Japan-ROK joint operations would deviate from the JSDF role and, secondly, the US has been committed to take charge of sea defense (in this area).

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- (U) In accordance with a 2 December 1976 Joint Committee agreement and at the request of the USG for assistance, Japanese officials conducted a safety survey of Tsurumi POL Facility. Following the survey they said the base disaster prevention posture was good and seemed to be better than Japanese oil complexes even though there were some points that fell short of Japanese safety standards.
- (U) All newspapers in Japan reported on the defection of a Chinese pilot who flew his MIG 19 from China to Taiwan.
- (U) 123 local residents filed suit with the Naha District Court against the government seeking confirmation of their ownership of over 460,000 square meters of land located within Kadena AB. It was alleged the land was illegally requisitioned by the Imperial Forces in 1944.
- (U) The Liberal Democratic Party retained a slim majority in Upper House elections. The JCP and JSP both suffered setbacks while middle of the road parties within the Opposition showed the greatest gains.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 12 Jul (U) Mr. Akira Suzuki, House of Representatives, accompanied by four government officials visited Okinawa to observe DFAB activities on bases related to implementation of the Okinawa Land Lease Law.
- 13 Jul (U) Foreign Minister Hatoyama told the Diet the government is studying what can be done within the framework of the SOFA to share US Forces labor costs.
- (U) The Brookings Institute published a report stating the US can reduce to a large extent forces deployed in East Asia because of the scant possibility of a US-Soviet military showdown in that area. As options the report listed withdrawal of the main force of the 3rd Marine Division in Okinawa, withdrawal of American ground troops and nuclear weapons from the ROK and partial reorganization of the Pacific Fleet.
-
- (U) All papers in Japan reported the shooting down of a US helicopter by North Korean forces. Three American crewmen were killed and one captured. Editorial comment pointed to the calm attitudes by both the US and North Korea in dealing with the incident.
- 15 Jul (U) In their first meeting Prime Minister Fukuda and Ambassador Mansfield agreed to hold as soon as possible a meeting attended by high officials of both countries to discuss pending trade problems.
- 16 Jul (U) Major General Adolph Schwenk, USMC, assumed command of the Okinawa based III Marine Amphibious Force and 3d Marine Division.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 17 Jul (U) One hundred Japanese conservative scholars and critics placed an advertisement in the New York Times warning the Carter Administration against its Asian policy. They claimed a hasty USFK withdrawal will bring forth unrest in Asia and American criticism of the Taiwan and ROK regimes is not right.
- 19 Jul (U) JDA Director General Mihara arrived in Okinawa for a three day tour of SDF bases. He is the third person to visit Okinawa officially as the JDA Director General but is the first that has not met with opposition demonstrations by the local populace.
- (U) Ambassador Mansfield urged Japan to promptly take concrete measures for liquidation of her black ink figures in trade with the US during a speech at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo.
- 20 Jul (U) Mr. Kosuke Uehara, Japan Socialist Party Diet member, toured selected US Forces facilities in Okinawa to observe relocation work.
- (U) Director General Asao Mihara, Japan Defense Agency, visited Okinawa to hold informal talks with the Okinawa Lease Law.
- (U) Senator Tower reported that a briefing given by President Carter and Secretary Vance on Korean withdrawal contained the following points: The US government will withdraw ground troops from South Korea over a period of 3 to 5 years; The government has decided to continue maintaining logistic units, intelligence-communications personnel and support units in South Korea after the withdrawal.
- 21 Jul (U) In an Okinawan press interview JDA Director General Mihara said there would be no Okinawan base reinforcement resulting from the planned USFK withdrawal. The GOJ, he stated, had not been informed by the US of any such plans.
- (U) A tri-service meeting was held to review current Junior Officer Exchange programs in Japan and to discuss future planned exchanges. At this meeting, the USFJ representative presented a concept for a jointly funded Junior Officer Exchange Program to compliment service initiatives. The purpose would be to materially increase

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

the current level of exchanges between US Forces in Japan and the JSDF.

21 Jul

(U) The DFSC Quality Assurance Representative Office at Sagami was closed; their function and the responsibility for Japan were assumed by the Okinawa office.

22 Jul

(U) HQ USFJ and Ministry of Transportation representatives met to discuss inspection requirements for US Forces POV's. The Japanese representatives clarified the intent of the GOJ negative reply in Joint Committee to US requests to have these vehicles considered as vehicles in use rather than new vehicles. They also made clear, however, the acceptability of either government or commercial vehicle inspections in the US provided inspection is carried out according to GOJ requirements and certification is endorsed by the US government.

(U) A nine and a half million gallon contract for "Low Sulphur Burner Fuel" was awarded to the Asia Oil Company. This contract was the first significant support agreement between the US military and a Japanese petroleum firm since the 1973 oil embargo.

26 Jul

(U) The Honorable Harold Brown, Secretary of Defense, arrived in Tokyo to discuss the results of the Korean Security Consultative Meeting which addressed the withdrawal of US ground forces from Korea. He consulted with senior MOFA, JDA, HQ USFJ and US Embassy officials in addition to his meeting with Prime Minister Fukuda.

27 Jul

(U) Bernard Weinraub of the New York Times conducted an interview with COMUSJAPAN addressing primarily Air Force matters.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 28 Jul (U) During a visit to Japan, Admiral Maurice Weisner, CINCPAC, presented the Legion of Merit to Admiral Hiroichi Samejima, Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF at an awards ceremony at the American Embassy, Tokyo.
- 28-30 Jul (U) The Honorable Clifford L. Alexander, Secretary of the Army, visited Tokyo area US Army facilities and met with senior US Embassy, JDA, JSDF, and US Army officials.
- 29 Jul (U) With Cabinet approval the JDA released a new White Paper on defense, the third of its kind since 1970. The objective of this edition appeared to be to gain public understanding and support for the SDF, to educate the Japanese people on defense issues, and to generate public discussion and interest in Japan's defense. Points made in the paper included the increase of Soviet naval strength in the Pacific, US ground troop withdrawal from Korea, and the need for improved communications within the SDF and JDA.
- 30 Jul (U) The opening ceremony of the 81st extraordinary Diet session was held. In his policy speech Prime Minister Fukuda stressed plans to improve business conditions, hold the consumer price index to less than seven percent, and establish cooperative relations with southeast Asian countries.
- 1 Aug (U) A Commanders' Conference (COMUSJ/5AF, CDRUSARJ, CNFJ, C/S USFJ) was held at Yokota. Agenda items for discussion included: The EML Program; Junior Officer exchange program; Vehicle traffic change on Okinawa; Service/Liaison assistance visits to Self Defense Forces; DOD Environmental Policy; and Labor Issues.
- (U) The North Korean Supreme Military Command announced establishment of a military demarcation line 50 NM into the Sea of Japan and Yellow Sea together with a 200 NM economic water zone. Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Sonoda denied the legitimacy of the military sea zone under international law.
- (U) The 1978 Overseas Combined Federal Campaign organizational meeting was held at the Sanno Hotel in Tokyo. Attendees included representatives of the

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

three Services, American Red Cross, and US Forces, Japan staff. Past campaigns were reviewed and administrative procedures for the current campaign were agreed upon. Ms. Maurine Brinegar, International Service Agencies representative, provided background information and assisted in developing the procedures.

(U) At the invitation of the Chief of Staff, Dr. Seizaburo Sato, Professor of Political Science at Tokyo University, visited HQ USFJ and participated in a lecture/question and answer period with HQ USFJ staff officers. Professor Sato is a member of JDA's select "body of opinion leaders" chosen from among prominent intellectuals for the purpose of enhancing correct understanding of JDA and the Self Defense Forces. His area of expertise encompasses Japan-US relations.

3 Aug (U) The Diet ended its extraordinary session. The only business conducted was reorganization, following the Upper House election.

4 Aug (U) JDA revealed the US government made a five point request regarding Japanese defense cooperation during SECDEF Brown's visit in July. The request included the following items: (1) Upgrade Japanese ASW capability; (2) Upgrade air defense capability; (3) Improve Japan's logistic preparedness; (4) Strengthen economic assistance to the ROK; and (5) Greater Japanese sharing of defense costs including USFJ labor costs.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 6 Aug (U) A FY77/78 budget and funds management review was conducted by Mr. William H. Haggerty, Director, US Navy Field Support Activity. Mr. Haggerty was accompanied by Captain Glenn Gaddis, USN, CINCPAC Comptroller.
- 7 Aug (U) Prime Minister Fukuda and ASEAN leaders met in Kuala Lumpur and discussed economic cooperation and cultural exchange between Japan and ASEAN members. Main points of the joint statement issued were: Japan would consider a \$1 billion fund request for industrial projects; Japan is ready to contribute to the promotion of ASEAN cultural projects; and Japanese and ASEAN leaders will endeavor to foster dialogues with Indochinese nations in order to ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia.
- 8-10 Aug (U) Lt Col Scott (J311) and Mr. Teramoto, DFAA, visited the Hijudai/Jiimonji Baru GSDF Land Maneuver Areas to determine if the training sites were suitable for US ground unit training, and to sense Japanese willingness to enter into future joint use discussions. J311 concluded the training complex is well adapted to infantry/artillery/helicopter training but has limited use as a tank/APC/infantry training area due to size and access problems.
- 10 Aug (U) A Joint Working Breakfast was held at the Sanno Hotel with the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF; Director, Joint Staff, JSDF; COMUSJAPAN; and C/S, USFJ participating. Among the topics for discussion were the following: JDA Commander Center assistance; SDC Meeting scheduled for 16 August 1977; substantive issues for Minister Mihara's visit to Washington, D.C.; and reactions to the JDA Defense White Paper.
- 11 Aug (U) The Japan Power Reactor-Nuclear Fuel Development Agency held ground breaking ceremonies for the construction of an enriched uranium production plant. This marks the first step towards substantial local production of nuclear fuel.
- 12 Aug (U) Director General Mihara's view on defense matters given in a speech to the Japan Defense Society indicated he believed the US would use prudence in withdrawing ground troops from the ROK as the US has recognized the threat from the north. He also stressed his desire to start introduction of the P3C in the next fiscal year.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

16 Aug

(U) It was announced that the Finance Ministry formally decided to discontinue the "yen sale" system under which USFJ buys currency directly from the GOJ.

17 Aug

(U) A partial release of 0.87 acres of real estate occurred at Yokohama Chapel Center, FAC 3672.

18 Aug

(U) Lockheed Aircraft Corporation reported to JDA it would cancel the consultant contract with Yoshio Kodama. Director General Mihara has said in the Diet such cancellation is a prerequisite to Japanese introduction of the P3C.

(U) The Sankei newspaper addressed combat potentials in its latest installment of a serial feature "Japan in the World". In terms of overall combat capabilities, the article said Japan is inferior to Britain and West Germany although it holds more military aircraft than those countries. The article also pointed out military affairs experts say that should another country attack Japan she could hardly hold them back for more than seven minutes.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 20 Aug (U) The Society for the Prevention of Disasters asked the Governor of Kanagawa to reject SDF participation in an anti-disaster drill. As reason for the request, it was stated, the SDF is trying to have local citizens acknowledge need for its presence on the basis of disaster rescue activities.
- 22 Aug (U) A partial release of 2.24 acres of real estate occurred at Yosami Communication Site, FAC 4011.
- 23 Aug (U) One hundred fifty students and instructors from the JASDF Officer Candidate School toured and received briefings at US Forces facilities in Okinawa.
- (U) The Keidanren Defense Production Committee drafted a report on the state of Japanese defense industries pointing out the decreasing workloads in almost all categories.
- 24 Aug (U) GOJ officials were informed that effective 1 October 1977 USARJ would transfer to the Military Traffic Management Command (MIMC) responsibility for port operations and common user land transportation functions on Okinawa. All USARJ local national employees were to transfer to MIMC with the functions.
- 24-27 Aug (U) Lt Gen Leslie E. Brown, USMC, Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force Pacific/Commander, Marine Corps Bases Pacific, visited Tokyo area USMC facilities and met with senior US Embassy, JSDF and US military officials.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

25 Aug

(U) A conference was arranged by USFJ/J3 at JSO to discuss the establishment of a JDA National Command Center. Key attendees included Lt Gen Koiwai, JSO J-3 and Col K. R. Young, USAF, CINCPAC/J33. This meeting resulted from a request by JSO for US assistance in establishing a Command Center.

(U) A group of 21 faculty and students of the Senior Officer Class of the Joint Staff College visited USFJ Headquarters. The group, headed by the Vice Commandant, MG Akira Kashiwagi, GSDF, was presented a Japanese language version of the USFJ Command Briefing.

26 Aug

(U) The National Defense Council met and the JDA JFY 78 Budget request was presented along with plans to introduce the F15 and P3C aircraft.

27 Aug

(U) General David C. Jones, Chief of Staff, USAF, visited Tokyo area USAF facilities and met with senior JDA, JSDF, JASDF and US military officials. The USFJ Command Briefing was presented.

(U) SECSTATE Vance met with Prime Minister Fukuda and Foreign Minister Hatoyama in Tokyo on his way back to the US from China. Vance told Fukuda his visit to Peking was a success in that it helped promote a mutual understanding of the other's position.

28 Aug

(U) In an interview with US News and World Report, SECDEF Brown reconfirmed the plan to carry out ground troop withdrawal from the ROK as scheduled. He said

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

he found in his July visit to the ROK that the US can contribute to the defense of South Korea by transferring equipment to the ROK and increasing training, thereby indicating the existence of a "northern threat" will not affect the withdrawal plan. In the same interview, Brown predicted the US-Soviet balance will be broken if the Soviets continue building its military strength at the present tempo.

29 Aug

(U) Japan and the US met in a third round of negotiations over the opening of Tokai Mura nuclear reprocessing plant.

30 Aug

(U) A Joint Working Breakfast was held at the Sanno Hotel with the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF; Director, Joint Staff, JSDF; COMUSJAPAN and C/S, USFJ participating. Agenda items included the following: JSO/CINCPAC/JCS Staff Exchange Visit; Security Consultative Group; and Minister Mihara's visit to Washington, D.C.

1 Sep

(U) A meeting of the Interservice JAG Conference hosted by Col K. W. Stephens, USFJ Legal Advisor (J73), was held at the Sanno Hotel in Tokyo. The purpose of the conference was to discuss and resolve legal problems affecting the service component commands in Japan on a uniform basis. Of particular import at this meeting was environmental policy.

(U) GSDF personnel participated in disaster prevention drills held in Tokyo marking the anniversary of the 1923 earthquake.

(U) The third round of US-Japan talks on Tokai Mura ended with agreement that Japan could operate its Tokai Mura plant for the next two years on a simple substance plutonium extraction formula.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 1 Sep (U) In opening speeches at the Shimoda Conference ex-Ambassador to the US Ushiba made the following points: (1) There is no longer a strong political force in Japan against the MST; (2) There is a growing Japanese conscience about matters of security; and (3) From an Asian view, American treatment of Taiwan relative to normalization of relations with China will be indicative of the trustworthiness of American commitments.
- 1-2 Sep (U) Mr. Akira Watari, Director General DFAB, and Mr. Masaya Okuyama, Director NDFAB toured various US Forces facilities on Okinawa.
- 2 Sep (U) The Japanese Radio Regulatory Bureau advised that radio frequency interference problems were expected with the proposed Loran-C station at Kashiwa. USFJ established a working group to direct affected in-country communications-electronics staffs toward a resolution of the problem.
- 6 Sep (U) The twenty-fourth Security Consultative Group meeting was held in Tokyo. The JDA FY 78 budget request was a principal topic of discussion.
- (U) Six members of the Japanese House of Representatives Legislative Bureau visited Kadena Air Base to observe DFAB activities relevant to the Okinawa Land Lease Law.
- (U) A team of Japanese Dietmen visiting Pyongyang signed a joint statement upholding peace on the Korean Peninsula through the withdrawal of all foreign troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. MOFA denied GOJ support for the joint statement.
- (U) The 9th meeting of the Japan-ROK ministerial conference concluded with an understanding that close ties between Japan, the US and the ROK are indispensable to the stability of the area and that Japan will support the ROK economic development program.
- 7 Sep (U) A Commanders' Conference (COMUSJ/5AF, CDRUSARJ, CNFJ, C/S USFJ) was held at Camp Zama. Agenda items for discussion included the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation; Defense Minister Mihara's visit to the US;

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Policy on use of golf courses by Japanese; Security of firearms and munitions; Troop discipline-Okinawa; Funding and replacement of the Sanno; Funding of the Pacific Stars & Stripes; and the Status of the Kanto Plain Microwave AFRIS-TV System.

7 Sep

(U) The Washington Post alleged the following points were contained in the Carter Administrations Presidential Review Memorandum number 10: (1) Regardless of whether the US withdraws ground troops from Korea or not, Seoul would fall in a surprise attack from the north; (2) The US and ROK may be able to ultimately defeat a northern attack if the US mobilizes its ground troops and tactical air force and launches material assistance to the ROK; and (3) Reason for withdrawal of ground forces from the ROK is to avoid automatic involvement in a North Korean advance to the south.

(U) Soviet Premier Kosygin met with Japanese security affairs researchers in Moscow (including the Commandant of the Japanese Defense Academy) to discuss such matters as the northern territorial issue, SALT II and Sino-Soviet relations. Details of the discussions were secret; however, Kosygin is reported to have reiterated the Soviet position that there is no territorial question pending between Japan and the Soviet Union.

(U) Nine members of the Okinawa House of Councilors visited Kadena Air Base to observe DFAB activities relevant to the Okinawa Land Lease Law.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

9 Sep

(U) In a Sankei newspaper feature article by its Washington correspondent, doubts were expressed over American capabilities to launch a roll back in the Korean Peninsula to restore Seoul if it fell in a northern attack.

(U) JDA Director General Mihara departed Tokyo to meet with the Secretary of Defense and other US leaders and to visit military installations in the US.

(U) The facility and 1.38 acres of real estate at the Yokohama Bakery, FAC 3626, were released to the Government of Japan.

(U) J77 sponsored a USFJ Provost Marshals Workshop at HQ USFJ. Workshop items included control of sales of alcoholic beverages; change of traffic pattern on Okinawa; USMC traffic control; vehicle registration; firearms and munitions security; serious incident reporting; construction of a new prison at Yokosuka for USFJ prisoners; and liaison with Japanese police.

13 Sep

(U) Members of the Japanese House of Councilors Cabinet Committee visited Kadena Air Base to observe DFAB activities relevant to the Okinawa Land Lease Law.

(U) In meetings between Director General Mihara and SECDEF Brown in Washington, US presence in the Far East, US-Japan defense cooperation, and US military strategy in Asia were discussed. The need for labor cost sharing was also disclosed.

15 Sep

(U) A DOD source revealed that Presidential Review Memorandum number 18 mentions no change in the US security policy towards Japan. The same source indicated it was inconceivable for the US to make Sasebo a home port for the 7th Fleet or assign A10 attack planes to Okinawa in connection with the USFK withdrawal.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

16 Sep

(U) Thirty-three members of the Japan Defense Society visited the USS Midway (CV 41) while in port at Yokosuka. The tour was well received.

(U) Toshijiro Nakajima was appointed Director of the American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, replacing Toshio Yamazaki.

(U) The first F-1 Ground and Sea support fighter aircraft was turned over to the JDA from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. Present plans call for ultimate delivery of 68 F-1 aircraft to the Japan Air Self Defense Force.

19 Sep

(U) Director General Mihara returned from his US tour. He told newsmen that while arguments are rife about Americans departing from Asia, the talks in Washington made him feel the US is studying all angles and is making efforts for the security of Asia.

20 Sep

(U) MOFA published the 1977 blue paper on national diplomacy which stressed the increasing responsibilities of Japan for international affairs and the need for Japan to make economic contributions to the world.

21-23 Sep

(U) COMUSJAPAN/J62 conducted a Navy Frequency Management Conference at Yokota to clarify frequency management responsibilities on Okinawa. Representatives from COMNAVFORJAPAN, DEPCOMMARCORBASESPAC (FWD), AND COM-FLEACTS OKINAWA participated.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

21-24 Sep

(U) BG Vaughn O. Lang, USA, Assistant Deputy Director for Operations, J3, OJCS, and Mr. Herbert B. Goertzel, GS-17, Deputy Project Manager, WWMCCS ADP Program, visited COMUSJAPAN to provide planning assistance for future system development.

26 Sep

(U) In a speech before the National Policies Research Society, Director General Mihara addressed current problems in national defense. He said while the JDA would do its best within the 1% GNP defense budget frame the JDA would like more. What is to be worried about at this time, he stated, is that a Soviet military build-up may cause a change in the balance of power. The immediate goal of JDA is to make arrangements so Japan can cope unaided with an aggressive force of about two divisions.

27 Sep

(U) It was announced that a SDF sergeant will be included in Okinawa Prefecture's athletic group at the National Athletic meet in the fall. It was the first time a SDF man has been included in an athletic group representing Okinawa Prefecture.

(U) A USMC RF4B crashed near Atsugi NAS killing two Japanese children. These were the first Japanese civilian deaths resulting from US military aircraft operations in Japan since 1964. This incident generated considerable media coverage.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

28 Sep

(U) A special Commanders' Conference with Admiral Weisner, CINCPAC, in attendance was held at the Sanno Hotel. The purpose was to present an opportunity for Service Commanders to personally make CINCPAC aware of important issues in Japan in which he has an interest and to prepare the Commanders for the Country Team Meeting with Ambassador Mansfield scheduled for later that day. In addition to CINCPAC and the regular USFJ Commanders' Conference participants (COMUSJ/5AF, CDRUSARJ, CNFJ and C/S USFJ), RADM Shelton (CINCPAC J5), RADM Moreau (CINCPAC J4), Brig Gen Marks (CINCPAC J2), Mr. Moser (CINCPAC POLAD) and Brig Gen Robinson (OAC) also attended this meeting. Agenda topics included discussions on Critical Shortage of Housing; Status and Outlook of PBD 253; Support and Replacement for the Sanno Hotel; and the Country Team Agenda.

(U) DFSC advised J4 staff that Maruzen Oil Inc. was awarded a six and a half million gallon "Low Sulphur" fuel contract. The fuel is for use at fourteen military sites in the Kanto Plain area. Using low sulphur fuel is one of the US efforts to voluntarily comply with Japanese environmental protection laws.

30 Sep

(U) The twenty-first meeting of the Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee of the Joint Committee convened in conjunction with the air crash of 27 September. This was the first time the Subcommittee convened since 26 January 1972 when an F-8J crashed in Yokohama on departure from Atsugi NAF. (See Appendix I for additional information.)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

30 Sep

(U) Tachikawa AB was officially closed as a USAF installation during ceremonies held this date. Of the 218 Japanese employees affected by the closure 92 were placed in Air Force vacancies at Yokota AB. These successful placement efforts resulted in satisfactory comments from local government and DFAA officials.

(U) GOJ officials were advised that the port operations and common user land transportation functions at Yokohama North Pier in Mainland Japan are being planned for transfer from USARJ to MIMC during FY 78.

(U) Slightly more than 229 acres of real estate at Kashiwa Communications Site, PAC 3035, were released to GOJ.

1 Oct

(U) JDA Director General Mihara requested MOFA to assign to the Japanese Embassy in Washington a Minister of Defense Affairs from among JDA senior officials. MOFA has shown a negative attitude towards Mihara's request. The Embassy uses career diplomats of senior rank for liaison with the US Department of Defense.

3 Oct

(U) The Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly adopted a resolution against US Forces ammunition depots in the prefecture becoming US ammunition distribution centers. Three of the five ammunition depots the US Army maintains in Japan are located in Hiroshima Prefecture.

(U) The US-Japan Communications Study Group met at the Sanno Hotel. A briefing on the US non-tactical communications systems in Japan was presented.

5 Oct

(U) In reply to Opposition party member questions during an Upper House Cabinet Affairs Committee meeting JDA Director General Mihara denied any intention of asking the US to suspend flights at Atsugi NAS because of the 27 September crash.

6 Oct

(U) BG Walter H. Baxter, USAF, CDR, 18 TFW, stated during a press interview that F15 and F16 aircraft will replace the F4 now deployed at Kadena sometime during the 1980's.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

6 Oct

(U) During a press interview, Ambassador Mansfield made the following points: The US is not making any requests about the size of Japan's defense budget; If Japan continues to rely on exports as the stimulant for economic growth, relations with its trading partners will become more strained; The US will not enter into talks with the DPRK unless the ROK is a participant; His closely held visit to Peking in September was of a private nature and he would like to travel between Tokyo and Peking freely in the future.

7 Oct

(U) A Finance Subcommittee meeting was held in Tokyo. It was agreed the procedure of Yen/Dollar conversion between the Bank of Japan and Military Banking Facilities would be temporarily suspended with the United States Forces acquiring yen through the foreign exchange market beginning 17 October 77.

(U) During a meeting of the Working Panel on the Tsurumi Safety Inspection, held at HQ USEJ, a decision was made to delay the GOJ conducted subsidence survey until early CY 78.

(U) Japanese newspapers reported Ambassador Mansfield stated in a contribution to the Baltimore Sun that a heavily armed Japan would be a serious destabilizing factor to all of Asia.

(U) The Hachioji Office of the Tokyo District Court conducted an examination of areas around Yokota AB as part of the hearings being held on the Yokota AB noise suit.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

13 Oct

(U) At a Lower House Budget Committee meeting Prime Minister Fukuda denied a Komeito allegation that Japanese industries had been assisting the ROK military build up through joint ventures with ROK companies. The Prime Minister said the government will continue to observe the established three point Japanese arms embargo. At the same meeting, JDA Director General Mihara stated he understands the GOJ policy of "defense spending of 1% GNP or less for the time being" to mean a period of five to seven years, during which the GOJ can gain perspective about the national economic conditions and policies of other countries. JDA Finance Bureau Director Hara added there would be ample funds for procurement of the P3C and F15 within this ceiling as long as the GNP continues to increase by 6% each year.

14 Oct

(U) Japanese papers carried remarks from General Brown's speech in Hot Springs, VA indicating USFK withdrawal plans may be changed if Congress disapproves plans to aid ROK military reinforcement.

(U) A Joint Working Breakfast was held at the Sanno Hotel with the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF; Director, Joint Staff, JSDF; COMUSJAPAN; and C/S USFJ participating. Agenda topics for discussion included the following: the SDC; JSO Staff Exchange Visit to PACOM and JCS; USMC Amphibious Warfare Presentation Team; USFJ Junior Officer Exchange Program; Aftermath of the F4 Accident; and Okinawan Reaction to the Presence of the SDF and US Forces.

(U) A US Marine Corps Amphibious Warfare Presentation Team visited Tokyo and briefed the SDF Staff Colleges on Amphibious Warfare doctrine and tactics. MGEN Kelly, USMC, Director of the Marine Corps Education Center, accompanied the team. Approximately 700 Japanese military officers of all Services were present for the briefings.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 14 Oct (U) A PACOM Foreign Disclosure Officers Workshop was conducted at Headquarters, USFJ. The workshop was chaired by the PACOM Security Military Information Officer and covered national disclosure policies, the Foreign Disclosure Automated Data system, IDA package release and security/sanitization actions.
- 15 Oct (U) Most Japanese newspapers carried articles purporting a "secret" shipment to CONUS of the engines of the recently crashed RF4B. Articles criticized the GOJ and one leading daily accused US Forces of retaining an "occupation mentality".
- 16 Oct (U) A Reuters dispatch from the Philippines announced an exercise on Mindoro involving 5000 Marines from the 3rd Division on Okinawa and 31 ships from the 7th Fleet. Troop movements had been noted in Okinawan papers but no adverse reaction was observed.
- 17 Oct (U) As a result of negotiations with the GOJ it was agreed that US Forces would acquire yen through purchase in the foreign exchange market rather than through the Bank of Japan. Through bidding conducted by the US Treasury Department, Banker Trust Company, Tokyo, was selected to provide yen for US Forces during a 90-day trial period commencing this date.
- 18 Oct (U) Admiral Hiroichi Samejima, retiring Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF, was hosted at an honors ceremony and farewell luncheon by COMUSJAPAN at Yokota Air Base.
- 19 Oct (U) The HQ USFJ Chaplain Advisor, J75, hosted a meeting of the Senior Chaplains of the Services at Yokota AB. Subjects discussed included the Morning Meditations radio program, Jewish Chaplain coverage throughout Japan, and utilization of chapel facilities by Buddhist personnel.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

20 Oct

(U) General Hiroomi Kurisu, JGSDF, replaced Admiral Hiroichi Samejima as Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF.

(U) A Housing/Cost-of-Living conference was held for Service representatives at HQ USFJ to determine procedures for the annual survey in February 1978. Key-note speaker was Mr. James Goode, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (Personnel Policy). Mr. Fred Weiser, Chief, Economics and Statistics Branch, Per Diem Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee also addressed the Service representatives on procedures and committee requirements.

(U) In reply to Opposition party member questions during an Upper House Budget Committee meeting, JDA Director General Mihara said he had instructed senior SDF officers to conduct a study for remedial measures in an emergency to include emergency legislation. Prime Minister Fukuda commented it is a natural and desirable thing for the SDF to study during normal times what emergency legislation may be needed.

21 Oct

(U) The GAO team which began a survey and follow-up of military support function consolidation in Japan on 13 September 77 terminated their visit with an out-briefing for the Chief of Staff, USFJ and USFJ and SAF staff representatives. The team noted that the DRIS Program in Japan was active and that initiatives were being taken to make the program a viable one.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) In the Lower House Cabinet Affairs Committee, JSP member Yasui said maintenance cost sharing and labor cost sharing with US Forces are two different problems. The JSP supports labor cost sharing in expectation of smoother annual pay increases for base employees.

(U) 5.84 acres of real estate at Futenma AS, Okinawa (FAC 6051) were released to the GOJ.

(U) During the Surgeon Advisor's (J74) visit to US Military Medical Facilities on Okinawa discussions were held concerning aeromedical evacuation of patients from MCAS Iwakuni and Naval Ordnance Facility Sasebo to Okinawa vice Yokota and Yokosuka. Based on costs to the patient and the workload in Okinawa however, the system was not changed.

27 Oct

(U) In the Lower House Cabinet Affairs Committee, Prime Minister Fukuda, JDA Director General Mihara and other government leaders stated retention of the inflight refueling and bombing systems in the F15 does not amount to a change in government policy. They also stated Japan has the right of self defense over facilities established on the high seas for joint development of continental shelf with the ROK, but the US would not assist in their defense since they would not be located in areas under Japanese administration.

(U) Ms. Jane P. Pfeiffer, Member, President's Commission on Military Compensation, toured Yokota Air Base, met with senior HQ USFJ officials and discussed compensation issues with military members.

(U) The USG passed to the GOJ the US proposed relocation construction program for JFY 78. The list of projects which totaled \$223,998,000, was developed by HQ USFJ and the Services in Japan and had been approved by CINCPAC and JCS.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

29 Oct

(U) The Home Affairs Ministry set the amount for base grants in JFY 77 at \$695 million (¥240 = \$1), 18.9% more than in JFY 76. The grants and subsidies are paid to 297 cities, towns, and villages around USF and SDF bases.

(U) In response to a DFSC request to investigate the possibility of leasing commercial petroleum storage facilities in Japan, HQ USFJ (SAPOJ) replied that such leasing appeared impractical due to demands placed on local petroleum companies by the GOJ 1975 Oil Stockpiling Bill. Additionally, rather than fund for leased commercial storage the SAPOJ reply recommended first priority of service funding be allocated to the upgrading of existing facilities and repair of present out-of-service tankage in Japan.

30 Oct

(U) JDA released the results of an opinion poll conducted in September showing 83% of the Japanese people support the SDF.

31 Oct

(U) In the Diet JDA refuted a GAO report that the engine failure rate for the F15 is much higher than for the F4.

(U) Newspapers reported three Japanese businesses submitted a request to the Transportation and Finance Ministries for permission to enter a joint venture with a Soviet corporation providing cargo service between Japan and Europe via Siberia. The Foreign Ministry opposes the venture on the grounds of national security.

3 Nov

(U) A USAF C-130 from the 345th TAS at Yokota AB participated in a JASDF sponsored air show at Iruma AB.

4 Nov

(U) The Radio Regulatory Bureau of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications advised USFJ that due to numerous electromagnetic compatibility problems it was not feasible to authorize an operating frequency for LORAN-C at Kashiwa.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

4 Nov

(U) For the first time since the early 1970's a US Flag tanker received fuel at a Japanese refinery.

6 Nov

(U) A GOJ team departed for Jakarta to negotiate an agreement for uranium exploration and development rights in Indonesia.

7 Nov

(U) Tokai Mura nuclear reprocessing plant extracted plutonium for the first time following US-Japan agreement on its operation.

(U) 14 B-52 and 6 KC-135's deployed to Kadena AFB in a weather evacuation from Guam (Tropical Storm Kim). By 11 November all aircraft had returned to Guam. The last previous B-52 evacuation to Okinawa occurred in July 1976.

7-8 Nov

(U) Mr. Herbert H. Kraft Jr., GS-16, Director for Banking, International Finance, and Professional Development, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and representatives from DOD, CINCPAC, and PACAF met with local commanders, military services banking liaison officers and overseas banking representatives to discuss and review operating concepts under the new DOD banking contracts which became effective 1 October 77. In conjunction with this visit HQ USFJ, J1, hosted a banking conference on 8 November 77. Mr. Kraft and party also visited with command representatives and toured selected military banking facilities on Okinawa, 9-11 November.

7-12 Nov

(U) LTG Eugene F. Tighe, Jr., Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, visited Japan at the invitation of the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, Japan Defense Agency, to attend an intelligence conference.

8 Nov

(U) The alternate Joint Typhoon Warning Center for the PACOM Area was relocated from Det 17, 30th Weather Squadron, Yokota AB, Japan to Fleet Weather Central, Pearl Harbor, HI.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

8 Nov

(U) JDA selected contractors for construction of a military communications network linking major SDF bases throughout Japan. Construction will begin during JFY 77 and is expected to take five years to complete. The JDA presently relies on public phone lines for communications between bases.

(U) HQ USFJ forwarded a report to CINCPAC concerning an audit of worldwide AFRTS operations. The report concluded that FEN shortwave programming was of importance to the naval audience afloat; local stations can best determine the most effective means of informing and educating the listening audience; and locally produced radio time is an important service to the community.

10 Nov

(U) Thirty-five faculty and students of the JMSDF Staff College (Command and Staff Course) visited HQ USFJ and toured Yokota AB facilities to include the 610 MASS. The visitors received the USFJ and 5AF Command Briefing.

11 Nov

(U) Secretary General Yano and five other members of the Komeito Party left for the US to discuss trade, currency, energy, and security issues. They were to meet with US leaders, including Vice President Mondale and Secretary of Defense Brown.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 12 Nov (U) Three hundred and twenty two acres of real estate at Northern Training Area, Okinawa, FAC 6001, were released to the GOJ.
- 13 Nov (U) A tri-service Catholic Chaplains Day of Recollection (Retreat) was held at the Maryknoll House, Tokyo, Japan. Resource leaders were provided by Father Campion Lally, O.F.M., Military Ordinariate Delegate for Japan.
- 14 Nov (U) An analysis of Foreign Broadcast Information Service reports concerning B52 weather evacuations to Okinawa was prepared relative to the Okinawa media (newspapers and TV). The analysis indicated: opposition to the arrival of B52s is based mainly on disregard for the popular will; there is speculation of a tie-in between USF Okinawa bases and the Korean situation; arrivals cause tension in the Far East; there is minimal reference to nuclear weapons.
- 15 Nov (U) JDA Director General Mihara told the Upper House Cabinet Affairs Committee that MSDF defensive operations could be conducted within 500 miles of Japanese land in the open sea and, along sea lanes, to a 1000 mile limit.
- (U) A partial release of 11.20 acres of real estate occurred at Camp Asaka, FAC 3048.
- 16 Nov (U) Six JASDF women cadets accompanied by six staff members of the JASDF Officer Candidate School toured selected US military facilities on Okinawa.
- 16-18 Nov (U) USFJ's Japanese employees belonging to the Zenchuro and Zengunro Unions conducted 4-hour strikes throughout Japan during this period to oppose USFJ proposals and support GOJ proposals in the joint labor study, and to demand early implementation of the 1977 wage increase. This was the first Japan-wide strike since December 1976.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

17 Nov

(U) Residents of Fussa, Akishima, and Tachikawa cities filed a second noise suit against Yokota AB although hearings on the first suit had not been completed.

(U) It was reported in Japanese newspapers that Secretary of Defense Brown told Komeito Secretary General Yano there would be a gradual reduction of US Forces in the Pacific. DOD and the State Department issued statements denying the report.

18 Nov

(U) At a Lower House committee meeting, a JSP Diet member contended that the government should pay health insurance, pension, and unemployment insurance premiums for US Forces' Japanese employees.

20 Nov

(U) The US Military participated in an open-house air show at Nyutabaru Air Base, Japan. Navy A-6 and A-4 aircraft were provided for display.

21 Nov

(U) Komeito Secretary General Yano told the press there may have been a misunderstanding on his part (due to language problems) concerning Secretary Brown's remarks during their visit.

(U) The mainland Japan District, USA Girl Scouts held a semiannual Board of Directors meeting at the Sanno Hotel. The meeting was attended by military liaison representatives. Financial status and Summer Camp '78 advance planning were the primary topics of discussion.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

21 Nov

(U) A Joint Working Breakfast was held at the Sanno Hotel with the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF; Director, Joint Staff, JSDF; COMUSJAPAN; and C/S, USEJ participating. Among the agenda topics for discussion were the following: VADM Tsunehiro's Visit to PACOM and JCS; Director DIA Visit to Japan; COBNEA; SDC; Possible Impact of the Weakening Position of the US Dollar on the JDA Defense Budget, Joint Use of Hyakuri Air Base; Changing Public Attitudes Toward the SDF; The Tenth SSC; and the Japan-PRC Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

23 Nov-3 Dec

(U) VADM Tsunehiro, Director, Joint Staff, JDA, visited CINCPAC and JCS under the CINCPAC/JSO Staff Exchange Program. This marked the first time the JSO staff visited JCS under this program.

24 Nov

(U) During a speech at a policy study group meeting, former JDA Director General Nakasone stressed a need for Japan to earmark one to three percent of the GNP for security related expenditures in the future. He said the increase should include costs for resource stockpiles and economic cooperation with Middle and Near East countries, as well as direct military expenditures.

25 Nov

(U) The 82nd Extraordinary Diet adjourned its 58 day session. A supplementary budget was passed but the five major bills under consideration failed to pass the Upper House.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

28 Nov

(U) Prime Minister Fukuda reshuffled his Cabinet. Sunao Sonoda was appointed Foreign Minister and Shin Kanemaru, Minister of State for Defense (Director General, JDA). A new position, Minister of State for External Economic Affairs, was created to work out Japan's global economic problems, especially those with the US.

(U) Twenty-three students from the JASDF Fifth Technical School toured and received briefings at selected US Forces facilities on Okinawa.

30 Nov

(U) The facility and remaining 1136.61 acres of Tachikawa Air Base (FAC 3012) were returned to the GOJ. In Okinawa Prefecture, the Kadena Housing area (FAC 6038) totaling 25 areas of real estate was released. In addition, two partial releases consisting of 7.74 acres of real estate at Kadena Air Base were also effected.

1 Dec

(U) Twenty-one faculty and students of the JMSDF Staff College visited HQ USFJ. The visitors, headed by CAPT Uesaka, JMSDF, toured the 610 MASS and received the USFJ and 5AF Command Briefings.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 4 Dec (U) The second tri-Service Day of Recollection for Catholic Chaplains in Japan was held at the Maryknoll House.
- 5 Dec (U) In a newspaper interview, newly appointed JDA Director General Kanemaru stressed the need for armament self supply stating it is important for Japan to establish an industrial structure under which it can provide its own ammunition.
- (U) Service representatives were invited to attend an FBI/AFOSI two day seminar on terrorism at Yokota AB hosted by the Chief of Security Police, Fifth Air Force.
- 6 Dec (U) A seven man team from the Fraser Committee arrived in Tokyo to collect information concerning KCIA pay-offs involving members of Congress.
- (U) RADM Arthur S. Moreau, Director for Logistics and Security Assistance, CINCPAC, observed facilities realignment and POL operations in Okinawa.
- 7 Dec (U) Japanese newspapers reported the F15, sought by JDA as Japan's next fighter, was defeated by the F14 in air combat drills conducted at Nellis AFB during October.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 7-13 Dec (U) The Honorable W. Graham Claytor, Secretary of the Navy, visited Navy and Marine Corps activities in mainland Japan and Okinawa, and met with senior US, USFJ, GOJ, AND JMSDF officials.
- 8 Dec (U) At a meeting with DFAA, J5 representatives presented USFJ proposals for a simplified toll exemption certificate to be used by military vehicles on Japanese toll roads. DFAA agreed with USFJ proposals but will have to obtain concurrence of other Japanese agencies concerned prior to final approval.
- 9 Dec (U) The Special Transportation Office advised that the GOJ was not going to reimburse US Forces for work required on US facilities and areas in Okinawa in order to comply with Japanese desires for a uniform traffic pattern in Okinawa Prefecture.
- 10 Dec (U) Senator Robert B. Morgan (D-NC), Chairman, Special Investigations Subcommittee, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, accompanied by the Assistant Chief of Staff, J2, USFJ, visited the 6920th Security Wing, Misawa AB, for briefings and tour of the base.
- (U) Following reports of its "defeat" by F14's, JDA Director General Kanemaru defended selection of the F15 before the Upper House Cabinet Affairs Committee.
- (U) The 83rd Extraordinary Diet adjourned after passing three major bills and voting to carry over the others including two defense bills.
- 12 Dec (U) The State Department released a report referred by President Carter to Congress on 9 December stating North Korea is increasing its military strength on a large scale, long term basis, thereby continuously exposing the ROK to a threat from the North. The report also stated that the phaseout of US ground troops from the ROK will not endanger security as withdrawal is supplemented by US military aid and ROK modernization programs.
- 13 Dec (U) Ichio Asukata, Mayor of Yokohama, was elected Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

14 Dec (U) A report was furnished to CINCPAC concerning the feasibility of converting AFRTS to non-appropriated status. The report stated "it is the consensus of the Service commands affected that conversion of FEN (AFRTS) to a non-appropriated status is not in the best interest of the community it serves and could possibly affect the accomplishment of the commands' mission."

(U) The Japanese employees of USFJ who are members of the Zenchuro and Zengunro Unions conducted 4-hour strikes over a 3 day period with the same objectives as those stated during the 16 and 18 November strikes.

16 Dec (U) JDA announced the successful test launching of the first locally developed air-to-ship missile.

20 Dec (U) The annual Tri-Service Reception was hosted by Lt Gen George G. Loving, Jr., Commander, United States Forces, Japan/Fifth Air Force; LTG John Q. Henion, Commander, United States Army, Japan; and RADM Thomas B. Russell, Jr., Commander, United States Naval Forces, Japan. Japanese guests included the Ministers of Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Justice as well as senior members of the Japan Self Defense Forces and local political figures.

(U) A Joint Working Breakfast was held at the Sanno Hotel with the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF; Director, Joint Staff, JSDF; COMUSJAPAN; and C/S, USFJ participating. Topics of discussion included the following: VADM Tsunehiro's Visit to PACOM & JCS; JSDF Purchase of Superior Weapons; Japan and the Future Balance in Asia; and the organization of OJCS.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 21 Dec (U) During the 84th ordinary session which opened 19 December the Diet passed two defense bills and other major legislation prior to recessing for the New Year's holidays. The two defense bills were first introduced in December 1974.
- 21-24 Dec (U) Ambassador Mansfield toured and received briefings on US Forces facilities in Okinawa and met with senior military officials. The Okinawa Area Coordinator hosted a joint services reception and dinner for the Ambassador and Mrs. Mansfield.
- 22 Dec (U) USFJ/J4 hosted a joint Logistics Conference at Yokota AB with Maj Gen Katao, ASDF, J4, JSO and his staff. The Japanese participants were presented the USFJ Command briefing in addition to the USFJ/J4 organizational structure and assigned mission briefing.
- (U) A memorandum of Confirmation of Agreement in Principle was signed providing USFJ local national employees a 6.92% wage increase, the same amount that had been approved by the Diet the previous day for GOJ National Personnel Services employees.
- 23 Dec (U) Japanese papers carried articles on a recent report by Brookings Research Institute which reached the conclusion that the 7th Fleet has more potential than necessary and the excess capabilities should be shifted to other areas.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

28 Dec (U) The Japan National Defense Council approved the procurement of 100 F-15 and 45 P-3C aircraft for the Self Defense Force. Procurement programs will be spread over ten and eleven years, respectively.

29 Dec (U) 14 B-52 and 5 KC-135 aircraft evacuated to Kadena AB from Guam because of Tropical Storm Mary. The aircraft returned to Guam on 31 December 77.

(U) The proposed GOJ budget plan for JFY 78 was decided by the Cabinet fixing the JDA allocation at \$7.9 billion (¥240 = \$1) or .9% GNP. The Maritime Security Agency's proposed budget (separate from defense) was increased by 93% to enable additional equipment to be purchased for patrolling in Japan's newly established 200 mile zone. Final approval of the budget by the Diet is expected in March 1978.

UNCLASSIFIED

(

(

(

(

(

(

UNCLASSIFIED

Appendix VI

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

(U) Distinguished visitors during 1977 included:

6 - 7 Jan	Brig Gen Kenneth L. Robinson, USMC CG MCB Camp Butler/Dep Marine Commander, Marine Bases Pacific, Forward/Okinawa Area Coordinator
7 - 12 Jan	Mr. James D. Martin, GS-17 Deputy Director, Human Resources and Development Division, US General Accounting Office
14 - 15 Jan	Mr. Donald J. Alderson Library of Congress and House Appropriations Committee
14 - 18 Jan	Mr. Carl W. Clewlow, GS-18 Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civilian Personnel Policy
15 - 20 Jan	Mr. Richard G. Bruner, GS-17 Executive Director, Technical and Logistics Services, Defense Logistics Agency
19 - 23 Jan	Dr. Irwin L. LeBow, GS-18E Chief Scientist-Associate Director, Technology, Defense Communications Agency
20 - 21 Jan	General Louis L. Wilson, USAF CINCPACAF
26 Jan - 4 Feb	Mr. Benson K. Buffham Deputy Director, National Security Agency/Central Security Service
30 Jan - 1 Feb	Honorable Walter F. Mondale Vice President of the United States of America
9 - 12 Feb	Mr. Robert A. Poll, GS-17 Defense Nuclear Agency
13 - 16 Feb	MG Wilton B. Persons, Jr., USA The Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

22 - 24 Feb	Maj Gen Rupert H. Burris, USAF Commander, Air Force Communications Service
3 - 6 Mar	Maj Gen John W. Huston, USAF Chief, Office of Air Force History
10 Mar	Honorable Elmer B. Staats Comptroller General of the United States
14 - 20 Mar	Bishop Carl Sanders, GS-16E The United Methodist Church
14 - 20 Mar	Reverend M. Douglas Blair, GS-16E The United Methodist Church
15 - 17 Mar	Maj Gen Noah New, USMC Commanding General, Third Marine Amphibious Force/ First Marine Aircraft Wing
19 - 22 Mar	Maj Gen Robert E. Sadler, USAF Deputy Director, Plans & Programs, Defense Communications Agency
20 - 25 Mar	Brig Gen John B. Marks, Jr., USAF Director for Intelligence, J2, HQ PACOM
21 Mar	RADM Paul H. Speer, USN Commander, Carrier Group One
22 - 23 Mar	General Louis L. Wilson, USAF CINCPACAF
24 - 27 Mar	Lt Gen Leroy J. Manor, USAF Chief of Staff, HQ PACOM
27 - 31 Mar	Maj Gen Orris E. Kelly, USA Chief of Army Chaplains
30 Mar - 1 Apr	Brig Gen Kenneth L. Robinson, USMC CG MCB Camp Butler/Dep Marine Commander, Marine Bases Pacific, Forward/Okinawa Area Coordinator
1 - 4 Apr	General F. Michael Rogers, USAF Commander, Air Force Logistics Command
8 - 10 Apr	Honorable Lester Wolff Chairman, House International Relations Subcommittee on Asian Affairs
11 - 12 Apr	Maj Gen Norman N. Gourley, USMC Director for Operations, J3, HQ PACOM

UNCLASSIFIED

12 - 17 Apr	RADM Hugh A. Benton, USN Director for Logistics-Security Assistance, J4 HQ PACOM
13 - 17 Apr	Reverend Bertram C. Gilbert, GS-16E Assistant Executive Director, Division of Service to Military Personnel, Lutheran Council
16 - 19 Apr	RADM William R. McClendon, USN Director for Plans, J5, HQ PACOM
27 Apr - 6 May	Lt Gen Lawrence F. Snowden, USMC Chief of Staff (Designate), HQ USMC
30 Apr - 5 May	General Bernard W. Rogers, USA Chief of Staff, USA
5 - 9 May	General Louis L. Wilson, USAF CINCPACAF
6 - 13 May	Dr. Robert W. Tindall, GS-16E Administrative Secretary, Director of Chaplaincy Services, Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
14 - 21 May	RADM William R. McClendon, USN Director for Plans, J5, HQ PACOM
16 - 18 May	General William G. Moore, Jr., USAF CINCMAC
18 - 21 May	Brig Gen Thomas R. Morgan, USMC Assistant Division Commander, Third Marine Division
19 - 23 May	Mr. John D. Robinson, GS-17 US Customs Service
22 - 23 May	General Louis L. Wilson, USAF CINCPACAF
23 - 24 May	MG Marion Ross, USA Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Department of the Army
27 - 28 May	General George S. Brown, USAF Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
27 - 28 May	Honorable Philip C. Habib Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
7 - 8 Jun	Brig Gen Keith A. Smith, USMC Assistant Wing Commander, First Marine Air Wing

UNCLASSIFIED

8 - 11 Jun	Mr. Morton I. Abramowitz Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for East Asia and Pacific Region
15 - 20 Jun	Brig Gen William R. Coleman, USAF Commander, Defense Property Disposal Service
6 - 8 Jul	Lt Gen James A. Hill, USAF CINCPACAF
6 - 10 Jul	BG Hiram K. Tompkins, USA Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army
18 - 20 Jul	Mr. John A. Goldsmith Special Assistant to Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs
20 - 23 Jul	Maj Gen Adolph G. Schwenk, USMC Commanding General, Third Marine Amphibious Force/ Third Marine Division
26 - 27 Jul	Honorable Harold A. Brown Secretary of Defense
28 - 30 Jul	Honorable Clifford L. Alexander, Jr. Secretary of the Army
2 - 4 Aug	Lt Gen John P. Flynn, USAF The Inspector General, USAF
10 - 12 Aug	Lt Gen Charles A. Gabriel, USAF Chief of Staff, United Nations Command
14 - 17 Aug	RADM William R. McClendon, USN Director for Plans, J5, HQ PACOM
16 - 18 Aug	LtG Arthur J. Gregg, USA Director for Logistics, J4, OJCS
16 - 19 Aug	RADM Doniphan B. Shelton, USN Director for Plans, J5, HQ PACOM (Designate)
18 - 20 Aug	Brig Gen Dorsey J. Bartlett, USMCR Special Assistant to Director Training and Education Division, HQ USMC
21 - 22 Aug 26 - 27 Aug	Honorable Cyrus Vance Secretary of State

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

24 Aug	MG John C. Faith, USA Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations & Readiness, Headquarters, Department of the Army
24 - 25 Aug	Lt Gen Leslie E. Brown, USMC Commanding General, Fleet Marine Forces Pacific/ Commander Marine Corps Bases Pacific
27 - 31 Aug	Brig Gen Thomas C. Pinckney, USAF Director, East Asia and Pacific Region, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs
27 Aug - 1 Sep	General David C. Jones, USAF Chief of Staff, USAF
30 Aug - 3 Sep	Mr. Morton I. Abramowitz Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (East Asia and Pacific Region)
6 - 23 Sep	Reverend Robert B. Harriman, GS-16E Director Presbyterian Council for Chaplains
20 - 27 Sep	Reverend A. Carl Hart, GS-16E Director, Southern Baptist Convention
21 - 24 Sep	BG Vaughn O. Lang, USA Assistant Deputy Director for Operations, J3, OJCS
21 - 24 Sep	Mr. Herbert B. Goertzel, GS-17 Deputy Project Manager, WWMCCS ADP Program, Directorate of Operations, J3, OJCS
22 - 25 Sep	Mr. Benham E. Morriss, GS-18E Deputy Director, Command and Control Technical Center, Defense Communications Agency
22 - 30 Sep	MG George L. McFadden, Jr., USA Deputy Chief, Central Security Service/Deputy Director for Field Management and Evaluation
25 - 28 Sep	Mr. Fred J. Shafer, GS-18 Director, Logistics and Communication Division, US General Accounting Office
25 - 29 Sep	Admiral Maurice F. Weisner, USN CINCPAC
29 Sep	General Louis H. Wilson, USMC Commandant, USMC

UNCLASSIFIED

29 Sep - 1 Oct	Brig Gen Leighton R. Palmerton, USAF Deputy Director for Logistics, J4, OJCS	(
4 - 5 Oct	Lt Gen James A. Hill, USAF CINCPACAF	
13 - 17 Oct	Maj Gen Paul X. Kelley, USMC Deputy for Education/Director Education Center, Marine Corps Development and Education Center	
19 - 24 Oct	Mr. James P. Goode Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Manpower Reserve Affairs (Personnel Policy)	(
21 - 22 Oct	Ambassador Terrell E. Arnold Inspector, Department of State	
23 - 26 Oct	LTG Eivind H. Johansen, USA Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Headquarters Department of the Army	(
26 Oct - 2 Nov	RADM John C. Shepard, USN Commander, Defense Personnel Support Center	
27 Oct	Ms. Jane P. Pfeifer Member, President's Commission on Military Compensation	(
2 - 12 Nov	Lt Gen Robert L. Nichols, USMC Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, HQ USMC	(
5 - 6 Nov	LTG C. J. LeVan, USA Director for Operations, J3, OJCS	
6 - 11 Nov	Brig Gen John B. Marks, USAF Director for Intelligence, J2, HQ PACOM	(
6 - 12 Nov	Lt Gen Eugene F. Tighe, Jr., USAF Director, Defense Intelligence Agency	
7 - 9 Nov	Mr. Herbert H. Kraft Director, Banking, International Finance and Professional Development, Office of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Management Systems, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense, Comptroller	
8 - 9 Nov	Maj Gen Freddie L. Poston, USAF Commander, Thirteenth Air Force	

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

9 - 12 Nov	Mrs. Grace Minnix National President, Ladies Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars
11 - 13 Nov	Brig Gen Thomas C. Pinckney, USAF Director, East Asia and Pacific Region, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs
12 - 15 Nov	Brig Gen William E. Brown, USAF Chief of Security Police, USAF
14 - 19 Nov	Brig Gen William G. MacLaren, Jr., USAF Commander, Pacific Communications Area
15 - 16 Nov	Lt Gen Arnold W. Braswell, USAF Director for Plans and Policy, J5, OJCS
15 - 16 Nov	Maj Gen Bobby W. Presley, USAF Commander, Army & Air Force Exchange Service
17 Nov	BG Neal Creighton, USA Deputy Director for Operations and Readiness Headquarters, Department of the Army
17 - 18 Nov	Lt Gen Andrew B. Anderson, Jr., USAF Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans/Operations, Headquarters, USAF
28 - 29 Nov	Mrs. Vi Moltzen National President, Ladies Auxiliary of American Legion
29 Nov - 1 Dec	Mr. Howard Vander Clute, Jr. National Junior Vice Commander in Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars
30 Nov - 3 Dec	Brig Gen Robert F. McCarthy, USAF Director for Communications Data Processing, J6, HQ PACOM
7 - 13 Dec	Honorable W. Graham Claytor, Jr. Secretary of the Navy
9 - 10 Dec	Senator Robert B. Morgan (D-NC) United States Congress
16 - 21 Dec	Mr. Robert C. Smith National Commander, American Legion

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

GLOSSARY

AAFES	Army Air Force Exchange Service
AB	Air Base
ABC	American Broadcasting Corporation
ACC	Area Control Center
AC&W	Aircraft Control and Warning
ACofS	Assistant Chief of Staff
AD	Air Defense
ADE	Aerial Delivery Equipment
ADP	Automatic Data Processing
AFC	Area Frequency Coordinator
AFRTS	American Forces Radio and Television Service
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
AP	Associated Press
APC	Armored Personnel Carrier
APO	Army Post Office

ASA	Ammunition Storage Area
ASC	Automated Switching Center
ASD	Assistant Secretary of Defense
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASDF	Air Self Defense Force (Japan)
ASO	Air Staff Office (Japan)
ASW	Anti-Submarine Warfare
ATC	Air Traffic Control
AUTODIN	Automatic Digital Network
AUTOSEVOCOM	Automatic Secure Voice Communications
AUTOVON	Automatic Voice Network
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
BALFRAM	Balanced Force Requirements Analysis Methodology
BESEP	Base Electronic System Engineering Plan
BOD	Beneficial Occupancy Date
BSA	Boy Scouts of America
C	Confidential
CAMD	Claims Administrative Management Program
CAS	Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CI	Counterintelligence
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CID	Criminal Investigation Division
CINCPAC	Commander in Chief Pacific
CINCPACAF	Commander in Chief Pacific Air Forces

UNCLASSIFIED

CINCPACFLT	Commander in Chief US Pacific Fleet
CINCPACINST	Commander in Chief Pacific Instruction
CINCSAC	Commander in Chief Strategic Air Command
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
CMI	Classified Military Information
CNFJ	Commander, US Naval Forces Japan
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CORNEA	Combined Order of Battle, Northeast Asia
COBSNEA	Combined Order of Battle Studies, Northeast Asia
COINS	Community Online Intelligence Network System
COLA	Cost of Living Allowance
COMFAIRWESTPAC	Commander Fleet Air Western Pacific
COMIPAC	Commander Intelligence Center Pacific
COMNAVFORJ	Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan
COMSEC	Communications Security
COMUSJAPAN	Commander, US Forces, Japan
COMUSKOREA	Commander, US Forces, Korea
COMFLEACTS	Commander, Fleet Activities
COM7THFLT	Commander US 7th Fleet
CONPLAN	Contingency Plan
CONUS	Continental US
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CROF	Consolidation and Reduction of Okinawa Facilities
C/S	Chief of Staff
CY	Calendar Year

UNCLASSIFIED

DA	Department of the Army
DAO	Defense Attache Office
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
DCA/PAC	Defense Communications Agency, Pacific
DCPA	Defense Civil Preparedness Agency
DCS	Deputy Chief of Staff; Defense Communications System
DCSI	Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence
DCO	Designated Commanding Officer
DFAA	Defense Facilities Administration Agency
DFAB	Defense Facilities Administration Bureau
DFSC	Defense Fuel Supply Center
DFSP	Defense Fuel Supply Points
DHA	Dependent Housing Area
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIRNSA	Director, National Security Agency
DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DOS	Department of State
DPRK	Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea
DRIS	Defense Retail Interservice Support
DSA	Defense Supply Agency; Defense Security Agency
DSCS	Defense Satellite Communications System
DSP	Democratic Socialist Party (Japan)
DV	Distinguished Visitor(s)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

EML	Environmental Morale Leave
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EO&T	Equal Opportunity and Treatment
EW	Electronic Warfare
EXPO 75	International Oceanic Exposition, Okinawa, 1975
FAC	Facility
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Foreign Claims Commission
FCLP	Field Carrier Landing Practice
FEC	Far East Council
FEN	Far East Network
FLTSATCOM	Fleet Satellite Communications System
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FORDAD	Foreign Disclosure Automated Data System
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
FSC	Facilities Subcommittee
FTD	Foreign Technology Division
FX	Interim Designation of Fighter Aircraft to be Selected.
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	General Accounting Office
GNP	Gross National Product

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

GOCO	Government Owned Contractor Operation
GOJ	Government of Japan
GSDF	Ground Self Defense Force (Japan)
GSO	Ground Staff Office (Japan)
HA	Housing Allowance
HF	High Frequency
HistSum	Historical Submission
HUMINT	Human Resources Intelligence
IAC	Information Advisory Council
IBM	International Business Machine
IDA	Institute for Defense Analysis
IDHS	Intelligence Data Handling System
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; Interservice Support Agreement
JAAD	Justification, Approval and Acquisition Document
JACCAC	Japan Area Counterintelligence Coordination and Advisory Committee
JADEx	Japan Air Defense Exercise

UNCLASSIFIED

JAG	Judge Advocate General
JASDF	Japan Air Self Defense Force
JCAB	Japan Civil Aviation Bureau
JCI	Japanese Compulsory Insurance
JCP	Japan Communist Party
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JDA	Japan Defense Agency
JDS	Japan Defense Society
JFAP	Japan Facilities Adjustment Program
JFIS	Japan Facilities Information System
JFY	Japanese Fiscal Year
JIAS	Japanese International Aerospace Show
JLAC	Joint Labor Affairs Committee
JMA	Japanese Motorboat Association
JMP	Joint Manpower Program
JMSDF	Japan Maritime Self Defense Force
JN	Japanese National
JNP	Japanese National Police
JOPS	Joint Operational Planning System
JSA	Joint Security Area
JSDF	Japan Self Defense Force
JSO	Joint Staff Office (Japan)
JSOP	Joint Strategic Objectives Plan
JSP	Japan Socialist Party

UNCLASSIFIED

JSZG	Japan Sub-Zone Group
JTD	Joint Table of Distribution
JTS	Jet Thermally Stable
KDD	Kokusai Denshin Denwa
KFCP	Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program
KPCP	Kanto Plain Consolidation Plan
LAC	Labor Arbitration Commission
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (Japan)
LF	Low Frequency
LN	Local National
LORAN	Long Range Navigation
LOS	Line-of-Sight
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group
MABS	Mixed Air Battle Simulation (model)
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MARISAT	Maritime Satellite
MBLS	Thousand Barrels
MBF	Military Banking Facility
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

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

MIJI	Meaconing, Intrusion, Jamming and Interference
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
MLA	Master Labor Contract
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOP	Memorandum of Policy
MORAP	Misawa Operational Requirements Assessment Panel
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPO	Military Post Office
M&RA	Manpower and Reserve Affairs
MSC	Military Sealift Command
MSDF	Maritime Self Defense Force (Japan)
MSO	Maritime Staff Office (Japan)
MST	Mutual Security Treaty
MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command
NAF	Nonappropriated Funds; Naval Air Facility
NAS	Naval Air Station
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVALD	Navigation Aid
NAVFORJ	Naval Forces Japan
NAVSEEACTION	Naval Shore Electronics Engineering Activity
NBC	National Broadcasting Company; Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
NBCD	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense
NCUA	National Credit Union Administration

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

NDFAB	Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau
NEACC	Northeast Asian Coordinating Committee
NEACOM	Northeast Asian Command
NEMVAC	Non-Combatant Emergency and Evacuation
NHK	Nippon Hoso Kyokai
NIA	Narita International Airport
NM	Nautical Miles
NOFORN	No Foreign Dissemination
NPA	National Police Agency (Japan)
NSD	Naval Supply Depot
NSFO	Navy Special Fuel Oil
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
OCS	Officer Candidate School
OJCS	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
OLLR	Okinawa Land Lease Renewal
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

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

OPLAN	Operation Plan
OPP	Ortho-Phenyl Phenyl - A preservative which is placed on citrus fruits to extend storage life.
ORE	Okinawa Regional Exchange
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health
OSI	Office of Special Investigations
OTH	Over-The-Horizon
PACAF	Pacific Air Force
PACOM	Pacific Command
PARA	Policy Analysis and Resources Allocation
PBD	Program Budget Decision
PLO	Press Liaison Office
POL	Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants
POLAD	Political Advisor
POV	Privately-Owned Vehicle
PRC	Peoples Republic of China
PWRMR	Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirement
PWRS	Prepositioned War Reserve Stock
PXL	Interim designation of ASW aircraft to be selected.
QAR	Quality Assurance Representative
QPQ	Quid-Pro-Quo
RAPCON	Radar Approach Control
RET	Retired
RIF	Reduction in Force

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

ROC/CAF	Reconnaissance Operations Center/Command Advisory Function
RNS	Radar Navigation Scoring
ROK	Republic of Korea
RRB	Radio Regulatory Bureau (Japan)
RSG	Range Study Group
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
SAPO(J)	Sub Area Petroleum Office (Japan)
SCC	Security Consultative Committee
SCG	Security Consultative Group
SDC	Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation
SDNFCU	San Diego Navy Federal Credit Union
SDF	Self Defense Force
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SEASIA	South East Asia
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SECSTATE	Secretary of State
SIF	Selective Identification Feature
SIOP	Single Integrated Operations Plan
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate(s)
SME	Sustaining Membership Enrollment
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SRF	Ship Repair Facility
SWG	Special Working Group
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee

UNCLASSIFIED

TAS	Tactical Airlift Squadron
TBS	Tokyo Broadcasting System
TDA	Toa Domestic Airline
TDY	Temporary Duty
TEA	Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement
TFW	Tactical Fighter Wing
TIA	Tokyo International Airport
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRG	Training Review Group
TSCM	Technical Surveillance Countermeasures
TSO	Transportation Safety Office
U	Unclassified
UCU	United Credit Union
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UOS	Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee
UPI	United Press International
USAGO	US Army Garrison Okinawa
USAGS-MJ	United States of America Girl Scouts - Mainland Japan
USAGS-O	United States of America Girl Scouts - Okinawa
USARJ	United States Army Japan
USDAO	United States Defense Attache Office
USCSB	United States Communication Security Board
USDATT	United States Defense Attache
USF	United States Forces

UNCLASSIFIED

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
VB	Valve Box
VFR	Visual Flight Rules
VFW	Veterans of Foreign War
VHF	Very High Frequency
WESTPAC	Western Pacific
WMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System
5AF	Fifth Air Force

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

INDEX

A

Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Explosives Control, 110, 251, 257
Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee, 46, 216
Air-to-Ground Range, 44-45, 94, 111, 229, 231, 239, 255
Air Traffic Control, 46, 47, 150
American Forces Radio and Television Service, 129, 139, 242, 255, 262
Area Frequency Coordinator, 130
Artillery Firing/Training, 16-17, 42-43, 145-146, 201, 205, 208-209, 238
Automatic Data Processing/Computer Programs
 COBNEA, 23
 Computer Support, 30-31, 31-34, 39
 FORDAD, 17
 Intelligence Online Systems, 17-18
 Japan Facilities Information System, 71-72
 Project APACHE, 128, 204
 WWMCCS, 5, 39, 128-129, 245

B

Banks, 8, 9
Boy Scouts, 12-13, 201, 206
Budgets
 Boy Scouts, 12
 HQ USFJ, 5, 236
 MAAG Residual Functions, 51
 WWMCCS, 5

C

Chief of Staff, HQ USFJ, 12, 17, 22, 23, 31, 34, 85, 109, 115, 145, 159, 173, 201, 202, 205, 206, 211, 215, 217, 219, 223, 226, 230, 233, 234, 235, 236, 238, 240, 241-242, 246, 249, 251, 258-259, 262
Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee, 46
Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee, 71, 144
Command Relationships, 1-2
Commander, US Forces, Japan (COMUSJAPAN), 1, 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, 30, 35-36, 37, 43-44, 80, 84, 86, 92, 108, 122-123, 123-124, 126, 127, 128, 131, 159, 164-165, 201, 202, 211, 215, 218, 219, 222, 224, 227, 230, 233, 234, 236, 240, 241-242, 246, 249, 250, 258, 262
Commanders' Conference, 215, 226, 234, 241-242, 246
COMMANDO LION, 122-123, 209
Communications Subcommittee, 226, 260
Consolidation and Reduction of Okinawa Facilities Program, 94
Contract Conciliation Panel, 88

UNCLASSIFIED

C (continued)

Cost of Living Allowance/Housing Allowance, 8, 79, 153, 215, 251
Country Team Meeting, 202, 214, 227, 246
Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee, 161-162, 165-166, 216

D

Defense Communications System (Relocation/Reconfiguration), 92, 123-124, 127, 130, 201, 217, 226, 258
Defense Facilities Administration Agency (Japan), 44, 45, 47, 72-73, 75, 76, 77-78, 80, 82, 89-92, 94, 114-116, 122, 162-164, 166, 169, 198, 231, 236, 238, 241, 261
Defense Retail Interservice Support Program, 84-85, 251
Defense White Paper, 40-41, 136, 193, 230, 233, 234, 236
Director General, Japan Defense Agency: See Minister of State for Defense (Japan).

E

Environmental Subcommittee, 67, 80-81, 110
Exercises, 42
See also: Individual Exercise Names

F

Facilities Subcommittee, 45, 47, 67, 74, 76-77, 77-78, 79-80, 89-94, 113, 124, 200, 202, 205, 208, 212, 217, 223, 225, 226-227, 235, 237, 239, 240, 243, 245, 252, 255, 258
Family Housing, 79-80, 153, 243, 246, 258
Field Carrier Landing Practice, 45, 77-78, 225, 245
Finance Subcommittee, 8-9, 202-203, 239, 248
FOCUS WEST, 42
Foreign Claims, 142-144
Frequency Subcommittee, 130-131, 226

G

General Accounting Office, 85, 226, 251, 253
GIANT TALK, 124-125
Girl Scouts, 11-12, 206, 257

H

"Hold Harmless" Provision, 71
HUMINT Board Meetings, 16, 202, 213, 228, 248

UNCLASSIFIED

I

Intelligence Panel, SDC, 20-22, 27-28, 216, 221, 226, 244, 246
Interservice Legal (JAG) Conferences, 71, 144, 200, 228, 240

J

Japan Civil Aviation Bureau, 46, 47, 150
Japan Communications Coordinating Committee, 201
Japan Facilities Adjustment Program, 90, 93, 198
Japan Facilities Information System, 71-72
Japan Sub-Zone Group, 84-85
Johnson-Ohira Agreement, 80, 98
Joint Committee, i, 8-9, 45, 47, 67, 74-75, 76, 78, 80-81, 81-82, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 94, 107-108, 109-113, 115, 130, 158, 163-170, 199, 202, 204, 207, 209, 212, 213, 214, 216, 217, 221, 224, 226, 227, 229, 231, 238-239, 242, 245, 248, 251, 254, 257, 259, 262, 263
Joint Labor Affairs Committee, 114, 263
Joint Manpower Program (HQ USFJ), 4-5, 134
Joint Strategic Objectives Plan, 34-35, 50
Joint Working Breakfast (Meeting), 202, 211, 219, 230, 233, 236, 240, 249, 258
Junior Officer Exchange Program, 48-49, 219, 232-233, 234, 249

K

Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program, 91-92, 215, 235, 252
Kanto Plain Consolidation Plan, 90
KEEN WAVE, 30-31, 202
KEEN WIND, 31-34

L

Labor Subcommittee, 110-111, 204, 224
Lawsuits, 141-142, 230, 248, 257
Logistics Panel, SDC, 27-28, 85-86, 216, 217

M

MIG-25 FOXBAT, 18, 40, 103, 125, 193, 216, 222
Military Assistance Advisory Group - Japan, 50-51
Minister of State for Defense (Japan), 36, 40, 105, 154, 160, 178, 181, 184-188, 198, 199, 201, 205, 208, 217, 222, 232, 236, 237, 240, 242, 244, 245, 247, 251, 252, 256, 259, 260, 261
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), 21, 27-28, 29, 44, 81, 105, 106, 107, 109, 123, 138, 159-164, 169, 213, 218, 223, 244, 245, 247

M (continued)

Misawa Operational Requirements Assessment Panel, 73-75, 198, 205-206, 230
 Mutual Security Treaty, 1, 27, 43, 105, 107, 194

N

Narita (Tokyo) International Airport, 46, 75-76, 77, 205, 215, 227, 255

O

Ohira View, 90, 100, 123
 Okinawa Area Field Office, 87, 153-154
 Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan, 90, 93-94
 Okinawa Land Lease Renewal (Law), 67, 72-73, 104, 146-147, 199, 215, 220, 221, 231, 232, 242
 Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System, 62-64
 Operations Panel, SDC, 27, 28-30, 126, 216, 217, 225, 237, 250
 Overseas Combined Federal Campaign, 10, 12, 234-235

P

Personnel

Family Housing, 79-80, 153, 243, 246, 258
 Incarcerated in Japanese Penal Institutions, 140
 Joint Manpower Program (HQ USFJ), 4-5, 134
 Key Changes (HQ USFJ), 6-7
 Offenses, 10, 140, 147, 215
 Strengths
 USFJ, 3
 HQ USFJ, 6
 Project APACHE, 128, 204
 Provost Marshals' Workshops, 146, 148-149, 199, 205, 243
 Public Affairs Advisory Council, 138-139, 221

R

RF-4B Aircraft Accident, 45, 78, 111-112, 137, 143-144, 158-174, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250

S

SAFE HAVEN, 43-44, 254, 264
 Safety Committee (Tri-Service), 150-151
 Security Consultative Committee, 90, 91, 106

UNCLASSIFIED

S (continued)

Security Consultative Group, 107, 202, 240, 241
Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), 1, 43, 74, 79, 81, 89, 99, 103-104, 109, 113, 142, 231
Sub-Area Petroleum Office Japan, 65
Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation, i, 20-22, 27-30, 37, 40, 49, 85-86, 103, 107, 126, 202, 215-216, 217, 219, 221, 225, 226, 233, 236, 237, 241, 244, 246, 249, 250, 258
Subcommittee to the Security Consultative Committee, 106-107
Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement, 86-87, 203

T

TAKE CHARGE, 42
Telecommunications Electronics Agreement, 131, 226, 229
Transportation Safety Office (Japan), 87-88
Tri-Service Counterintelligence Committee Meeting, 16-17, 202, 208-209, 210, 223
Tsurumi POL Depot, 81-83, 207, 223, 230, 248

U

Ulchi FOCUS LENS 77, 42, 230
Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee, 111-112, 158-169, 216, 246, 248
USFJ Installations (Maps), 68-70
USFJ Policy Letters
20-5, 154
30-22, 148
87-1, 71
125-6, 148
205-7, 17
400-5, 84

V

Vehicle Emission Standards, 107-108, 112, 212, 218, 231, 233
VICTOR THRUST, 42

W

Worldwide Military Command and Control System, 5, 39, 128-129, 134, 245

Y

Yen (Japanese Currency), 8, 9-10, 79, 112, 237, 248, 250, 251
Yokohama Housing Relocation Program, 90, 91, 262

5

(

C

C

C

5